

TYPES OF PRONUNCIATION IN THE LANGUAGE

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Annotation: The accent that is historically considered as the most respectable and standard type of spoken British English is called Received Pronunciation (RP). This article entails the definition of RP, whether it is geographically neutral, the number of speakers, whether sub-varieties exist, how appropriate a choice it is as a standard, and how the accent has altered over time. In addition, the study of RP focuses solely on issues of pronunciation; vocabulary, grammar, and style, which are important to the study of language standards, are not taken into account.

Keywords: RP, pronunciation, orthoepic norm, conservative, contemporary, mainstream, local accent, regional standart, accent variation, dialect.

Pronunciation- Good English pronunciation means that whatever you are speaking Other people can understand very easily. Which means we make a sound of words.

The English language is the mother tongue of several countries, such as Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand. The English language is also used by the greater part of the population of Canada and the Republic of South Africa. The variants of the English language spoken in these countries have very much in common, but they differ from Standard English in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. The variants of a national language should not be confused with its regional types. In the British Isles the regional types of the English language are the following:

1) the Southern English, 2) the Northern English and 3) the Standard Scottish. In the United States of America the regional types of the American variant of the English language are the following: 1) the Eastern type, 2) the Southern type and 3) the General American type (Western, Midwestern, Central Western). The objective criteria for choosing this or that type of pronunciation as the teaching norm are different, but it is accepted that in the British Isles and in the former British colonies the teaching norm is Received Pronunciation, or RP. It is also called Standard.

English Pronunciation and Public school Pronunciation. In the USA and Latin American countries the teaching norm is General American pronunciation, or GA. RP is the teaching norm at schools and higher learning establishments the former USSR countries because of 1) the degree of understandability of RP in English -speaking countries, 2) the extent of RP investigation, 3) the number of textbooks and audio-visual aids, 4) the fact that RP is compared with the pronunciation of the Russian language and is described in a number of textbooks. Now let us consider what has been

said in detail. A(ny) national language has two material forms: 1) written, i.e. the literary language, and 2) spoken, i.e. the speech of the nation.

The written form of a national language is usually a generally accepted standard and is the same throughout the country. But spoken language is not so uniform, it may vary from locality to locality. Such distinct forms of a language are called dialects. These dialects may differ from one another in the following respects: 1) in grammar, 2) in vocabulary, and 3) in pronunciation. Different types of pronunciation of one and the same language may differ from one another in all the components of its phonetic system.

The inventory of their phonemes may be slightly different, i.e. they may have phonemes not found in other dialects. For instance, the Scottish variant of English has the velar fricative voiceless phoneme similar to the Russian [x], non-existent in RP and most other types of English pronunciation: of [lɒx] (loch – озеро) – [lɒk] (lock – замок). The same sound [æ] also occurs in some minor local dialects in Great Britain, e.g. the word enough is pronounced [ə'njʊx] instead of [ɪ'nʌf] or [ə'nʌf] occurring in RP and most other types of English pronunciation.

English is a kind of language in which cannot judge by the “word” that what will be its pronunciation.

Importance of correct pronunciation

We can assign the following reasons for the necessity and importance of correct pronunciation.

First impression

. When you meet someone and as soon as you start a conversation, that person will neither pay attention to your grammar nor your Vocabulary. That time only pronunciation is the determinant of Your first impression.

Communication

If you are not well in English grammar then and you can run by using simple grammatical structures. If your vocabulary is not good then you can use simple words but if your PRONOUNCE WORD is not well then it's a fault, and you will face problems during communication with other people.

Is Your pronunciation?

You might be thinking that you can speak in your class, with teachers and also with your friends so show your pronunciation is good. English is a foreign language for us our pronunciation maybe ok according to you there. but the reality is that your pronunciation is not good.

What's good English pronunciation? (Standard English pronunciation)

Good English pronunciation means that whatever you are speaking Other people can understand very easily. It is not necessary that your pronunciation is should be like an American style. There are two types of pronunciation in which American pronounce

in a different way and Britishers speak in a different way. If you want to understand standard English pronunciation, then you have to watch CNN, BBC like T.V channels for English "pronunciation".

Learning the pronunciation

To pronounce words, we push air from our lungs upward via our throat and vocal cords through our mouth past our tongue and outside between our teeth and lips. To change the sound that we are making, we mainly use the muscles of our mouth, tongue, and lips to control the shape of our mouth and the flow of air. When we can control the shape of our mouth and the flow of air then our pronunciation is clearer and other men and women understand us easily.

Even though RP is arguably the most researched and extensively documented variant of spoken English in the world, recent estimates indicate that only 3% of UK residents speak in it. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, it is hardly present, and it might be losing some of its respect in Wales. Therefore, an English accent is more appropriate to describe than a British one. RP is both a real accent and a theoretical idea in linguistics. It is the accent that dictionaries base their phonemic transcriptions on, and it is frequently taught as a second language to English students. As an example, adjectives like "mild" or "soft" are used to characterize speakers whose speech patterns are only slightly different from RP speakers, "wide" or "strong" regional accents are sometimes ascribed to individuals who utilize multiple more localized pronunciations. Therefore, we may say that one speaker has a strong Glaswegian accent while the other has a mild Scottish accent. Such descriptions are inadequate for Received Pronunciation, even if, like any English dialect, it includes a wide range of speakers.

Three general categories can be used to classify the different types of RP. . Conservative RP is a fairly traditional variation that is most often used by older speakers and members of the nobility. According to mainstream RP, an accent is one that conveys very few cues about the speaker's age, profession, or way of life. Modern RP refers to speakers who exhibit characteristics common to younger RP speakers. The fact that none of them employ any phonetic patterns that allow us to infer their place of origin in the UK, however, unites them all. Conservative RP designates an older speaker's or aristocratic-sounding traditional accent. "High British" is another name for this. Although RP is not a regional accent, some counties' native accents are more similar to it than others. A person who attended a public school is typically identified by a strong RP accent.

Contemporary RP refers to speakers who use characteristics common to speakers of the younger generation, whereas Mainstream RP is an accent that is frequently considered neutral considering the age, employment, or lifestyle of the speaker. Today, there is almost any distinction between those two. The accents are associated with the people who use them, with their way of life. The accents of major cities in the UK,

such as Liverpool, Birmingham, and Glasgow, may be associated negatively with the polluted surroundings of industrial areas. An RP speaker is typically thought to have traits like authority, competence, intelligence, and ambition, whereas a local accent is linked to friendliness, integrity, and kindness.

Regarding accents, they relate to the differences in pronunciation that reveal a person's country of origin. Social mobility and new settlement patterns help to partially explain these variants. Different groups or social formations within the total can be distinguished from one another in a number of ways, including by gender, age, class, and ethnicity. Particular groups will often have distinctive methods of speaking the language, and these will serve as markers for the separation of one group from another. Numerous studies have demonstrated the significance of age, sex, and socioeconomic status in explaining the variations in accents: -RP - 3-5% upper class

-Regional standard - 55% middle-middle class, low-middle class -Local accent - 40% upper-working class, middle-working class, low-middle class To sum up, Received Pronunciation (RP) is the proper term to describe the regionally neutral accent used by many middle-class speakers in the UK, particularly in England. It is frequently used as a lexical reference point and as a guide when teaching English to speakers of other languages. It is well known and frequently used as a model for teaching English as a second language, as well as the foundation for dictionaries'.

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