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## THE IMPORTANCE OF PHONETICS IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*The article is about phonetics of German language. It is well known that people do not exchange ideas using certain units of language (phonemes, some words, grammatical devices), on the contrary, language exists only as a whole system. Linguistic units: phonemes, morphemes, words perform their functions only within the whole language system. This means that language is a complex, interconnected and interdependent set of material units with a unique structure.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Germany, New Words, Word-Building, Abbreviation, Phonemes, Morphemes, Words, Phonetic-Phonological, Dictionary, Grammatical Tier*

### INTRODUCTION

From the first days of independence, along with the priority issues that play an important role in the development of our country, great attention has been paid to the education of youth, in particular, the upbringing of a comprehensively healthy and harmoniously developed generation. Significant work has been done on such issues so far. Today, our eyes are happy with their results. Especially noteworthy is the work being done to train a multifaceted, mature cadre that will be the basis of today's and tomorrow's development of our country, the practical realization of all the aspirations and goals of our people in our lives.

From the first years of independence, attention has been paid to the development of the intellectual potential of young people at the level of state importance. As a proof of this, we can cite the words of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: In this sense, the introduction of a system of continuing education in our independent Republic, the achievements in this area in a short period of time have been highly appreciated by the world community.

At the heart of the ongoing political, socio-economic reforms in our country, given the rights and freedoms, duties, worldview and aspirations of young people, attention is paid to them. In each year of independence, special attention is paid to young people. In particular, the announcement of 2008 as the "Year of Youth" and 2010 as the "Year of harmoniously developed generation" is a legal manifestation of the policy pursued by our government in this area. All this determines the objective place of youth policy in the system of national interests and priorities. Since the independence of Uzbekistan in 1991, great attention has been paid to the legal framework of youth policy.

The adoption of the Law "On the Foundations of State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" on November 20, 1991 was a vivid example of the attention paid to youth. As the first President IA Karimov said: "Today we are gradually correcting the heavy legacy of the past, the mistakes made at that time. The practical manifestation of our work can be seen in the conditions created for young people." The role of youth in the ongoing reforms in our country is invaluable. In particular, the population of Uzbekistan is one of the youngest countries. Recognized by many experts around the world, our "National Training Program" reflects the long-term goal - the interests of our country to train high-level personnel. We must pay great attention to the fact that every organized work is carried out on the basis of a carefully planned, effective, as well as positive results. That is, let every effort we make bring good results. Let these results serve the interests of the people. At the same time contribute to the development of society.

There are many reforms that can accomplish such tasks, but among them the "National Training Program" has a special place. This program is the most important practical direction of the work done by our President to make our youth grow up healthy and harmonious, no less than anyone else in the world.

The 21st century is the age of high science and technology. In such a complex society, it is impossible to raise a person to the level of a perfect human being unless he or she can show his or her talents and skills, and his or her way of thinking and thinking can breathe with the times. In general, at all times, one of the main conditions for maturity is primarily knowledge and profession, the possession of high qualities.

A wide range of opportunities and facilities have been created for young people to fulfill such conditions. In order to develop the most advanced, promising scientific research and development in our country, which is in the spotlight of the scientific community of developed countries, we need to establish new laboratories within the Academy of Sciences and universities, to establish effective cooperation with science centers in developed countries" they said.

Cooperation has been established with universities in Europe, the United States, Russia, South Korea, Japan and many other countries. This will create a number of facilities to increase the effectiveness of education. Not only our students go abroad to study, but also a number of foreign students come to study and improve their skills in our universities.

It is well known that people do not exchange ideas using certain units of language (phonemes, some words, grammatical devices), on the contrary, language exists only as a whole system. Linguistic units: phonemes, morphemes, words perform their functions only within the whole

language system. This means that language is a complex, interconnected and interdependent set of material units with a unique structure.

The structure of language is the interaction of the language units that make up the language system, the rules of interconnection. The sound system, vocabulary, and grammatical structure that form the basis of any particular language are the basic components that make up a language system. Elements of a language system (sounds, words) and grammatical forms) combine according to the laws and rules of each language to form a whole language system.

The laws of interaction and interconnection of the elements that make up a language system are extremely complex and multifaceted. Although language is a holistic system, within this system there are tiers that have their own independence and are components of the language system. Each tier has its own units and categories, which differ from each other. The main layers that make up the language system are:

1. Phonetic-phonological tier.
2. Dictionary tier.
3. Grammatical tier.

Phonetic-phonological tier. The sound system of a language consists of speech sounds. The words and phrases used to communicate are, of course, expressed in sound. The sound system of a language can be studied from different angles, because speech sounds are a complex phenomenon due to their nature and the function they perform in the language system.

The sounds of human speech are a type of sound that occurs in nature according to their physical properties. Therefore, the study of sound systems is approached from an acoustic point of view. But the sounds that human beings use, unlike other sounds in nature, are the product of the organs of speech that are controlled by the human nervous system.

Therefore, sounds are studied from a physiological (biological) point of view.

Finally, sounds can be studied in terms of their function in the language system, because sounds do not exist in the language system on their own. They play an important role in the formation of words and in the process of communication. Acoustic (physical) and physiological (biological) properties of sounds are studied by phonetics and phonology.

Phonetics teaches the sound system of a language. In the process of learning a foreign language at school, the "phonetics" part mainly involves the formation and improvement of practical skills in students. There are many cases when students confuse or pronounce Uzbek letters with German letters while learning a foreign language. The pronunciation of vowels and consonants in the Uzbek literary language is not the same as the pronunciation of vowels and consonants in German. Explaining to students the comparison of vowel and consonant phonemes in both languages and the correct pronunciation of each letter of the studied language provides the basis for effective mastery of the language.

If the student is familiar with the sounds of speech, he will develop a solid skill in the pronunciation and correct writing of words in German. A student who has not mastered the phonetics of the language will not be able to master spelling and morphology. In German phonetics lessons, the effect of speech sounds and stress on the meaning of words is explained

through various exercises. In the spelling-related part of phonetics, students' attention should be drawn to the differences between the pronunciation and spelling of more words. It is not uncommon for students to mispronounce certain sounds in their speech, or to mix sounds that are close in pronunciation.

This situation also affects their writing. To correct such shortcomings, it is useful to conduct special exercises on the pronunciation of similar sounds. When explaining the term phonetics to students in the classroom, it is explained that phonetics is the science that teaches the sound system of language (phonetics examines the sounds of human speech, not the physical sounds produced by the vibrations of each body.)

Students are introduced to the organs of speech before giving an idea of letters and sounds in German. Using a picture of the speech organs, it shows where the lungs, throat, vocal cords, larynx, and palate are located. The role of these organs in the formation of speech sounds is then explained.

In order to properly organize the teaching of German phonetics, first of all, a science teacher must have methodological skills, a good study of the level of speech activity of students. Learning German phonetics is a responsible process, because during this period students learn the sounds of the German language, learn to read and write all the letters.

In the first stage of the teaching of German phonetics, the vowels a, o, u, e, i, y and some consonants are studied. Tasks of this stage:

1. Analysis of words and syllables by sound;
2. Distinguish the sound from the word at the beginning, middle and end of the syllable;
3. Determining the position of a sound in a word;
4. Accurate pronunciation of sound;
5. Generation of speech sounds using speech organs;
6. Work on the development of phonemic hearing;
7. Distinguish vowels, take into account vowels when reading syllables.

Just as existing objects and phenomena in an objective being are divided into different groups and types, speech sounds are also divided into several types according to their articulatory-acoustic properties.

Speech sounds are divided into two main groups according to the degree of participation of sound and noise - vowels and consonants. The amount of these varies in different languages. For example, in Russian consonants 43, vowels 6; 21-13 in French, 30-6 in Armenian, 28-5 in Georgian, 16-9 in Estonian, 14-6 in Chukotka. Articulatory - acoustic and auditory perception, as well as functional in language

There is a big difference between vowels and consonants in terms of service.

From the articulatory point of view, the air coming out of the lungs passes without any obstruction, and in the pronunciation of consonants, the airflow encounters an obstacle. According to the acoustic properties, the air flow vibrates weakly in the pronunciation of vowels,

while consonants vibrate more strongly than vowels and are formed by noise. Consonants also differ from vowels in their loudness in terms of hearing and feeling. The vocals have a soft melody that can be accompanied by music. In almost all languages of the world, consonants have more vowels than vowels, which makes them more functional.

Just as words in each language have their own phonetic, morphological, and semantic characteristics, so do the lexical systems of the German language.

According to Professor Umarkhodjaev, words in German have a centralized, morphologically connected accent.

- a) the main emphasis is on concrete
- b) secondary emphasis - die Nebenbetonung
- c) strong emphasis - die starke Betonung
- g) weak emphasis - die schwache Concrete

For example: 'Arbeit, 'arbeits'los, 'stock'finster, 'Eishockeynational'mannschaft.

There are some words in German where the stress is not tied to the base, but the place of stress is changed by adding prefixes, some suffixes, to the words that are separable and inseparable.

During the teaching of phonetics, it is important for the science teacher to take into account the student's speech preparation.

**Reading comprehension skills** include reading aloud (analytical reading), reading aloud, adding words to each other, and reading simple sentences with attention to tone.

**Writing skills** include the ability to write all the letters of the German alphabet, the ability to spell words, and the ability to spell sentences correctly.

**Speech skills** include the development of speaking skills through a variety of games, taking into account the pitch of speech during speech, and paying special attention to the correct pronunciation of sounds during speech.

**Listening skills** include listening to all the letters of the alphabet, listening comprehension of words, listening comprehension of simple sentences.

The famous linguist SI Bernstein called this feature phonology, emphasizing that speech sounds should be studied in terms of the functions they perform in language.

Phonology studies the signs that distinguish speech sounds from each other, the semantic differentiation properties of speech sounds, and whether they occur in so-called specific syllables, together with other sounds to form or not be able to form a chain of sounds.

In the process of learning a language, the formation of the basis of joint reading plays a key role. Forming the basis of syllable reading consists of reading a two-letter open syllable, reading a two-letter closed syllable, or reading a three-letter closed syllable. Writing a letter representing a learned sound, spelling a syllable correctly, spelling a word, separating an accented syllable. They remember the words they read. It is very important that reading is fully conscious at the beginning of the period of learning phonetics. Students learn the translation of the words read by asking questions or using a dictionary.

In conclusion, phonetics plays a key role in the process of language learning. A student who has fully mastered the phonetics of a language will be able to learn the language being studied perfectly. Properly balanced reading, writing, listening comprehension, and speaking skills in the classroom will help you master the language.

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