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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SUPRASEGMENTAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarining suprasegmental birliklari , ya'ni urg'u, intonatsiya, ohang kabilar o'zaro taqqoslangan va o'ziga xos o'xshashlik va farqlar bayon etilgan. Fikrlar misollar bilan tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: urg'u, intonatsiya, ohang, undov gaplar, so'roq gaplar, darak gaplar, gapda so'z tartibi, ko'tariluvchi ohang.

Abstract : This article compares the suprasegmental units of English and Uzbek, such as stress, intonation, and tone, and describes their specific similarities and differences. The ideas are analyzed with examples.

Key words: stress, intonation, tone, exclamatory sentences, interrogative sentences, imperative sentences, word order in a sentence, rise of tone.

Аннотация: В данной статье сравниваются супрасегментальные единицы английского и узбекского языков, такие как ударение, интонация и тон, и описываются их специфические сходства и различия. Идеи анализируются на примерах.

Ключевые слова: ударение, интонация, тон, восклицательные предложения, вопросительные предложения, повелительные предложения, порядок слов в предложении, восходящий тон.

Stress is very important in both English and Uzbek. Stress can completely change the meaning of a word or sentence or help to convey the intended meaning better. The stress structure of words in English is closely related to their syllable structure. In two-syllable and multi-syllable words, their stress structure is determined by the different degrees of emphasis placed on syllables in different positions. The emphasis placed on one or more syllables relative to other syllables or syllables is called word stress.

This definition, of course, applies only to disyllabic and polysyllabic words. However, monosyllabic words pronounced as separate words are also considered to have word stress. Word stress in English, French, German and Russian is traditionally considered to be mainly dynamic, where the degree of force on the stressed syllable varies. Most British phoneticians distinguish three levels of word stress. More precisely, a polysyllabic word has phonetically the same number of stress levels as its syllables: For example, [' i n d i , v i z i' b i l i t i] [2].

In languages with variable stress, such as English, stress is: 1. Fixed or 2. Variable. Some notable features of intonation and stress in Uzbek are not present in English. Therefore, the following features are important for Uzbek speakers communicating in English:

Stress and rhythm problems

In English, word and sentence stress play an important role. In Uzbek, stress is uniform, leading to the following errors:

a) Incorrect word stress

- Uzbek: Each syllable is slightly stressed ("kitob (book)" – equal stress on letters).
- English: Only one main syllable is stressed:

o PHOto (FO-to) - phoTO (pronounced: ˈfəʊ.təʊ)

o adVICE (AD-vays) -adVISE (pronounced: ədˈvaɪz)

b) Rhythm Problems in Speech

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In English, content words are stressed, while function words are weakly pronounced: “I want to go to the park.” Uzbek students often say each word with the same force, which makes speech sound “robotic.” As for differences in intonation (tone), in English: The tone rises at the end of questions (“Are you ↗ happy?”), and falls at the end of a sentence (“I’m ↘ fine.”). In Uzbek: The tone is less frequently used, so students also say questions as if they were simple sentences (“You are happy?”) [3].

A syllable in the Uzbek language is a unit that provides convenient pronunciation of sounds during speech. The structure of a syllable is as follows. The main rules for syllable formation in the Uzbek language: Each syllable begins or ends with a vowel. One vowel is mandatory in a syllable. For example: kitob - two syllables: ki-tob. ona - two syllables: o-na. Types of syllables: 1. Open syllable (ta, qo, si): ends with vowels. 2. Closed syllable (ol, kit): ends with consonants. Syllability is important in pronunciation and differentiation of meaning.

As for stress and intonation, the role of stress in the Uzbek language is as follows: In Uzbek, stress usually falls on the last syllable of a word. However, in borrowed words, the stress can be in a different position: Телефон, университет. Stress helps to emphasize the content of the sentence and identify semantic differences between words. Example: olma (not take)-ol (take).

Intonation in Uzbek is a means of determining the content of a sentence and expressing mood. Declarative sentences: intonation is steady (Men uyga bordim - I went home.). Interrogative sentences: intonation of the last syllable rises (Did you go home?- Sen uyga bordingmi?). Imperative sentences: intonation is expressive and firm (Go home! - (Uyga bor!). Intonation and stress together increase the expressiveness of the language.

Stress is the stronger or clearer pronunciation of a particular syllable or word in a word or sentence than others. Stress is important for the correct understanding of the meaning and structure of a word or sentence. The characteristics of stress in Uzbek are as follows. 1. Word stress: In Uzbek, stress usually falls on the last syllable of a word. Example: Book, school, child- kitob, maktab, bola. However, in some words, additional stress can change. Example: from school, books - maktabdan, kitoblar. 2. Sentence stress: In a sentence, the stress falls on the most important word, depending on the purpose of the communication. Example: I read a book. (What did I read- Nima o‘qidim?), I read a book (What did I do?- Nima qildim?). 3. Differences in meaning: Stress helps to distinguish the meaning of words with the same structure. Example: Kelib qarang, (amr mazmuni) - Come and see, (command content); Kelib qarang-ki, (bog‘lovchi sifatida)-Come and see, (as a conjunction). The functions of stress are as follows: 1. Separation of meaning: stress distinguishes the main idea in a word or sentence. Example: Men ertaga boraman (boshqalar emas, men boraman); I will go tomorrow (not others, I will go); 2. Ensuring the expressiveness of speech: Intonation and stress make speech lively and understandable. 3. Making communication effective:

It draws the listener’s attention to an important word or idea. Stress and intonation are interrelated. Intonation is the rise and fall of the voice of speech, which, together with stress, determines the emotional content of the sentence. Example: Sen kelyapsanmi? (Savol intonatsiyasi); Are you coming? (Interrogative intonation); You are coming! (Surprise or affirmation)- Sen kelyapsan! (Hayrat yoki tasdiq).

In conclusion, in the Uzbek language, stress is an important tool for the correct and effective delivery of speech. It affects not only the structure of words and sentences, but also their content. Therefore, the correct use of stress helps to improve communicative skills. The phonological system of the Uzbek language plays an important role in determining the sound characteristics of the language. The system of phonemes, the rules of articulation, and the

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harmony of stress and intonation demonstrate the rich pronunciation capabilities of the Uzbek language. This serves the development of the language not only linguistically, but also culturally.

It is necessary to examine the stress structure of words in the Uzbek language in more depth. Because, taking into account the words that have entered the Uzbek language from other languages as a result of the interaction of national languages, it is undeniable that, along with the dynamic nature of word stress, tonal unity also plays a role, and this is especially noticeable in polysyllabic words. This issue requires an integral study of the phonetic and stress structures of words. By comparing word stress with phrase stress, it is possible to identify similarities and differences between their acoustic features [1].

In Uzbek, the stress of words mainly moves in one direction, that is, towards the end of the word, for example, in the examples of “shahar-shaharlik-shaharliklar”. This means that in Uzbek the stress is directed to the last syllable, and this
corresponds to the specific norms of the language. In Uzbek, the stress of words rarely moves to the previous syllable, for example, in the example of the words “yangi (yangi uy)” and “yangi (yangi kelib-ketdi)”. Also, due to the need to strengthen the meaning of the word or give it a stylistic coloring, the stress can be observed moving to the previous syllables in the process of gemination (repetition of the same consonants), for example, in words such as “maza kilmoq - mazza kilmoq”, “yashamagur - yashshamagur”, the stress is used as a phonostylistic device [2].

The stress in compound words and compound words in the Uzbek language can also vary, but it mainly falls on the last syllable. In addition, there are cases where the stress occurs in two or three places in one word, in which the stress at the end of the word is the main stress, and the stresses in the rest of the word are secondary stresses.

Prof. M. Mirtojiev [6], reflecting on the accent features of the Uzbek language, emphasizes that the accent of the Uzbek language has a quantitative nature. According to his views [6], the lexical accent in the Uzbek language has a quantitative nature and has the ability to change and assimilate dynamic accents in the syllables of words borrowed from a foreign language [6].

There are also cases in the Uzbek language that have become problematic, for example, we can take the words biz, bil, bir. In this case, the sound i, although stressed, is not pronounced and is reduced. In the phonetic system of the Uzbek language, stress performs various functional functions. To understand these functions more deeply, we will dwell in detail on the main functional features of stress below:

Meaningful stress and word comprehension:

In Uzbek, stress is often used to indicate the semantic weight of a word. For example, the stressed syllable may be the main meaning of the word or the part that needs to be emphasized. Stress is also used to distinguish words by lexical meaning. For example, the meaning of the words “dókon” (store) and “dokón” (by) differs depending on the location of the stress.

Syntactic functions: Stress plays an important role in determining the syntactic function of words in a sentence. For example, stress can be used to distinguish the subject or object of a sentence. Stress can also be used to emphasize the relationship between words or phrases, the connection or opposition in a sentence [2].

The study of tone types and their relationship with grammar (syntax), lexical-semantic properties, physical and phonological signs in the Uzbek language is one of the most urgent issues. As a result of experimental-phonetic examination of intonation types, it is possible to fully determine their acoustic structure, grammatical, phonological (differentiation of meaning), phonostylistic (giving expressive meaning) and paralinguistic (specific pronunciation associated with the quality of the voice, the control of gestures and facial expressions) functions [1].

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