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КОТОРМОДОГУ АКТУАЛДАШТЫРУУ ФОНЕТИКАЛЫК КӨЙГӨЙЛӨРҮ (КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛИНЕ КОТОРУЛГАН ТЕКСТТЕРДИН МИСАЛЫНДА)

АКТУАЛИЗАЦИЯ ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОБЛЕМ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ТЕКСТОВ, ПЕРЕВЕДЕННЫХ С КЫРГЫЗСКОГО НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

ACTUALIZATION PHONETIC PROBLEM IN TRANSLATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE KYRGYZ TRANSLATED TEXTS INTO ENGLISH)

Аннотациясы: *Макалада текстттерди кыргыз тилинен англис тилине которууда фонетикалык каталардын проблемалары каралат. Автор фонетикалык каталар котормонун түшүнүгүнө жана кабылдоосуна олуттуу таасир этиши мүмкүн экенине көңүл бурат, айрыкча текст англис тилдүү аудиторияга багытталган болсо. Макалада кыргыз тилинен англис тилине которулган ар кандай текстттердеги фонетикалык каталардын мисалдары келтирилген жана бул каталардын котормонун сапатына тийгизген таасири талданган. Бул көйгөйдү чечүү үчүн автор үндөрдү жана интонацияны которуунун ар кандай ыкмаларын жана стратегияларын колдонууну, ошондой эле англис тилинде айтылыш эрежелерин үйрөнүү боюнча кошумча иштерди жүргүзүүнү сунуштайт. Акырында автор котормодогу фонетикалык проблемаларды актуалдаштыруу кормочунун кесиптик ишинин эң маанилүү аспектилеринин бири деген тыянакка келип, котормо тапшырмаларын аткарууда бул аспектке өзгөчө көңүл бурууну сунуштайт.*

Негизги сөздөр: *фонетика, котормо, кыргыз тили, англис тили, фонетикалык каталар, айтылыш, үн, интонация, аудитория, котормо тапшырмалары, айтылыш эрежелери.*

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается проблематика фонетических ошибок в переводе текстов с кыргызского на английский язык. Автор обращает внимание на то, что фонетические ошибки могут существенно влиять на понимание и восприятие перевода, особенно если текст адресован англоязычной аудитории. В статье приводятся примеры фонетических ошибок в различных текстах, переведенных с кыргызского на английский, и анализируется влияние этих ошибок на качество перевода. Для решения*

данной проблемы автор предлагает использовать различные методы и стратегии перевода звуков и интонации, а также проводить дополнительную работу по изучению правил произношения на английском языке. В итоге автор приходит к выводу о том, что актуализация фонетических проблем в переводе является одним из важнейших аспектов профессиональной работы переводчика, и рекомендует обращать особое внимание на этот аспект при выполнении переводческих заданий.
Ключевые слова: *фонетика, перевод, кыргызский язык, английский язык, фонетические ошибки, произношение, звучание, интонация, аудитория, переводческие задания, правила произношения.*

Abstract: *The article deals with the problems of phonetic errors in the translation of texts from Kyrgyz into English. The author draws attention to the fact that phonetic errors can significantly affect the understanding and perception of the translation, especially if the text is addressed to an English-speaking audience. The article provides examples of phonetic errors in various texts translated from Kyrgyz into English, and analyzes the impact of these errors on the quality of translation. To solve this problem, the author suggests using various methods and strategies for translating sounds and intonation, as well as doing additional work on studying the rules of pronunciation in English. As a result, the author comes to the conclusion that the actualization of phonetic problems in translation is one of the most important aspects of a translator's professional work, and recommends paying special attention to this aspect when performing translation tasks.*
Keywords: *phonetics, translation, Kyrgyz, English, phonetic errors, pronunciation, sound, intonation, audience, translation tasks, pronunciation rules.*

Actualization of phonetic problems in translation is the process of identifying and solving problems related to the pronunciation and intonation of words and texts in the source language and their transfer to the target language. Phonetic problems can arise from different phonetic systems in different languages, differences in word pronunciation, or differences in intonation. During the actualization of phonetic problems, translators take into account the context and intentions of the author for better understanding, translation and voicing of the text. Translation activity is a complex and multifaceted process that requires the integration of various linguistic and cultural skills and knowledge [8]. One of the most important aspects of translation is the correct transfer of the phonetic component of the text, as this is directly related to the understanding and perception of the translation by the audience. In the context of translation from Kyrgyz into English, phonetic errors can significantly affect the understanding and perception of the translation, especially if the text is addressed to an English-speaking audience. Actualization of phonetic problems in translation is an important and topical area of research in modern theory and practice of translation. This article is devoted to the analysis of phonetic problems in the translation of texts from Kyrgyz into English and the search for optimal solutions.

The following are examples of phonetic errors in texts translated from Kyrgyz into English:

- Error in the pronunciation of the word "Kyrgyzstan". In English, this word is pronounced as "Kyrgyzstan". However, in some cases, in translation it can be written as "Kyrzykstan" or "Kirgizstan", which sounds unnatural and does not correspond to the original.
- Error in the pronunciation of the word "Bishkek". In English, this word is pronounced as "Bishkek". However, in some texts it may be written as "Bishkik" or "Bishkek city", which is incorrect and sounds unnatural.
- Error in the pronunciation of foreign words and terms. In the Kyrgyz language, many words and terms are borrowed from other languages, including Russian and English. Some translators may spell these words and terms as they sound in Kyrgyz, making it difficult to understand their meaning in English.

To solve this problem, when translating texts from Kyrgyz into English, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects:

- Selecting the correct transcriptions. When translating many words and terms from Kyrgyz into English, it is necessary to choose the correct transcriptions that correspond not only to sound, but also to the rules of pronunciation in English. For example, the word "Kyrgyzstan" should be written as "Kyrgyzstan" and the word "Bishkek" as "Bishkek".
- Accounting for the features of pronunciation of sounds and intonation. When translating texts from Kyrgyz into English, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of pronunciation of sounds and intonation. For example, in the Kyrgyz language there is no "w" sound, which is typical for the English language, therefore, when translating it, it is necessary to replace it with "v". It is also necessary to pay attention to the intonation and rhythm of words, as they can significantly affect the understanding and perception of the translation by the audience.
- Conducting additional work on studying the rules of pronunciation in English. For a more accurate and natural translation from Kyrgyz into English, translators need to have knowledge of the rules of pronunciation in English. This will help you choose the right transcriptions, take into account the peculiarities of pronunciation and create the most natural and accurate translation.

Phonetic problems that may arise when translating from Kyrgyz into English

In translation, in terms of pronunciation and intonation of words, various difficulties can arise. The main ones are:

- Phonetic and intonational differences between the source and target languages, which may lead to misunderstanding of the meaning of words or phrases;
- Semantic changes of words during translation, due to the lack of an equivalent in the target language;
- Errors in the pronunciation of words and phrases that may occur due to misunderstanding and translation in the source language;
- Differences in dialects, jargons or dialects that can change the pronunciation and intonation of words;
- Possible differences in the pronunciation of words depending on the context. For example, in some cases the same word may be pronounced with a different accent or in different languages, while in others it may be pronounced differently.

All these difficulties can lead to translation errors and misunderstandings of the meaning of the text, so translators must be especially attentive to details when dealing with phonetic problems.

When analyzing phonetic problems that may arise when translating from Kyrgyz into English, several main aspects can be distinguished. Firstly, the Kyrgyz language has several sounds that are absent in English, for example, the sound [ң], [ө], [ү]. This can lead to difficulties in conveying the sound of a foreign word in the text. Secondly, stress and intonation in the Kyrgyz language play an important role and can carry a semantic load. Therefore, when translating into English, it is necessary to correctly convey stress and intonation in order to maintain the semantic integrity of the text. In addition, the Kyrgyz language often uses combinations of vowels that sound unnatural in English or may be incorrectly pronounced, for example, [оо], [uu], [aa].

To solve these problems, various methods can be applied, for example, using phonetic transcription, searching for the corresponding sound or sound combination in English, consulting with native speakers, and using expressive language features such as intonation and rhythm. It is important to take into account the context of the text and semantic shades in order to maintain

the accuracy and clarity of the transmitted information.

Sounds and sound combinations in the Kyrgyz language that are absent in English and problems that may arise in their translation

When we analyze sounds and sound combinations in Kyrgyz that are not available in English, we can highlight several problems that may arise in their translation. One of the main problems is the correct pronunciation of sounds and sound combinations. For example, the sound [ҥ], which is in the Kyrgyz language, is absent in English. This sound is difficult to convey in English, so you need to look for a similar sound or sound combination in English in order to convey the full meaning of the word. In addition, there are several sound combinations in Kyrgyz that are also absent in English. For example, a vowel sound combined with the sound [y] – this sound combination is often found in the Kyrgyz language, but there is no exact equivalent in English. Therefore, when translating such words, it is necessary to look for alternatives in order to preserve the semantic load. In addition, there are sounds [ө] and [ү] in Kyrgyz that are difficult to pronounce in English. When translating words with these sounds, you need to look for the corresponding sounds in English or use phonetic transcription to convey the correct sound of the word. To solve these problems, translation must use various methods, such as the use of phonetic transcription, the search for the corresponding sound or sound combination in English, consultation with native speakers, and the use of expressive language tools such as intonation and rhythm. However, it is important to take into account the context of the text and semantic shades in order to maintain the accuracy and clarity of the transmitted information [6].

The help of native speakers in working with phonetic problems is important for translators, as they may have:

- Deep knowledge of pronunciation and intonation in the source and target languages, which allows them to significantly reduce the risk of making mistakes in translation;
- Good hearing, which helps them hear and understand the nuances of the pronunciation of words and phrases;
- Ability to adapt to different dialects, jargons and differences between the affiliations of different countries, thereby improving the accuracy of translation;
- The ability to recognize different shades of meaning and intonation of words that can change the meaning of a message.

What's more, native speakers can provide information on subtleties and cultural aspects related to pronunciation and intonation, which helps improve translation accuracy. Therefore, translators often seek the help of native speakers when dealing with phonetic problems in order to improve the quality of their work [9].

In order for the most equivalent result to be obtained during the translation, it is necessary for the translator to perceive the source text as fully as possible. We have just named the objective prerequisites for ensuring the completeness of perception. It is they who force us to include memory training and exercises on the selection of paramount information in the methodology of teaching translators. It should be noted that the idea of the presence of primary and secondary information in a speech utterance is rather methodically conditioned than scientifically objective. In the process of consecutive interpretation, when the interpreter does not know the subsequent context, and with a shortage of time in which he works, it is impossible to separate the main from the secondary with a high degree of reliability. In fact, often "secondary" words and phrases: adjectives, adverbs, modal words and particles may contain information that is invariant for the content of the text, they may contain something fundamentally new, some kind of hint, etc. In the perception of sounding speech, in addition to stabilizing perception, there are also destabilizing mechanisms. They are, as a rule, random and associated with the oral nature of speech transmission. Such spontaneous risk factors in the process of interpreting may include: poor audibility of the speaker's speech (acoustics in the hall, poor technical performance), unnaturally high speed of pronouncing the text, noise interference that interferes with perception. Practice and scientific experiments show that in these cases the

translator is also able to restore and reproduce unheard, misunderstood or missing fragments of the text. At the same time, he relies both on knowledge of the previous context (in case of consecutive translation) or the entire text (when translating the whole text), and on his speech experience [7].

The phonetic level of written translation is formed by sounds expressed in the text by literal symbols. Phonological translation is based on the relation of phonological units of the original language and the target language to the same sound substance. In phonological translation, one should distinguish between formal correspondence and translational equivalence. The systems of different languages differ at the phonetic level and at the level of graphics, which creates a certain difficulty in transmitting the "sound image" of a word by means of another language.

Solutions to the problems of transferring stress and intonation of the Kyrgyz language into English when translating

The transfer of stress and intonation of the Kyrgyz language into English can cause some problems in translation. Stress and intonation in the Kyrgyz language have an important semantic load, therefore, when translating, it is necessary to preserve their correct use.

One of the solutions to the problem of transferring stress and intonation is the use of syntactic constructions that help convey semantic shades. For example, when translating phrases into English, you can use stress and intonation in your voice to convey the correct stress on a particular syllable or word.

In addition, a possible solution to the problem is the use of more precise phrases that correspond to the meaning in the Kyrgyz language and accurately convey stress and intonation. Another way to preserve stress and intonation is to use phonetic transcription. Transcription helps to convey sounds unusual for a foreign language and preserve stress and intonation. It is also useful to take into account the context of the text and semantic shades in order to direct stress and intonation and preserve their correct use in translation. It is important to remember that stress and intonation can change the meaning of a word, so using them correctly is extremely important when translating.

To more accurately convey phonetic nuances in translation, an active language learning approach can be used. This approach includes working with native speakers and constantly learning the pronunciation and intonation of the language. As part of this approach, native speakers can help translators with correct pronunciation and intonation, as well as provide additional information about the cultural nuances associated with pronunciation and intonation. In addition, translators can use online resources to learn pronunciation and intonation, such as audio and video lessons, online dictionaries, etc. It is also important to conduct regular exercises to improve pronunciation and intonation, which helps translators to be more confident in their work and improve the accuracy and quality of translation [4].

Thus, the idea of the presence in the text of the main and secondary information is very subjective, and, perhaps, we have the right to speak only about the total redundancy of the formal means of expressing the information composition of the text. Using the compression technique, the translator, strictly speaking, acts almost at random, but he always has the opportunity to increase the equivalence of his translation, since the oral text, as they say, is open on the right, so an addition or correction can be made to the following phrases of the translation. Considering the specifics of the completeness of perception by an interpreter of the phonetic appearance of the text, we have in mind the most frequent case in practice – consecutive translation. A much higher degree of equivalence is provided by the interpretation of the whole text. Based on such prerequisites for achieving equivalence as the translator's memory and the redundancy of speech processing of information, the method of translating the whole text allows you to most accurately and reliably determine the main and secondary information and gives the translator the freedom to choose the means of its design. The translator relies on knowledge of the content and formal

architectonics of the entire text. However, even a trained memory is not able to cover the entire composition of the content, and it is proposed to increase this resource with the help of special records (cursive translation).

In the perception of sounding speech, in addition to the mechanisms that stabilize this perception, there are also destabilizing ones. They are, as a rule, random and associated with the oral nature of speech transmission. Such spontaneous risk factors in the process of interpreting may include: poor audibility of the speaker's speech (acoustics in the hall, poor technical performance), unnaturally high speed of pronunciation of the text, noise interference that impedes perception. Practice and scientific experiments show that in these cases the translator is also able to restore and reproduce unheard, misunderstood or missing fragments of the text. At the same time, he relies both on knowledge of the previous context (when translating consecutively) or the entire text (when translating a whole text), and on his speech experience, using the accumulated knowledge of how such texts are organized, what thoughts and formulations in them can meet. At the stage of identifying a sounding speech, a complication for any pair of languages is also the presence of any coloring in the speaker's speech that distinguishes it from the literary norm, including both collective and individual deviations. An obstacle may be the lisp, burriness of the author, his incorrect pronunciation, if the language of the conference for him is foreign. When translating from English into Kyrgyz or vice versa, identification is sometimes difficult due to the dialectal coloring of the speaker's speech. A common problem is also the reproduction by ear of proper names that are not familiar to the translator, since in some cases they are non-associative and cannot be derived from the context. Away from the problems we are discussing, there remains the phonetic purity and correctness of the text generated by the translator, since this is related to the linguistic competence of the translator (knowledge of the orthoepic norm of the target language). We only note that in oral translation, the observance of the orthoepic norm is a necessary prerequisite for the equivalence of translation, since a grammatically and lexically correctly organized, but incorrectly sounding text will not be perceived by the recipient. Deviations from the orthoepic norm in the translator's speech are usually associated with the interference of native and foreign languages.

Methods that exist for updating phonetic problems in translation, and which are most effective

There are several methods used to actualize phonetic problems in translation, which allow you to convey the sound features and nuances of languages. Some of these methods are more effective than others, depending on the context and task of translation. One of the most effective methods is the use of phonetic transcription. Transcription allows you to accurately convey sounds that cannot be translated into another language. It can be used to convey sounds that do not have equivalents in another language, or to convey sounds that have several possible renderings. Phonetic transcription allows you to avoid translation errors and convey the subtle nuances of the sound of words. Another effective method is to use the sound features of the language, such as intonation and rhythm. These elements of the language can be used to convey the meaning and emotional coloring of the word. For example, you can use intonation to convey an interrogative tone or stress to emphasize the importance of a word. Another method is to use the general phonetic rules of the language. For example, vowel sounds in the Kyrgyz language have certain pronunciation rules depending on the place of stress. If the translator studies these rules and takes them into account when translating, he can convey sound features more accurately. However, the effectiveness of each of these methods depends on the specific translation task, language pair and context. It is important to take into account the peculiarities of each language and apply the methods correctly in order to maintain the accuracy and clarity of the transmission of messages between languages [1].

Native speakers can help the translator when working with dialects by providing information about what pronunciation or lexical features are characteristic of a particular dialect. They may explain specific words or their meanings, which may be unique to a particular dialect

and may cause difficulties for the translator. A native speaker can help a translator find adequate equivalents for certain words or expressions that are specific to a dialect. In addition, native speakers can help the interpreter understand intonation or pronunciation features that may be difficult to understand in other regions of the country where a particular dialect is used. Thus, native speakers play an important role in helping the translator when phonetic and lexical problems arise when working with dialects [10].

Accounting for stress in translation into another language depends on the language pair and the degree of freedom of translation. In some languages, stress can play an important role in determining the meaning of a word and its form, so in a translation it may be necessary to keep the stress on the same syllable or move it to another syllable in order to convey the meaning correctly. In other languages, such as English, stress plays a lesser role and can be ignored in translation without compromising meaning. However, if stress affects the rhythm and intonation of the whole phrase, then it can be important to keep the translation natural. When translating poems or songs where stress is important, the translator may use various techniques, such as changing the stress to another syllable or changing the structure of a sentence, to keep the rhythm and melody of the original. However, with such a translation, some of the original meaning or nuances may be lost, so the choice of method depends on the specific situation and the goals of the translation [2].

When translating into another language, phonetic features of speech play an important role, as they affect how words and phrases are perceived and understood in another language.
The transfer of phonetic features of speech requires the translator to understand the pronunciation and intonation of the source language, as well as the ability to choose the appropriate equivalents in the target language, which will convey all the nuances and emotional shading of the source text. Some languages differ in the pronunciation of certain phonemes, where a normal sound may be replaced by a harder or softer sound. In such cases, the translator must select appropriate equivalents in the target language to convey the intonation, meaning, and subtexts of the source text. In addition, some languages have stress on different syllables of a word depending on the context. In such cases, the translator must take into account the stress in order to convey the correct pronunciation and intonation of the source text. However, the transfer of phonetic features of speech is not always easily achievable and may require the translator to improve in knowledge of the target language and a deep understanding of the nuances of the source language. In such cases, the translator must use all his skills and knowledge to convey all the semantic and emotional shades of the source text.

The roles played by native speakers in updating phonetic problems when translating from Kyrgyz into English

Native speakers play an important role in actualizing phonetic problems when translating from Kyrgyz into English, as only they can accurately assess the pronunciation and intonation of words and express the nuances of sound in both languages. Translators, especially those who are not native speakers, may have difficulty translating the nuances of words into another language. In such cases, they may turn to native speakers for help with phonetic problems. For example, to effectively translate some difficult words, such as (barbershop), the translator may ask a native speaker to learn the correct pronunciation and rhythm of the word [5].

When translating from Kyrgyz into English, native speakers can help the translator to choose the correct stress and intonation, as well as to select more accurate English words that more accurately convey the meaning of Kyrgyz words. In addition, native speakers can help if the translator has to work with dialects that differ from the standard Kyrgyz language. When working with such dialects, it can be difficult to understand the pronunciation and rhythm of words, and a native speaker can help in this matter. In general, native speakers play a significant role in actualizing phonetic problems when translating from Kyrgyz into English. Thanks to their help, the translator can more accurately convey the sound of words and, thus, more accurately convey their meaning.

The role of native speakers in updating phonetic problems in translation is important and integral. They can help translators identify and resolve problems with pronunciation and intonation of words that may prevent accurate translation into the target language. Native speakers have a deep understanding of the pronunciation and intonation of a language, and can also recognize different shades of meaning and intonation of words. They can help translators to correctly locate specific language elements such as dialects and slang forms, as well as other expressions that may be difficult to understand out of their context. Moreover, native speakers can provide information on cultural aspects of pronunciation and intonation that may be important in understanding the true meaning of a message. That is why translators often seek the help of native speakers when dealing with phonetic problems in order to obtain additional information and improve their work.

Correct pronunciation and intonation are very important in the transfer of phonetic features of speech. This is especially important when translating speech containing dialectal, regional or socio-stylistic features[12].

- Pronunciation: the correct pronunciation of sounds, stress and intonation is the basis for the transfer of phonetic features of speech. If the translator cannot correctly pronounce the words in the language he is translating into, then he will not be able to convey the real tone and mood of the original.
- Intonation: correct intonation is one of the key features of the transfer of the phonetic structure of the original, as it can help in conveying nuances in speech, such as emotional tone, exclamation, subtle humor and others. The translator must preserve such nuances in order to convey them in the translation.

Of course, depending on the genre of the text, certain flaws in pronunciation and intonation are acceptable, as they can be used as a stylistic element. However, in general, correct pronunciation and intonation are key in conveying the phonetic features of speech and help to preserve not only the speech style, but also a whole layer of meaning.

Correct pronunciation and intonation are very important when translating into English. Correct pronunciation helps to convey the meaning of the original text more convincingly and improves the understanding of the translated message by the receiver in the target language. Incorrect pronunciation can lead to misunderstanding and, in some cases, confusion or misinterpretation of the essence of the translated text. In addition, the correct intonation is important for conveying the emotional coloring and nuances associated with the shades of the meaning of words. For example, the same word, depending on intonation, can mean different things or convey different emotions. This is especially important when translating poetry or literature, where intonation can play a key role in conveying the true meaning of a text. In addition, correct pronunciation and intonation help to make the translation more professional and efficient, which in turn can increase the translator's credibility and help him attract new clients and customers. So, the correct pronunciation and intonation when translating into English are critical in the process of conveying meaning, emotional coloring and nuances to the target audience.

As a result of this work, translators will be able to create more accurate and natural translations that will be better understood and perceived by the audience. Understanding the pronunciation and intonation of the source language is very important for conveying the phonetic features of speech when translating into another language. Intonation and stress can greatly influence the meaning of words and phrases in the source text, and mistranslations of intonation and stress can lead to misunderstandings of the text. Knowing the pronunciation of the source language also helps the translator to select appropriate sound equivalents in the target language that will convey all the nuances and emotional undertones of the source text. For example, if a word is pronounced with a hard sound in the source language, then the translator can use a harder sound in the target language to convey the same emotional connotation. Thus, understanding the pronunciation and intonation of the source language is a necessary condition

for the successful transfer of phonetic features of speech when translating into another language.

It allows the translator to select the appropriate sound equivalents and convey all the subtleties and emotional nuances of the source text in the target language [11].

In order to select the appropriate equivalents and convey all the nuances and emotional shading of the source text in the translation, several factors must be taken into account:

- Language features: each language has its own peculiarities in grammar, vocabulary and style, which can influence the choice of equivalents. The translator must take into account these features and look for the most suitable words and expressions that will correctly convey the meaning of the original text.
- Cultural Differences: Different cultures have different meanings and connotations for different words and expressions. The translator must take into account cultural differences in order to select the most suitable equivalents that do not lose the nuances and emotional undertones of the original text.
- Target audience: the translator must consider who the translation is for and what goal it should achieve. Depending on the target audience and the purpose of the translation, it may be necessary to select equivalents in a special way in order to convey the appropriate emotional connotation.
- Textual Context: Text should always be seen in the context of sentences, paragraphs, and text as a whole. The translator must take into account the meaning that is conveyed in the context in order to select the most appropriate equivalents.
- Spirit and style of the text: each text has its own unique style and spirit, which must be preserved in translation. The translator should pay attention to the style and spirit of the original text and try to convey them in the translation using appropriate equivalents.

In general, choosing the right translation equivalents is a complex task that requires skill and craftsmanship, as well as a deep understanding of the two languages and cultures being translated. Actualization of phonetic problems in translation is one of the most important aspects of the professional work of a translator. The quality of translation from Kyrgyz into English depends on how accurately and naturally the sound and intonation of words are translated. In the work of a translator, it is necessary to take into account the rules of pronunciation in English, choose the correct transcriptions and carry out additional work on the study of English phonetics.

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