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PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY PASHTUN STUDENTS WHILE LEARNING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE AT DISTRICT SHANGLA



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Abstract

The aim of this study is come up with the appliances to evaluate the problems of Pashtun students who are learning English at Shangla. Phonetics/phonology closely study the linguistic features of a speech in order to arrive at an understanding that are numerous problems faced by the Pashtun students while learning English as a second language at Shangla .The present study aims to ascertain the problems, faced by Pashtun speakers at intermediate level in District Shangla and as well as to find out the root causes behind the phonetics and phonology problems. Moreover, to resolve the troubles, faced by Pashtun speakers in District Shangla. Furthermore, to evaluate the speech characteristics of speech sound produce by Pashtun students in Shangla with different tools of phonetics/phonology. The present research introduces the language and its pronunciation at different level of learners in learning of English as a second language.

Keywords: Problems, Challenges, Pashtun, Students, Learning, English language etc.

Introduction

Pronunciation is an important part to be learned its ability to utilize stress intonation and rhythm in oral expression of English learning a second language is a toughest task. Different English professionals try to overcome this issue which is challenged by pupils while learning the second language. Many people think that they have learned the second language but there are some major mistakes in their second language. They can't speak with local speakers since local can't comprehend their inappropriate and off base pronunciation. Students are facing these problems because they are not taught the pronunciation but mere English subject. The teaching staff must be well aware of pronunciation. Pronunciation carries great importance in a language but unluckily the students are taught translation vocabulary and grammar.

The students just want to get high grade in exam so they only study their course contents. They know nothing regarding understanding and comprehension because of poor teaching method there should be professional teachers who can demonstrate pronunciation to their students. The instructors or teachers must give more attention to the pronunciation and speaking skills of the students while outlining the syllabus. Learners cannot differentiate the literature and the language. Literature and language must be isolated into tow train and separate consideration ought to be given to articulation, writing reading and speaking skills, with the goal that students could learn articulation reasonably and efficiently. The situation of government schools of District Shangla is terrible because they don't give any importance to pronunciation. Instructive ratio in District Shangla is irrelevant. There are great universities and schools but have lack of staffs. Its standard is very low; its supply is nothing as compare to the rest of the schools in the nation. In the entire Shangla; there are just 93 schools. The population of Shangla is approximately 891,252. Female education percentage is just 40 percent and male education percentage is 45 percent which is not worth in present time. There are separate institute for both males and females but there is lack of staff. The teachers are not that much qualified or eligible to the job in the education institution but they are selected through political approach. The teachers of schools and colleges are not satisfied with their pays so they are not very much loyal to the institutions. State gives more importance to urban areas but about 90 percent of the population lives in rural areas which are denied from standard instruction. They live in distance from the schools so they face the problem of transport. The teacher are untrained with old syllabus and frustrated students. Pashto speakers' mostly live in tricky region so their English pronunciation is not correct because they ignore oral language

because of lack of suitable environment, she or he cannot conquer the issue which is vital to be illuminated.

The language

Language is a word derived from Latin language which means speech in French language. It is an organize application of dialogue by utilization of sound and symbols. Through language, we can share our opinion and emotion. It is a way of communication. Through signs, images, these ideas and emotion can be communicated especially through articulation but these are elaborated through speech organs. Typical framework is another part of language; which means that the language contains of some formal sings controlled by combination and grammatical rules, and passes on message or meaning or meaning. The above statement tend toward the basic framework having suitable criteria which develop sings giving a meaning or massage. In the event that for sure at early age, these were simply sings for passing on messages however with the passage of time these sings gradually and slowly were given real association and course of action. Typical component are present and set; those components are the correct request which from sentence and words. An indicated by Chomsky's theory of procreative language, grammar is an arrangement of tenets which consolidates words effectively and words important sentence.

Importance of English language

No one can ignore the importance of English language; it is a language which is spoken throughout the word. English has turned out to be worldwide spoken language an id medium of correspondence in the entire word. One might say that English is a lonely most important dialect. Different language are similarly essential yet not subsequently for what is the most vital. English language is considered as an international language.

Local languages are used for many purposes but they are limited to their respect areas. Local language cab be used in neighbor but in far areas it is only English which is very helpful for us to be spoken. English has a lot of importance as following:

- English language is called international language, when someone goes to the any part of the world so he or she can feel the problem of language so it is English language which will help her or him to communication with others.
- English language which will help her or him to communication with other.
- In some countries like India that is happened that individual from different areas cannot talk in various dialect for their communion so it is English language which connect different individual from various areas or society.
- A lot of people leave their nation due to businesses as well as for instruction so the go to the other nation, they cannot understand other nation dialect those it is just English thoughts which they are able to communicate in an outside nation.
- However, web has developed in different languages, English language is accessible in all the sites.
- English is very much suitable for the advance. All the old invention is almost made in English and even new inventions are4 being made in English on international level.
- If one desires to study the history of the European nations, he or she must know English because he or she may acquire all the information in English language rather than any other language.

Importance of English in Pakistan

English plays a vital role in Pakistan as English play it international level. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan but English is an official that assume vital part in our nation. As we know that English is the language of international media and interest. It plays the importance role in all private and administrative offices.

Furthermore, media has involved English language and the use of English language is expanding on daily basis. Before 1985, English in Pakistan was quite recently restricted to few individuals since English was shown it costly in private organization. The upper class was only able to learn it and poor couldn't tolerate the cost of private organization. Today, everyone one rich or poor is bound to learn English. The importance of English could not be ignored in our nation. Indeed, English is taught as a compulsory subject in all the institutions of Pakistan. English is the language of every field like the field of business, medical and other sciences. It is essential for both male and female to learn English then they can get success in their life.

Pronunciation

The word pronunciation shows how a word is pronounced and the ability to make use of rhythm, intonation and stress in language. Numerous individual and people can utter any word according to their own point of view at different occasion. The elocution of word depend upon various elements for example voiced ethic group, education and society class. All these elements are involved in elocution. The order of letters found in Pashto is different from that of English, so they cannot articulate those letter sets as it can be articulated in English.

Pronunciation of Language

Being a research, we can talk about it over that vocabulary and grammar are vital. Many non-locals want to learn English dialect, so they have strong order on vocabulary and grammar use, however they can't speak. Thus, this is a direct result of troubles in articulation. When you are presented to locals, articulation would be your significant thing and the first one, which assumes key part in communication. Non-local can convey while conferring linguistic misstep yet even a solitary misspoken keeps him away viable correspondence of the language. The individuals who examine in outside dialect make aggravate the local, it is so dismal however genuine in light of the fact that they can't see rapidly that is being stated by learner.

Those people who live with native of English are of course the best speakers of English with best pronunciation. They would of course use the words like (what, sorry and huh). Sounds need hard work that every issue must be sold.

English Language's Pronunciation

Many individuals learn English yet they totally neglect elocution. They considered that vocabulary and grammar are vital as opposed to articulation. They believe that they learn grammar and vocabulary, so they would have the ability to convey in English correctly and easily. But research says that articulation is critical as grammar and vocabulary may be. Many misguided are brought about by misspeaking of words and uncalled for of pitch. Non local doesn't focus toward their utilizing of intonation. Without practice it, it is difficult to defeat this issue. Grammar and vocabulary have suitable principles and control however elocution is very distinctive in relation to the both. Elocution needs much practice to make it correct.

- Elocution is totally ignored in Pakistan as compare to vocabulary and linguistics.

Grammar and vocabulary are being taught at each level but articulation is victim of poor consideration in our education organizations.

Vocabulary and grammar are taught as a subject, presented in course message, but the field of articulation is ignored. The pursuer guarantees it that without right and proper elocution one can't instruct other.

Problems and Mistakes in Pronunciation

Grammar and vocabulary are essential for learning English thus far we cannot neglect the pronunciations importance in correspondence. There are four abilities reading, writing, listening and speaking. However, in the event that one doesn't focus on pronouncing words, so he would not have the ability to read or speak. One cannot express their ideas emotions and opinion in target language.

English is called non phonetic language so pronunciation is much difficult in English because the spellings of the words are different from their pronunciation. For the new learners who face a lot of problems in pronunciation English words it became difficult. Thus, vastly the impedance of first language can be found in learning dialect. In addition, their challenges would be examined with reference to native language impedance.

The Teaching Methods of English Language

In our nation, three techniques are use among the many techniques used for English teaching. These three techniques are followed in various schools, distinct regions for instance coordinate strategy and open approach are incorporated in tuition-based schools and then again grammar translation method (GTM) is used as a part of the administration foundation. In Urdu medium schools which are also government institution this very strategy (GTM) is used. The target language is learned while using their first language. The teachers teach the target language with the help of mother tongue in government institution; thus the native language turn out to be less risky in field of elocution because of the consistent utilization of native language it impact, the articulation of learning dialect. While to take in the objective language and for viable correspondence, they insufficient vocabulary and imitated syntactic standard. Yet they don't focus on articulation and when the speech organ become hard with the passage of time then it is very difficult to solve this issue. So they are educate in the primary language. Last on neither one of them can comprehend the, speaker nor do they talk. While to challenge this issue, it is important to utilize coordinate technique and informative approach also in government.

Research objective

- To ascertain the problems, faced by Pashtun speakers at intermediate level in District Shangla.
- To find out the causes behind the phonetics and phonology problems in District Shangla.
- To resolve the troubles, faced by Pashtun speakers in District Shangla.

Research Question

- What are the problems of Pashtun speakers at intermediate level in District Shangla?
- What are the causes behind the phonetics and phonological problems in District Shangla?
- How to resolve the Pashtun speakers, issue in District Shangla?

Significance of the research

Like the other helpful researcher, this this research will be also very helpful for everyone, especially for the students of linguistic. In spite of that, it is useful for the Pashtoon speakers to overcome the problem they are dealing with. By studying this research, the issue of the pronunciation may be resolve for Pashtun speaker.

Literature Review

In this research, the researcher explores the problems about pashtun learner's pronunciation at secondary level. Normally, learners at intermediate level don't give much attention to the elocution they are less careful about the importance of elocution; they consider pronunciation is less important and, in some cases, they consider of it as that in our educational organizations, there are insignificant practices of sounding. Pronunciation is continually confusing because there is no connection between symbols and pronunciation of English. This is confusing for Pashtun speakers whose primary language is Pashto or Urdu. There is connection between symbols and pronunciation, in Pashto. It is confusing to know English pronunciation because of lack of good judgment. Pronunciation makes more confusion, there are a few letters which speak to make more sound, for example letter (A) speaks to sound in words like, broad, acknowledge affect page, tall ". Likewise, there are few cases with a certain group, for example the bunch "GH" rough, enough, caught, bought, thought ". "OUGH" "cough, tough, though, dough, though, and so on. Then again there are once in a while same sounds and different spelling, for example "sh"/ʃ/. This very sound is of course the same in numerous words and in numerous spellings. For example: transportation, conscious clash, crash and so on. According to same etymologist, English is spelled too seriously as compare to same other dialects for example "French, Spanish " and so on so, because of dissimilarities' it is much problematic for non-native speaker to authentic way of English elocution, one should know the distinctive position and limitation of articulation. On one hand there is understanding of speech sound and with the articulation of native speakers one because aware of the best possible mixture of different sounds. As an English speaker must know about stress, intonation etc. so same is the case with Pashto speaker.

Feature of Speech Sounds

Sounds in any language have a pair of components and are made by organs of speech which have phonetic characteristics. Specific movements are done by these articulatory organs to make unclear sounds. All organs move to deliver particular sound in the middle of communication. The human talk organs can deliver many sounds however speakers of definite dialect can make set of sounds. Speaker can make clues of his dialect smoothly. As one's articulatory organs are settled for his own specific dialect one cannot make clues of another, dialect. To determine sounds and to connect them in specific way each dialect has its own particular method. The generation of discourse sounds by articulatory organs is called phonetics angle. Also, then again, the strategy and relationship of the varied sounds is phonological angle. In linguistic point of view the sound of speech in language is the essential unite, this is created in a separated from with no positive example so it could not make discourse important in this way these sounds are ordered methodology to make significant correspondence. The right sound of speech and the best possible pronunciation depend on the way local articulates various sounds. Non-native speakers can overcome this issue by articulating various sounds like native that is phonetic part of English language and also on the off chance that one can mastermind and the phonological side of language is of course that someone must be mastermind in articulation as the natives do. As it is said that English as a non-phonetic language the spelling does not match the sounds. But this can be spoken to and composing structure from numerous points of view. English is two phoneme; one is sound and other is letter. These two must not be mixed because of the fact that these two will be distinct structures, letters are in composing structure and sounds are in talked shape. Oral frame is spoken through composing structure. Spelling of a word may not give the ideal sound of the

words as a result of unevenness between written symbols and sounds. In any case, it must be acknowledge that to some degree there are composed images that help the students to learn language sounds. English has 26 letters in order however it has 44 sounds out of which 24 are consonants and 20 are vowels. Daniel Jones is one of the great phoneticians of twenty century. He explained speech sounds and phonetic in, an outline of English phonetics in detail. In this he gave full explanation of articulation process and speech organs of sounds and consonants as well as process of production of speech sounds and the intonation). Human has the ability to produce various sounds. Because the presence of all organs of speech Jane says* every sound is produced by various speech organs*. These sounds must be articulated wrong if the organs of speech is used wrong/ the students have rational and clear thoughts regarding functions and structures of articulatory organs in English sound which perform different function. The book of Daniel Jones is greatly more helpful for the non-native. He has described each one of those difficulties that are faced especially for the learners he also explained the spelling errors. He has pointed out, in India has book, all those errors that are for the most part committed by European nation like Spanish and French, yet he didn't give curing for the general population for south Asia. Implies individual are from India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. There are some basic errors which are committed by both individuals of south and furthermore, Europeans. That is the reason it is valuable for all non-local English students, for instance failures in intonation and stress and so on. A.C. Gimson likewise function away at P&P. He sponsored the English phonetics & phonology model that were spoken to done. He separated some vowel sounds keeping in mind, end goal to eliminate the confusion, such a way at which he showed for every single English student. Really his experience was about pronunciation and grammar. His book is framed for new students of English like Daniel Jones has centered. He recognized and gave some measure respect to pronunciation keeping in mind and his main goal to make it simple to some degree. He has stated in book about India students in English that they can't create labiodentals fricative. They are fortified to make difference between "w" sound frame 'v' "w" is semi-vowel sound while "w" is labiodentals, and there should be clear difference between the two sounds. JDO canners great English sounds are similarly one of the best sources of data. In past different linguists worked on English sounds, he has similarly skillful slip-ups of articulation consciously. He broke down the errors through thoughtful approach to dismiss few doubt. He has brought up each one of those mistakes which are reflected by the natives of different dialects like Japanese, Spanish and Germanic. In view of its similarity to elements of Persian, Urdu, Pashto, this work is additionally valuable for examination Urdu and Pashto. His emphasis on the communication in English in his work. He calls attention to that communication in English comprehensively depends on hearing since book does not speak or talk. New pupil must be offered to learn communication in English for the change of his sounds and pronunciation.

A book "pronunciation skills", written by Paul Trench that is about the sounds in English language. This book is almost on the connection of pronunciation and spelling he gave attention in his book to the passing of correspondence between sounds and spellings in English. Trench's identify the issues which are brought about because of the diverse varieties of language. His book succeeds two parts of the language. One is precision and the other one is familiarity. Exactness deals with remedy of errors and familiarity deals with the group of consonants.

Speech Sounds Organs

In the generation of sounds organs speech take the most imperative part. All the phoneticians and linguists describe the important part of speech organs. Articulation depends on the ability

of organs of speech. According the sound these organs are practiced in every language. It is very hard to change the use of these organs if once these organs are addicted to utter those sounds.

The Lungs

There are few sounds which need construction of air to make it rectify sound and lung capacity is to create airs force. Air straight forwardly may not deliver the sounds as required for the utterers however it's altered what is needed for the lips and nose while using flying corps that is formed through lungs.

Vocal Cards

Vocal card is located in larynx, the primary source of the creation of sound. Two kinds of sound are created by vocal card, voiced and voiceless. The sound would be voiced if there is vibration in the vocal card but the sound would be voiceless if there is no vibration in vocal cards. Invoicing and voicing sound depend on the vibration of vocal card. The voice repetition depends many elements which make it voiced and reception and repetition depend on energy applied by muscle. The pitch, length and mass differ as indicated by sex and change of age too.

Palates

There are two types of palate, soft palate and hard palate. The palate touches the teeth edge. The touching of the palate with the tip, center and the back of the tongue create different sound.

Tongue

Tongue is one of the major parts of the speech organs. It has a great role in articulation. Tongue has three parts, tip body and the back. Tip of tongue touches the upper teeth, and the teeth ridge. To create some sound the body of the tongue touches the hard palate while the back of the touches the velum means the soft palate. The tongue is very flexible and muscular organ of speech.

Lips

Lips have two types, upper lip and lower lip. The lower lip is used to generate the fricative sounds when it touches the upper teeth. These sounds are called labiodental sounds i.e.; /f,v/etc.

Nasal Cavity

When the crater of mouth is closed and air passes through the nasal cavity it generates the nasal sounds. These sounds are called nasal sounds. For instance, /n//m/.

Diagram of Description Discourse

In English there is no communication amongst letter and sounds. Translation phonetic is a meditate and forthright method to deal with show the talk sounds; phonetic outline in light of the fact only a solitary reports who talk sounds; phonetic understanding is found out it basic remote learners to talk sounds effectively and in sort span of time. The contradiction between letters and sounds was very serious issue for the understudies while light up its total phonetic construction imagined such as systematic methodology which finished as extremely straightforward for new understudies to make sounds precisely. It improved the talk sound system. There are forty sounds addressed by twenty-six letters and forty-four sounds in

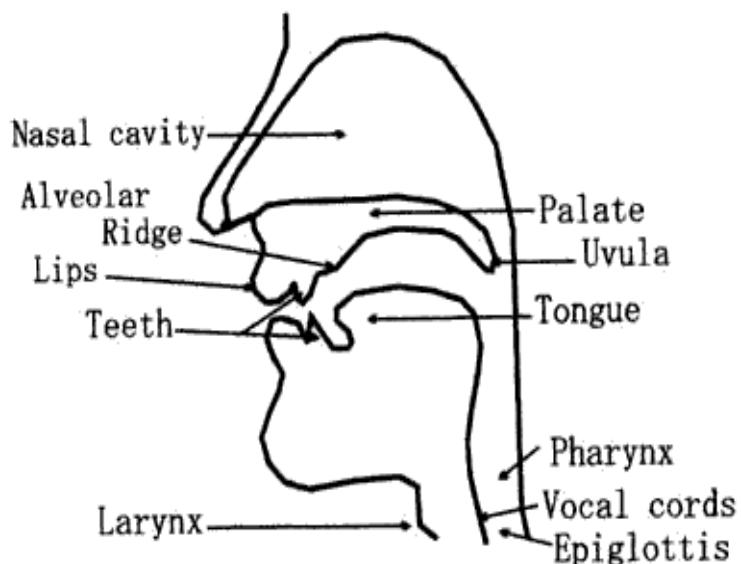
English, are addressed by same number of pictures. Every prominent phonetician has distorted upon the phonetic explanation. Like Daniel Jones, A.C Gimson, J.D.O Conner and many other took help from phonetic and addressed English rhetoric. It is definite system to address correct statement through forming.

Speech Hints of Pashto

The main reason for this examination is English pronunciation. As a result of the negligence of the conversation sounds and the collapse of some phonological rules therefore results towards mixed up address. The examination will happen on address of Pashto speakers in the midst of English that is the reason is imperious to know first about to talk signs of Pashto. There are 44 letters in Pashto language out of which twosome sounds have the segments of Persian, and Arabic while others are specific to Pashto.

As few linguists specified that Pashto dialect is composed in naskh components of Arabic they also explain a few vowels of Pashto dialect with numerous elements. In the term of worldwide phonetic association Pashto sounds are not clarified however one can acquire benefit while to articulate a few words to some degree correctly.

The grammar of Pashto written by Rishkinsadiqullah has simplified the phonemes and phonology of Pashto. Both consonants and vowels will be described. The subject has managed in Pashto so it is significant for local people of Pashto language.



Professional evidence is found in the work of Bashir U Din, Pakistani etymologist peruse in English university Peshawar. He worked in English enunciation with Pashto talking graduate understudies. He did not discuss phonetic of the dialect; but unraveled the discourse hints of Pashto dialect. He exiled lengthy eleven sounds with no confusion to whatever remains of words. He has not worked upon those sounds which are similarly present in Pashto or close to the vision of Pashto. He made 8 vowels, 19 sounds and 11 consonants of English and gave then fitting progression:

English dictionary by Rahim M.H, RAHIM.M.S [Foundation of language and literature] Is valuable for the talk clues of Pashto. They have given each one of the problems of comprising phonetics sings description. The word reference contains all the phonetics pictures, addressing talk hints of Pashto language. Regardless of the way that the phonetics is not given

picture as established by IPA but as an alternative it leads to express the Pashto sound. This strategy for phonetics pictures is much cooperative for nonnative speakers of Pashto language.

Native, s Pronunciation

It is universal and recognized opinion that non-native cannot talk like native. Non-native can't articulate as it is like the native, speakers. For new learners, articulation is not an extra perspective but when they speak with locals in the occasion, their articulation should be appropriate and sensible to pass on your back rub. In the occasion this so the question arises that what should the conditions expects to what degree they should have order on the articulation? The suitable response would be perfect articulation which would be calm mistaking for mixed learner. The principles of articulation are to manage to native speakers in English. When non-local travels to another country and see the local, he or she should talk in local emphasize while to able him acquire it. In different countries like Africa, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, English has important part as a dialect of correspondence where non-local clear out, in different countries like India, Bangladesh, Africa and Pakistan. The articulation might be in proper. In any situation, we can't reject the occasions. When we see local, we need to talk like local to pass on your back rub, so your conversation would be totally distinct. It is the objective of some individuals to talk like locals. The individuals who can't talk local should not to be discourage. Though, their point is to somehow nearer to talk like natives. The greater part of the leaner of language, they are not fusspot, indicates they are not in pronunciation but slightly they look like other particular individuals as interpreters, teachers and linguists must to have the mean to be close to the English sounds.

Pronunciation of natives

English has many measures of accents however as a general rule it has two acute standard; one is General American pronunciation, and the is second received pronunciation. New understudies need to pick standard and world saw accent from different collection of English rhetoric generally received pronunciation is mark by English sounding. Gotten pronunciation is mark by all over the world it is an essential way to deal with grasp accent and besides ended up being unusually noticeable amid educated people. The Received Pronunciation is being mark by all administration financed school and BBC. The Received Pronunciation is being mark by non-local people and inside England it is mark by every educated individual in south east of England.

The receive pronunciation doubtlessly understands British representation of style and it is being verbalized in all British word references and even neighborhood vocabulary furthermore takes after this. All the effective people in administrative issues religion, business and particularly showed people of the day take after Received Pronunciation. All the course readings of British are made by Received Pronunciation separately to make it easy for new learner to get right and proper pronunciation. It is acknowledged that Received Pronunciation is the best standard style however other neighborhood supplements moreover can't be rejected. Cockroach (1991) says that it is too much that for each one of the speaker to talk as shown by Received Pronunciation anyway one should build up his own ability for well correspondence with neighborhood speaker.

Research Methodology

The Design of Study

This is descriptive research because it includes both the quantitative and qualitative method during getting data. The primary attention is taken qualitative method however it direct to examination, definitely, the examination configuration is a methodology and structure or frame work to find out the solution of ancient issue and challenges. Researchers must keep in mind amid going through these methods the discoveries and examination must displayed in words or composing not and a measurement frame.

Sampling

It is the process of choosing area of small population just like we chose district shangla to examine the circumstances and get the result regards the entire population. A little group is chosen from the whole population in which the analyst does his examination quickly. The determination of test must to be done in more observant and reasonable way. It will lead researchers towards complex issues due for shortage time. Time matters a considerable measure amid directing your examination.

There are so many types of techniques for testing however three of them is more useful (1) stratified inspecting (2) irregular testing (3) purposive examination.

For analyst to lead as a researcher, the population must be reasonable and appropriate. The researcher's selected male understudies under 24 years age who represents the entire population of Pashto speaking in all these ranges. For the study Pashto speaking under graduate students of region of district shangla is chosen namely;

- University of Shangla
- Shangla College of Nursing & Allied Health Sciences

The Number of Figures in This Research

The research population is alternated by entire number of population in order to represents the entire population. The peoples in this research was the students of Shangla University and students of nursing college at district shangla. These are undergraduate students to whom English is taught as compulsory subject. All these students are Pashto speakers, belongs to local area of shangla.

Features of The Study

In this research, the researchers carried different aspects of English language concentrated on the diverse critical perspectives in which Pashto speakers tackles issues in speaking or learning English

- Researchers explores the issues which are made because of irregularity amongst sounds and spelling of English.
- He centered the issues which are made because of primary language(the impact of Pashto and urdu on the sounding targets language)
- Researchers additionally, done correlation between the sounds of urdu and Pashto with English sounds.

Use of Questionnaire:

The researchers has utilized Questionnaire have a few points of interest over the utilization of other stuff for leading of the research. One preferred standpoint is that, everyone has way to deal with this questionnaire as opposed to interview and different assets. Second's advantage of this questionnaire is that each understudy gets a similar paper to speak to his thought.

One questionnaire was made for the learners of university and nursing college in district shangla.

The Learners Were Required:

- To realize that if the boys undergraduate level are presented to English or not.
- To discover students 'interest in learning sounds of English via movies, broadcast, radio, speaking with English speakers and television.
- To know if the learners know that Pakistanis are not the locals of English.
- To find out whether the students are active in language exercises and other oral activates.

Experimental Activates

Students were made a request to have a reading of disconnected sentences and words and some of them were made a request to have reading of the given section.

Research study was processed in the following a way

- Students were made to read the paragraphs sentences and section to discover errors made by learners in articulation of English words.
- The students were a request to articulate consonants group while to know their challenges in explanation in cluster.
- The students were requested to read, in a random the passage keeping in mind the end goal to know the primary language impact.
- To boys were advised to articulate a few words to discover mix off and push frail shape pitch and so on with the assistance of these activates it would be workable for the researchers' the contrast English sounds in Pashto sounds. However this collection will help the researchers in finding of impact of primary language and different elements which are affecting the articulation of English. Sentences. Paragraphs words and section in appendices

Tool

For this reason questionnaire was used to complete the research.

Data Analysis

The Data

With the help of observation and questionnaire this research has been completed. Learner war made to peruse the sentences and words. The learners are chosen arbitrarily to know the issue by and large which can be connected over the entire population. All of these vowels, consonants and words are given in the reference section towards the last section of this research. All of these diphthongs and vowels have been specified and with the correct grouping in the informative supplement which would be anything but difficult to frame references, the consonants cluster similar to English consonants. Each one of those words are checked which are miss articulated by the learners. The errors which are made by the learners every one of the misstep were normal among them. After the few contrasts, we additionally took note. There were a few words which were articulated by learners in an unexpected way. The information was gotten via interview, questionnaire, experience and observation within research, are given segment shrewd. It is separated in various areas and made it simple to peruse the specific issues. Right and incorrect structures are set closed on the grounds that it would be simple to, make amongst right and erroneous type of sounds. The articulation has been taken from propel learners English word references. Therefore, a larger portion of the errors of articulation were a result of wrong verbalization of discourse sounds. A few guideline were abused which do control the elocution English dialect for instance stress, sounds and secession. As various discourse sounds are created by various discourse organs, same is the situation for the

introduction of information investigation, short clarification is fundamental of the generation of discourse sounds through various discourse organs.

The organs of speech and their figures are given in the third chapter, these organs are utilized as a part of delivering both consonants and vowels of the target language. one questionnaire is utilized subsequently device. Before characterized the procedure of the creation of the discourse discourse sounds, first it is important to break down the survey.

Questionnaire:

The was one rundown of request that was used to, that demonstrates the educational supplement. The study incorporates the 15 requests, was controlled before the learners. This rundown circled among the middle of the road level, learners who take English subject as compulsory. This request list passed on among the learners was from common region. The question which was gotten some data about the medium (urdu/English) they were instructed at middle of the road level. There were particular response about the medium of rule. Some of them have analyzed in English and win through some portion of them they have started from urdu medium. The question have gotten some data about English atmosphere and the response was that none of them had English talking condition at home with friends and families. Not a lot of them the said that they impart in English with companion and instructor. In the response to the question, that they listen communicate, news, some English channels, few of them they were profiting this open entryway. In addition, lion offer of the learners wear not tune into the news or English channels. In response to the question about English movies, were for all interest and purposes negative. It infers they are not benefited from this open entryway. This is one of the best wellspring of the availability of neighborhood dialect. In film they use talk like in their step- by -step routine which is to great degree helpful for the change of the enunciation. About the subject of the verbalization of new words. Most of the learner's responses was that they take in wake of spelling of the words and to some degree they guide their related and partners else they take after spelling. The response of the learners to the question, about the bantering with local people, not a lot of they have chatted with local people. The English of local people was hard to appreciate for them since they are not exhibited to the neighborhood English ever. Response to the question to that Pakistani talks in particular accents of English, different leaners gave unmistakable responses. Some of them told that the primary language obstruction and then again, a portion of the learners accompanied the contentions that it is the different principles of instruction because of which distinction learners communicates in English with the diverse accents.

Production of Sounds

All speech organs are used to create the sounds. Every organ of speech has its own use and its own proper place to produce specified sounds. Few sounds are there which require force of air to make it alter sound in lung limit is to make aviation based armed air straight forwardly may not convey the sounds as required for the speakers however its modified what is required for the lips and nose while using flying corps that is made through lungs. Vocal cards is set in larynx: it is essential for sounds creation. Vocal cards make two types of sounds one is voiced and the other is voiceless. Voiced and voiceless sound depend on the vibration of vocal card. When vibration occurred in the vocal card and produced a sound so that sound is called voiced sound and when there is no vibration then the sound is called voiceless. The repetition of voice depend on drive connected by muscle. The pitch, length and mass of sound are different from age to age and sex also. Palates are of two types. Fragile sense of taste and hard sense of taste. The palatal touches the teeth edge, the tip, focus the back of the tongue touch the sense of

taste that creates different sounds. Tongue is the important piece of the speech organs. It plays important role in pronunciation. Tongue has sections, tip, body and the back. Tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth, the teeth of the edge. The body of the tongue touches the hard sense of taste to create some sounds although the back, side of the tongue touches the velum implies the fragile sense of taste. The tongue is solid and flexible organs of speech lips have two types, upper lip and lower lip. When the lower lip touches the upper teeth so, it creates the fricative sounds. Here these sounds are called labiodental sounds i.e., /f,v/ and so on. When the cavity of mouth is close and the air goes through the nasal pit and it makes the nasal sounds, which are nasal sounds.

Section 1

Vowel sounds

In English there are 12 pure vowels. 10 learners are involved in the exploration think about. None of ten learners committed important errors underway of sounds. I, I,E. some of them are mispronounce few words, like

Word	Mispronunciation	Pronunciation
Swim	/swem/	/swim/
Kit	/ket/	/kIt/
Bit	/ bet/	/bIt /

Source: Field Data

The several of the students mistook in pronouncing long word ending with (AGE)

Word	Mispronounced	Pronunciation
Garage	/geradʒ/	/gærIdʒ/
Language	/lengwage/	/læŋgwIdʒ/
Linkage	/lenkæg/	/linkIdʒ/

Source: Field Data

The learners committed the errors, they exchanged the short vowels of English /ɪ/ with the long vowel of Pashto /e/. the error was committed by the learners because there is no connection between spelling and sound.

Similarly /a/ vowel of English are correctly articulate by a few understudies and some miss articulate it. The errors are given below;

d	pronunciation	unctionation
Start	/sta:rt/	/sta:t/
Car	/ka:r/	/ka:/
Hurt	/hɔrt/	/hɔ:t/

Source: Field Data

In the above words the sound /r/ may not be articulated. Since where /r/ is trailed by a consonant or it comes towards finish of a word or after a vowel then it can't be articulated. Be that as it may, all the poshto speakers articulate it. A few learners articulate words *car* as/kɔr/ and some articulate /kar/. There placed English long vowels /a:/ sound for British sound /a:/, the right articulation of *car* is /ka:/ and *hurt* as /hɔ:t/. These above cases additionally give different illustrations, spellings by pashto speaker in English sounds.

Amid the examination think about understudies articulates these vowels sounds in an unexpected way. A few learners explained these vowels with open and round lips and articulated a couple of words accurately and few learners articulated off-base. They replaced /ɒ/ sound with a short vowel of English /a:/. The errors was a result of the learners who couldn't round their lip. Vowel /ɔ/ needs all the more adjusting or lips. It was harder for the learners to pronounce this sounds. All the learners pronounced wrong this sound yet the learners who explained the vowels sound /ɒ/, effectively yet with similar way.

Some straightforward words which are misspoken by understudies are given beneath:

Word	Mispronunciation	Pronunciation
Walk	/wa:k/	/wɔ:k/
Call	/Ka:l/	/kɔ:/

Source: Field Data

A few vowels like /ʌ/, /ɒ/, and /u:/ have similitude with three poshto vowels /o/ as miss articulated by a few learners. What's more /u/ and /ʌ/ were articulated effectively.

English Diphthongs

Diphthongs appear differently in relation to monophthongs, where the tongue or other discourse organs don't move and the syllable contains just a solitary vowel sound. For example, in English, the word ah is talked as a monophthong (/a/). While the word ow is talked as a diphthongs in many ligneous (/əʊ/). Where two adjoining vowels sounds happen in various syllable __ for instance, in the English word re-choose –the outcome is portrayed as break, not as a diphthong. Diphthongs frequently shape when isolate vowels are run together in fast discourse amid a discussion. In any case, there are likewise unitary diphthongs, as in the English cases above, which are heard by the audience members as single bowel sounds.

Word	Mispronunciation	Pronunciation
Ear	/eər/	/ɪər/
Here	/heər/	/hɪər/
There	/ðeər/	/ðeə/

Source: Field Data

Section 2

Consonants of English Language

A consonant is a discourse sound that is explained with finish or fractional conclusion of the vocal tract. Cases are [p], articulated with the lips; [t], articulated with the front of the tongue; [k], articulated with the back tongue; [h], articulated in the throat; [f], and [s], articulated by driving air through a thin channel (fricatives); and [m] and [n], which have air moving through nose (nasals). Standing out from consonants are vowels. Since the quantity of conceivable sounds in the majority of the world's dialect is substantially more prominent than the quantity of letters in any one letter set, language specialists have formulated frame work, for example, the international phonetic alphabets (IPA) to relegate an interesting and unambiguous image to each bore witness to consonants. Indeed, the English letter set has less consonants letter than English has consonants sounds, so digraphs like "ch", "sh", "th" and "zh" are utilized to expand the letter set, a few letters and digraphs speak more than one consonants.

Plosive Consonants Sound of English Dialect:

Plosive consonants sounds are created because of the stream of air which is completely obstructed eventually in the mouth pit while to deliver plosive consonants the conclusion and

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uniting of discourse organs curve essential. After the conclusion of the air and afterward, it is discharged which creates a slight blast thusly brings about a cleaner.

Nearly understudies couldn't aim in this exploration think about. The oversights submitted by the understudies are given below:

Word	Mispronunciation	Pronunciation
Play	/ple/	/pleɪ/
Turn	/tern/	/tɜ:n/

Source: Field Data

The students do not take care of plosive sound they just use a vowel between the last /l,n/ sound and the plosive sound.

Word	Mispronunciation	Pronunciation
Sudden	/sʌdən/	/sʌdn/
Hospital	/'hɒspɪtl/	/'hɒspɪtl/
Little	/lɪtl/	/lɪtl/

Source: Field Data

There was no and trouble in three consonants of nasal but rather in words like climb which closes with |mb|, most of the learners articulated the last consonants |b| explained wrong while its right articulation is /klalm/. This word is finishes by /b/ and letter /b/ is trail by /m/ then letter/b/ has no approval. Which is overlooked amid of such words.

Affricates

All learners verbalized affricates sounds /tʃ/,/dʒ/accurately and they additionally articulated lateral /l/ consonants in starting position i.e.

Fricative Consonants

Word	Pronounced by Students	Pronunciation
Letter	/'lɛtə/	/'lɛtə/
Knowledge	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	/'nɒlɪdʒ/
Chapter	/'ʃæptə/	/'ʃæptə/
Chief	/ʃi:f/	/ʃi:f/

Source: Field Data

The learners spoke with wrong pronunciation. The unvoiced sound are:

Word	Mispronunciation	Pronunciation
Thing	/θiŋ/	/θiŋ/
Then	/θen/	/ðen/

Source: Field Data

The learners too mispronounced the dental fricative/ / . The sound / / is substituted by Urdu plosive / / sound.

Word	Mispronunciation	Pronunciation
Water	/wəter/	/wɔ:tə/
Better	/beter/	/betə/

Source: Field Data

The sound /r/ in English is the same to sounds of / / in Urdu Pashtu. The articulation of this sound contrasts are indicated by various positions and spelling of various words. / /sound can be articulated it is situated at its distinctive positions.

- Letter /t/ would be articulated when it is situated in the start of words i.e. remember, roof (/remImbə, /ru:f/).
- The letter would be articulated when it is followed by few consonants sounds like forgery, frame, and cricket.

In These Circumstances /r/ can't be Created

- These sounds/r/ can't be articulated when it happened in the last position in a spelling of the word i.e Dear/dea/, fear /fea/, and so on.
- The /r/ sound is additionally not created when it is gone before by a vowel sound and taken after by a consonants sound i.e harmed, part, and so on.

Semi Vowels

/w/ and /y/ are the semi vowels in English. These two semi vowels are in the middle of vowels and consonants. /w/ is very different from /v/ sound of its regard of position of articulation. All learners' committed errors in articulation of /w/ sound. They supplanted /w/ sound by /v/ sound. The right articulation happens when both the lips are adjusted to some degree. Slip ups were made in light of the fact that they can't round their lips they supplant /w/ semi vowel by /v/ sound fricative consonants. /v/ sound is delivered when upper teeth hits with the lower lip make erosion. The slip-ups made by learners are given below.

Word	Mispronunciation	Pronunciation
Want	/va:nt/	/wa:nt/
Ward	/vɔ:d/	/wɔ:d/
With	/við/	/wið/

Source: Field Data

Section 3**4.9.1 Observation and the mistakes:**

To decide the causes and components in charge of the errors made by pashto speakers amid the learning or new dialect are given below.

- Subject articulated /a/ sound effectively however /r/ continued by sound was articulated.
- In English / ɔ: / was supplanted with the short vowel/a/.
- The short vowel /I/ was supplanted by Pashto long vowel /e/ similarly, words end with (age) has misspoken by pashto speakers.
- The long vowel /u/ was pronounced as /u: /.
- The cut sound /ʌ/ was verbalized set of /ɜ:/ pledged sound.
- Amid the articulation, /ɜ:/ vowel. The letter /r/ that was quiet was articulated however it was happened in the center or end.
- Long vowel /o/ in Pashto was followed by / ə/.
- There is no aspiration while pronouncing the plosive consonants /p,k,v/.
- Schwa sound is surrounded by the sound /n/ and /i/.
- /b/ consonant sounds are always silent when it is used at the end after/m/ sound.
- /ə/ was pronounced with /th/ aspiration.
- Pashto speakers pronounced the dental fricative sound like /d/ Pashto fricative.
- The letter /r/ was pronounced by the students at the end or after a consonants.
- /w/ and /v/ both sounds were mixed.

Reasons for Committing Mistakes

There were various reasons which brought on the errors of articulation. The most critical variable which impacts the articulation is native language. A nonnative, who learns English of courses, starts a few sounds from his local language into target language. At the point challenges are anticipated amid the learning English. Additionally, it is because of the distinctive portrayals show in learning dialect not in the local dialect. It is exceptionally broad for the non-native learners particularly for speakers of Pashto face that there irregularity amongst pronunciation and spelling rather the researcher accompanied fundamental three components which brought on these issues.

- Irregularity amongst pronunciation and spellings.
- Interference of native language.
- Carelessness of some phonological elements of English.

The non-correspondence amongst spelling and articulation make significant issue in articulation. Different oversight made by the learners:

Word	Pronounced
/i:/ as need	/nId/or /ned/
/a:/ as fast	/fast/
/a:/ as dark	/da:k/

Source: Field Data

we can have, sometimes, the same spelling of different words but their pronunciation can be different, i.e

In spelling	In pronunciation
Talk	/tɔ:k/
Car	/ka:/
Manage	/mænidʒ/
Among	/ə'mʌŋ/

Source: Field Data

In the third part the letter are there in word but they remain silent i.e.

In spelling	In pronunciation
Often	/ɒfən/
Know	/nəʊ/
Calm	/ka:m /

Interference of First Language

In fact, native language stays as hindrance in the method for new learning dialect since ones discourse organs are developed by the primary language then it would turn into a deterrent in get the target language. Later on it is hard to change the propensity which is made by primary language. The first language committed errors in articulation by subject amid research ponder.

Conclusion

Students mostly can't distinguish between the writing and the dialect. For the better understanding of the students it should be confined into different categories like, composing. Perusing, and talking. It is distressing to note that no importance is giving to the articulation of words in under graduates. There are extraordinary schools and colleges but there is no space for enlightening extent. Therefore, its standard is low as compare to the rest of other to other undergraduate students of the country. The population of district Shangla has 391.252 as the

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2023 census but there is no work place for educational establishment. In organization teachers are not will qualified chosen on political basis on not paid well, so they did not show loyalty to the organization. The inhibitors of rural areas faces many problems as compare to the urban areas while getting education e.g transport, school building, untrained staff ld syllabus and old teaching methods.

English is an international and official language of Pakistan, so it is important for students to learn English in order to fit in the today world. Before 1958 English was not that much important and was much costly that only elites can afford to learn it. But now it is much more important to be learned and approximately everyone can afford to get education in English medium intuitions.

The importance of English cant be ignored as in today world it is using in all fields and every sphere of life. The teacher did not focus on the pronunciation of English language . the mostly teachers.

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