



## THE INFLUENCE OF SOME FACTORS ON THE STRESS WHEN TEACHING ENGLISH TO NOVICE STUDENTS

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**Abstract:** This article discusses some of the factors that influence a certain role in creating the effect of stress, the relationship between the components, the volume, duration and quality of pronunciation of speech when teaching a language for beginners.

**Keywords:** stress words, types of stress, language, syllable, pronunciation, intonation, stress in sentences

The sequence of syllables in a word is not pronounced the same way: some syllables are more distinct than others. They are called stressed joints. Thus, stress is a larger level of a syllable or syllable than other syllables in a word. A separate II combination of the variability of what is contained in the word forms its accent I).

The effectiveness of the stressed syllable is achieved through a number of phonetic parameters such as sound pitch, volume, length, sound quality, or a combination thereof. The result is a contrast between the stressed and unstressed joints.

There is another term widely used in phonetic literature to refer to this phenomenon – stress. The term "stress" generally refers to the pitch component of a joint lift. Stress is a general term for Ihan stress, as it includes the pitch of sound and other parts of the syllable.

It is worth mentioning that when a syllable is perceived as an accent due to vowel height, and when a word is considered as part of a sentence or sentence. Even if we pronounce a single word, there is a certain tone change that is characteristic of an oral sentence. This phenomenon is considered in the section of this book dedicated to intonation.

The nature of word stress can be studied in terms of production and perception. The production of stressed joints requires more muscle energy. Muscle strengthening and muscle activity increase high glottal pressure and the amount of air released from the lungs. At the acoustic level, this additional articulation activity leads to an increase in the intensity, duration and basic frequency of the female joint. At the level of perception, it corresponds to an increase in volume, length and height.

Table - 1

### Making and perception of stressed joints

Production and perception	Stressed mandible
<b>Production level</b>	Larger muscle movement
<b>Acoustic level</b>	Intensity, duration, increase in basic frequency
<b>Level of perception</b>	Increase volume, length, height

The balance of these components can be different in different languages. In the languages of the world, there are two main types of word stress: dynamic and tonic (musical). Dynamic stress is achieved with great force, in which the syllable is pronounced. The intensity and duration of the stressed joint, which contains a

full-fledged vowel, contributes to the effect of greater size. In European languages such as English, German, French, Russian, there is a dynamic word accent. Musical stress is observed in Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese and other languages. This type of accent is the result of a change in height in the stressed joint.

Production and perception as for the English word, there is no consensus among linguists about the role of certain acoustic parameters in creating the effect of syllable pronunciation. In other words, there has not yet been a conclusion as to which of them contributes the most to our perception of the joint as an accent. English linguists D.Crystal (1969) and A.Gimson (1981) agrees that English stress is a complex phenomenon characterized by changes in inflection, tone, quantity, and quality. Different scientists evaluate these parameters in different ways, but each definition of an English word includes volume, height, length and quality. Let's give a brief overview of each of these parameters.

When we hear a word, we often perceive the stressed syllable as higher than the unstressed syllables. This is the result of increased muscle tension that forces air flow between the vocal cords that vibrate more strongly. This creates a louder sound effect. However, it is not possible to increase only the volume without changing other features of the joint.

If the height of the garden has changed, it is perceived as a visible link. Acoustic correlation of sound pitch is the vibrational frequency of sound scales. "If high syllables are spoken at low pitch, high syllables sound stressed, while others sound unstressed" (Roach, 2001). The location of the Pitch change determines the stress position. It should be noted that the important place here is not the direction of change, the action itself is important. The first syllable of the word Import is also perceived as stressed when pronounced with a falling or rising tone (,import, ,import). The transition of the column to the second syllable (im'port) is accompanied by the movement of pitch in the second syllable.

The length of the joint contributes to the visible effect. A higher amount of energy in the formation of the female leads to an increase in its length relative to the female.

The quality of vowel sounds also plays a certain role in creating the effect of Stress. The syllable is perceived as conspicuous when it contains a vowel different from the vowels in other syllables. Vowels in unstressed syllables are quantitatively and qualitatively affected by contraction, while vowels in stressed syllables are unaffected. This creates a contrast that increases the brightness of the stressed joint.

Syllables in a word are characterized by varying degrees of variation. From an objective point of view, the more syllables a word has, the more degrees of stress. For Example, A.Gimson shows the following distribution of stress levels in word checking (Gimson, 1981). However, it is important to distinguish between stress levels of linguistic importance.

In English, they usually distinguish three levels (levels) of stress: primary (strong, primary, primary), secondary (semi-strong, semi-stressed) and weak stress-free.

3 2 4 1 5

When checking a word (examination), the primary stress is strong (marked 1), the secondary stress is second strong (marked 2), all other syllables (3, 4,5) are weak. Thus, all other stress levels are called weak.

American phonetics (B.Bloch, G.Trager, X.Gleason) distinguish four contrasting levels of verbal stress: primary, secondary, tertiary, and weak. Tertiary stress is not much different from secondary stress, but it has a different location in the word. It is commonly associated with American English, which defines a final but one syllable of words with suffixes-ary, -ory, -ony (,revolutio,nary, 'dictio,nary, 'cere,mony) in words.

It is argued that secondary stress precedes primary stress and tertiary stress follows it. For example, third-order stress (, demonstrative,rate, 'orga, nize, 'simplify) can be observed in verbs with the suffixes-ate,-ize, - Y. Some English linguists also hold that there is a tendency to use a third-order stress in the posttonic syllable in words with an unabridged vowel in the final syllable of English (,black,board, 'demonstrative,rate, 'rea,lize).

For Example, A.Gimson distinguishes four levels of stress, which are mainly achieved by a change in vowel height, more specifically, defining four levels of verbal stress: the primary stress, determined by the last major tone change in a word; the secondary stress, determined by a change in the non-final pitch of a word; the minor lift, formed by the emergence of a full vowel sound, but; an inconspicuous syllable whose pitch does not change and one of the vowels is [i, u, ə] (Gimson, 1981). J.C.According to Wells, "tertiary stress is the location of a potential rhythmic beat after primary stress or between secondary and primary

stress" (Wells, 1993).

However, in terms of teaching English as a foreign language, the three-level British concept of word stress is more acceptable.

In conclusion, it is generally accepted that the English word stress is a complex phenomenon formed by the related components: volume, length and sound quality. As for the rating of components, they are not equally important, but they usually work in combination.

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