



ACTUAL PROBLEMS WITH TEACHING ARABIC

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Abstract

The article analyzes the actual problems of teaching the Arabic language, which every language learner encounters. The typical mistakes that occur when learning the Arabic language are considered.

Keywords: Arabic language, pronunciation, intonation.

The most typical errors are related to the lack of diacritical marks (vowels) in the letter, which affect the correct pronunciation. There is also an indistinct pronunciation of some letters. Thus, as a result of the fact that millions of people listen to radio and watch television programs every day, they are constantly exposed to distorted pronunciations of the above letters and involuntarily adopt them, using them in everyday speech. This is especially true for children, whose brains are most receptive to receiving information.

Let's dwell on some of them: (hamza) is of particular difficulty. For example, often the connecting at the beginning of a word is written as the dividing. And vice versa, dividing as connecting. There is a tendency to write in the middle and at the end of the word in places that contradict generally accepted rules. Due attention is not paid to the spelling of the sign (tashdid). As a result, a letter falls out of the word, and confusion arises in the meaning of some words. There is also an incorrect spelling of a number of Arabic letters. For example, if one neglects to write the diacritical point of the letter, as a result, it becomes a completely different letter, the letter, or they use the letter with only two points, and it becomes the letter. Very often, (ta-marbuta) is written without dots and becomes a at the end of a sentence, both in spelling and in pronunciation. The vowel (alif) at the end of a word can be erroneously written long or short without regard to spelling rules. Often the letter is written instead of the letter, and vice versa, etc. Thus, at present, there is a widespread violation of the rules of Arabic spelling in fiction, journalism, business correspondence, and even official documents of government bodies. Ignorance of the rules of Arabic morphology leads to the incorrect spelling of a number of grammatical forms. Unfortunately, there is almost complete non-compliance with the rules of Arabic grammar in written speech. First of all, the misuse of cases in Arabic should be noted, which also leads to spelling





errors and often refers to the dual number and the correct masculine plural, as well as the spelling of numerals. The postposition of the name of the adjective in the definition function in relation to the word being defined is not respected. Attention is not drawn to the categories of determinativity, namely certainty and uncertainty.

Structural, grammatical, and stylistic violations in the construction of Arabic sentences lead to the replacement of the literary language by the spoken language in writing, which is unacceptable. As a result, the Arabic language loses its expressiveness and ability to affect the reader emotionally. At present, when teaching the Arabic literary language, insufficient attention is paid to punctuation, which makes it much more difficult to understand the meaning of the text and, as a result, the connection of words in a sentence is lost. Some scholars argue that punctuation marks are not an integral part of Arabic linguistics but are borrowed from other languages. However, the neglect of punctuation leads to a deviation from the classical norms of the Arabic literary language. As you know, punctuation marks entered the Arabic language from European languages, which contributed to its development. It became possible to clearly define the beginning and end of a phrase, to connect sentences with each other, defining their syntactic and semantic relationships, and to use a variety of intonation patterns to express the goals of speech (question, surprise, denial, grief, motivation, warning, etc.), becoming an integral component of modern Arabic writing. Currently, the absence of punctuation marks is equated to syntactic and grammatical errors, as this makes it difficult for the reader to understand the meaning of the text due to the confusion of expressions and sentences. There is ambiguity and confusion of meaning, and the author's words are not separated from direct speech and quotations.

However, it should be noted that, despite the borrowed nature of punctuation marks in Arabic, some scientific sources point to their existence in antiquity. For example, in Tajvid, there were special signs for the beginning and stop of reading the verses of the Qur'an, which were used by scientists for their correct reading and understanding of the meanings, comprehending their syntactic and semantic connection with each other. This also includes the research of linguists regarding separation and connection, stop and pause, connection and resumption, and the exposition of the whole variety of sound intonations following a certain meaning: prompting, intimidation, warning, exhortation, question, experience, etc. Thus, the modern written language of the Arabic language is dominated by the use of spelling norms of the spoken language to the detriment of literary ones. There are also inaccuracies in pronunciation in areas such as education, science, politics, economics, media, advertising, etc. that should use the Arabic literary language. The most typical errors





are related to the lack of diacritical marks (vowels) in the letter, which affect the correct pronunciation. There is also an indistinct pronunciation of some letters. Thus, as a result of the fact that millions of people listen to radio and watch television programs every day, they are constantly exposed to distorted pronunciations of the above letters and involuntarily adopt them, using them in everyday speech. This is especially true for children, whose brains are most receptive to receiving information. The pronunciation of the connecting hamza as a dividing one is observed. The correct pronunciation of the connecting hamza is quite rare. The same applies to the pronunciation of the definite article. Currently, the absence of the pronunciation of and the ending of the pronunciation of the previous letter in the speech stream of radio and TV presenters, even by philologists, is considered the norm. It is becoming more common to use colloquial pronunciation skills when referring to numerals and countables. Also noted is the truncation of the endings of words and their pronunciation with sukun in the flow of speech. This is typical for the speeches of famous writers, scientists, journalists, radio and television announcers, as well as heads of specialized linguistic institutes. Dialects penetrate fiction and journalism. There is a replacement of the literary language by the spoken language; however, the reverse process, namely, the replacement of the spoken language by the literary one, does not occur. This can be seen in many radio and television broadcasts that are dominated by local dialects, so that the use of standard language is kept to a minimum. Differences between the literary language and dialects exist at all levels: phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic. There was a trend toward the gradual displacement of native Arabic words by foreign borrowings without special need. Although it should be noted that the Arabic equivalents are simpler in form, easier in pronunciation, deeper in meaning, and more harmonious for the listener, It comes down to the fact that some Arab settlements receive foreign names using the Latin alphabet, ignoring the richest potential and the peculiar calligraphy of the Arabic literary language. This can lead to total dependence on Western culture and civilization for everything. Errors in pronunciation also apply to a number of grammatical forms. For example, when voicing the middle letter of three-letter verbs of the past and present, as well as the imperative mood, which is caused by ignorance of the morphological forms of verb breeds, There are frequent errors in the use of the present tense forms, arising from the lack of differentiation between three- and four-letter verbs. Even in the speech of the speakers, there is an incorrect intonation of speech, which leads to a distortion of the meaning of the statement. For example, a falling tone, characteristic of the end of a sentence, is used instead of a rising tone, which indicates an incomplete statement. Interrogative sentences are pronounced as





declarative, or vice versa. Speech expressing sorrow, pain, and sadness is delivered with inappropriate enthusiasm in this case. Or a speech full of pride and hope is delivered in an inexpressively cold tone by the announcer. Intonation, as you know, is "a unity of interrelated components: melody, intensity, duration, speech tempo, and timbre of pronunciation." Together with stress, intonation forms the prosodic system of the language. Intonation is an important means of forming an utterance and revealing its meaning.

In an utterance, intonation performs the following functions: distinguishes between communicative types of utterance: motivation, question, exclamation, narration, and implication (implication); distinguishes parts of the statement according to their semantic importance and emphasis; forms the statement into a single whole, at the same time dividing it into rhythmic groups and syntagmas; expresses specific emotions; reveals the subtext of the statement; characterizes the speaker and the situation of communication" [BES 1998: 197]. Thus, the erroneous pronunciation of certain lexical and grammatical forms is one of the main factors influencing the distance of the Arabic literary language from its classical norms.

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