

## UNSTABLE AMERICAN ENGLISH and ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS A INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

*Ahmedova Dilnovoz Murot qizi. 21. 09.1992.  
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Isayeva Surayyo Bahromovna 1993-yil 01.08  
Urganch tumani 4-son maktabi ingliz tili o'qituvchisi*

**Explanation:** This article clarifies how the American English articulation shows up. How do consonants and vowels in English be articulated in words and when we use them in discourse, it is clarified that they make trouble during the time spent talking the speaker and the audience. Clarify with models the closeness of way to express vowels and consonants.

**Keywords:** Phonetic images, elocution, IPA, well-spoken, syllable, vowel sounds, consonant sounds, regular sounding song.

During the learning English, you should confront a few hardships to articulate some comparable English words. The hints of American English that may in some cases be befuddling, the two consonants and vowels. You will likewise find out with regards to the things that give English its extraordinary music. The most effective method to stretch the right syllable in a word, how to make your voice go all over in a characteristic sounding tune, and how words and sounds change when we set up them in associated discourse. I'm certain you will concur that having articulation that is straightforward is vital. Regardless of whether you have a major jargon and a solid information on punctuation, you can not impart well in case individuals can not comprehend your elocution. I will show you a few works on saying the consonant hints of American English. I will say the sounds and some model words and you rehash. You will likewise see a Phonemic Symbol for each strong. These images are now and then called IPA, which represents International Phonetic Alphabet. We will utilize Phonemic Symbols since they give us a reasonable method for addressing sounds. I'm certain you have seen that in English spelling, letters don't generally address a similar sound. For instance, the letter „C' may spell the sounds [k]-feline, [s]-city, [ch]-cello. The phonemic images are composed with cut imprints around them. Presently let us practice the consonant sounds;[p]-container, spot, paper, cup, [b]-box, sibling, above, rub, [t]-educate, tree, better, instructed, [d]-dance, dream, center, miserable, [k]-feline, sky, ticket, dark, [g]-gas, green, greater, sack, [f]-fish, photo, free, snicker, [v]-exceptionally, vegetable, never, leave, [th] is articulated like [s]-think, three, solid, mouth, [th] is articulated like [z]-there, this, sibling, that, [s]-six, sports, pencil, less, [z]-zebra, zero, zoo, reason, buzz, [sh]-show, sheep, fishing, brush, [g] and different

consonants are enunciated like [j]-sort, vision, delight, beige, [h]-saint, cheerful, horse, ahead, [ch]-seat, instructor, reach, cheddar, [j]-just, major, jam, [m]-monkey, primary, summer, warm, [n]-home, know, victor, bone, [l]-list, play, senseless, genuine, [r]-right, trees, extremely, far, [w]-climate, warm, twice, away, [y]-yellow, yard, past.

Do a few consonants in English sound an excess of the same? For example, certain individuals might experience difficulty recognizing the first sounds in quite a while [thing] and [sing], [berry] and [very], [shop] and [chop], [pat] and [bat]. For what reason do a few consonants bring such a lot of hardship? Frequently these issues happen in light of the fact that a sound in English does not exist in the student's language. For instance, numerous dialects do not have the sound [th], as in thing. At the point when you hear this sound interestingly, your brain does not remember it, so you can not hear the sound well. So what happens then, at that point? At the point when we meet new words with sounds that are new and bizarre, we frequently utilize natural agreeable sounds all things considered. At the point when we say thing, it may seem like [sing], [fing], [ting]. Some of the time, these progressions make it hard for audience members to get what we are saying. Also that is an issue. So what would we be able to do about this? To begin with, we should know about the sounds that are creating some issues, and attempt to comprehend the contrasts between comparative sounds. Then, we should attempt to listen cautiously to precarious sounds. So we can determine whether we are saying them effectively. At last, we should continue to rehearse those sounds with the goal that our elocution is more straightforward for audience to comprehend. Allow us to rehearse [th-thing] and [s-sing]. What is the distinction between these two sounds? At the point when you say [th], your tongue contacts the base edge of your top teeth or it may stand out between your teeth, , then, at that point, the air comes out delicately. It is voiceless sound. At the point when you say [s] your tongue nearly contacts the highest point of our mouth, simply behind your top teeth. Then, at that point, the air comes out delicately. This sound is likewise voiceless. Feel the place of your tongue when you say these two sounds. It is contacting the lower part of your top teeth when you say [th] and practically contacting behind your teeth, when you say [s]. Assuming you some of the time say [s] rather than [th] so that [thing] seems like [sing]. Imagine you are licking a candy. This will help your tongue stick out only a bit of spot, so you can say the sound accurately. Presently let us practice [th] and [s]. For instance, thing, sing, thumb, a few, math, mass. It very well may be seen from these sentences; I thought I heard something senseless. This way goes through the timberland.

Culture has for quite some time been viewed as the fifth language ability alongside the four abilities (perusing, composing, tuning in, what's more, talking about) English in the fields of English language instructing (ELT) and applied semantics.

In Taiwan, English is learned and instructed as an unknown dialect (an EFL setting) from 3rd grade at primary school. Since the main showing model in the English study hall in Taiwan is the English as a local language (ENL) model, in principle, most understudies are needed to have a local English speaker's informative ability. In this manner, the social components in the English study hall center around the objective language culture (for example English culture or potentially American culture). Be that as it may, with the current novel status of English as the main worldwide language in this day and age, numerous researchers are scrutinizing the responsibility for and the suitability of following local English speakers' standards in the classroom.

Why English is international today?

1. English is the world language.

Today English has become an international language, it is the most widely spoken in the world. It is a native language for over 400 million people, it remains a second language for 300 million, and another 500 million speak some degree of English.

2. English is the language of trade and business.

In many countries, English is very important as the language of diplomacy, trade, and business. 90% of world transactions are concluded in English. World financial funds and exchanges operate in English. Financial giants and large corporations use English no matter what country they are in.

3. English is the language of education

English is the most popular foreign language in schools. The most prestigious universities in the world are English-speaking. In countries where English is the second official language, students prefer to study in English. Knowledge of English makes it possible to get a good education and build a successful career.

4. English is the language of travel.

Large-scale travels of the British over two centuries have borne fruit. In the 21st century, English is the language of travel. Whatever country you go to, you will be understood in English everywhere. At the hotel, in the restaurant, at the bus stop, you can talk to the locals.

5. English is the language of science and technology.

English has become the language of the 21st century - a century of technological progress and information technology. Today, all instructions and programs for new gadgets are written in English. Scientific reports, articles, reports are published in English. 90% of Internet resources are in English. The vast majority of information in all areas - science, sports, news, entertainment - is published in English.

6. English is the language of youth.

English has become the language of youth culture. American actors, actresses, musicians have been and remain the idols of more than one generation of people. Hollywood is still the undisputed leader of the film industry today. Cult American



action films and blockbusters are watched in English all over the world. From America came jazz, blues, rock and roll, and many other styles of music that are still popular today.

7. English is a universal language.

In addition to all of the above, English is beautiful, melodic, and easy to learn. English has one of the richest vocabularies in the world, but it also has uncomplicated grammar. Words themselves are attracted to each other, forming laconic and understandable sentences. The international language should be simple and understandable for everyone. Perhaps we are very lucky that it was just such a simple language that united the world.

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