

EXCEPTIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING RULES

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Abstract: The primary goals and objectives of the research are to discover cases of rule modification in the English grammatical system and explain how they change in what form and meaning, and for what reason, as well as to analyze them grammatically, lexically, and semantically. English has more spelling and pronunciation rules than general grammar rules. In this work, we discuss basic pronunciation and spelling rules.

Key words: Exceptions, irregularity, abnormality, oddity, oddment, grammatical exceptions, standard and non-standard cases.

Even native English speakers break grammar rules and mispronounce words. If nothing else, it proves that English rules can be difficult to remember and apply. Spelling rules include exceptions to basic grammar rules, double final consonants, and the rule for punctuation. The letter "I" before the letter "E" makes the sound "A" in the words "neighbor" or "weight" except for "C" and "Y". At the same time, this rule is followed in the words "believe", "achieve" and "piece" that form the "A" sound: "freight" and "weight". But as an exception, "height", "neither", "weird", we can mention non-observance of this rule in the words "foreign". According to the rules of English spelling, the letter "G" is pronounced as "J" when it comes before a vowel. However, as an exception to this rule, we pronounce the consonant "G" in the word "get" as "G". English as a second language learners have trouble with words that end in consonants. Do you double the consonant or add a simple suffix? When both forms are used, the last consonant is shortened: a consonant is preceded by a single vowel - stop, admit, benefit, when the last syllable of the word is stressed or it is a monosyllabic word. When the word "Benefited" is usually mispronounced (benefited). Although this word meets one of the criteria for doubling a consonant, the first syllable is stressed when this word is pronounced. "Admit" is a two-syllable word with an accent on the last syllable, so doubling the consonant is required to produce "admitted". In English, the letter "E" at the end of a sentence is usually omitted in pronunciation and serves to determine the pronunciation of the preceding letter. Words formed in the form of "vowel-consonant-vowel" in the words "made", "done" and "date" do not pronounce the letter "E" at all and "recipe" do not follow this rule. This is because all these words are stressed on the last syllable in their language, and the consonant-vowel pair that comes at the end of the word is pronounced. As in many other languages, English does not use symbols to make sounds, so we make phonetic sounds without changing the spelling.

In the English language system, there are many exceptions to the spelling rules. As we know, in some languages, punctuation marks are not used at all. However, in English, punctuation marks and spelling rules are very important in understanding the basis of the language. Learning spelling rules is very important. In English, it is very important to separate words with a comma when writing a list. The last comma that separates the last two items in the list is called the Oxford comma in English. Take this sentence: I like my job, eating and ice skating. (I like my work, food and skating). If there is no comma between "eating and ice skating", it means eating and ice skating is my profession. Some English linguists think that the

Oxford comma is superfluous. However, according to other linguists, this sign is very important. Thus, it is very important to study the exceptional cases that occur in English pronunciation and spelling rules, not knowing them causes the linguist to make serious mistakes not only in written speech, but also in oral speech. The study of exceptional cases in the rules of pronunciation and spelling is one of the most important stages in the formation of grammatical perfection. Therefore, while studying the rules, it is appropriate to study the non-standard cases of the rules. Unfortunately, today there is a complete lack of knowledge about exceptional cases formed sources are very rare. Especially if we approach it at the international level, this issue becomes more complicated. That is why linguists are required to be serious and careful when conducting scientific research in this regard. When we start learning English, we come across questions like why there are so many exceptions in English, words are not read according to the rules, and almost all popular verbs are irregular. But if we think about why one language lives and develops, and we understand the reason why the other gradually loses all its dynamics and enters the category of dead languages, then we come to the conclusion that in fact the language lives precisely because of exclusion. Languages are alive, they make sense when they are spoken, and speech doesn't exactly conform to rules. Also, all the great writers who wrote in English or other languages did the same thing - they brought the colloquial norm closer to the official one, strengthened it, passed down the language's originality and relevance to the generations.

A certain linguistic hierarchy has developed in the modern world. There is a global language, English, which is considered universal, and linguists are well aware of how this happened. Especially when we start to learn all the exceptions to the rules and grammatical forms, we realize that English is not the easiest language. Exceptions did not prevent English from fulfilling its role as a world language. Many languages do not increase the status of the national language. Adaptable English is able to absorb new forms while keeping the old rules. Also, despite the patriotic fears of Russian linguists, who are considered another language, they are also fighting this issue very well. Many exceptions in English are old, and their use makes the language alive and unique. It is amazing that the world has changed tremendously in the last 200-300 years, but if we look at *Pride and Prejudice* (Jane Austen's novel published in 1813) to read the original, we see that although some words have been used less, the English language has not changed much. Maybe some forms have been updated, but the language structure has not really changed.

Nowadays, there is a movement in many countries to preserve the mother tongue and protect it from foreign influences. For example, in France. But, you know, seeing the influence of the enemy in the presence of an unknown language is the same as seeing the appearance of foreign technology as an invasion. The problem is a misunderstanding of the nature and role of the language of our country. If it is to become a world language, the language must stop being limited to the country of its origin. Although the language acquires new words, it remains alive. The language allows borrowing, development, communication with others only dies when stopped. This experience has been tested many times in history. Learning a language and not enjoying its uniqueness (that is, not learning the exceptions) is a waste of time. We should want to get to know the culture associated with the language and enjoy it at least a little. Of course, at the stage of acquiring the basic language, we will inevitably encounter exceptions, because exceptions in English are an integral part of spoken language. But if we want to go further as linguists, then we cannot ignore the exceptions and jump over them.

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