

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTONATION OF STATEMENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation:** *The article provides a comparative analysis of the peculiarities of intonation in English and Uzbek, which is the dominant means of the actual division of the sentence. The views of the linguists, who have researched the issue, are given. The importance of certain prosodic means of intonation in the languages compared is also illustrated by relevant examples from the literature. It is also emphasized that each of these intonation constructions and their variants are intertwined with the communicative aspect of the sentence, which is one of the most important tasks of the Uzbek and English communicative and corpus linguistics, which is developing currently. In general, it is revealed that intonation, as an external form of speech, is the determining factor signifying the speaker's / narrator's communicative purpose in discourse.*

**Key words:** *the actual division of the sentence, communicative center, communicative structure of the sentence, intonation, prosodic means, stress, pause, emphasis.*

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA GAPLAR INTONATSIYASINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI.

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**Annotasiya:** *Maqolada gapning haqiqiy bo'linish vositasi bo'lgan ingliz va o'zbek tillarida intonatsiyaning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilingan. Bu borada tadqiqot olib borgan tilshunos olimlarning fikr-mulohazalari keltirilgan. Taqqoslangan tillarda intonatsiyaning ayrim prozodik vositalarining ahamiyati adabiyotlardan tegishli misollar bilan ham yoritilgan. Shuningdek, bu intonatsion konstruksiyalarning har biri va ularning variantlari gapning kommunikativ jihati bilan o'zaro bog'langanligi, hozirda rivojlanayotgan o'zbek va ingliz kommunikativ va korpus lingvistikasining muhim vazifalaridan biri ekanligi alohida ta'kidlanadi. Umuman olganda, intonatsiya nutqning tashqi shakli sifatida ma'ruzachi / hikoya qiluvchining nutqdagi kommunikativ maqsadini belgilovchi omil ekanligi aniqlandi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *gapning haqiqiy bo'linishi, kommunikativ markaz, gapning kommunikativ tuzilishi, intonatsiya, prosodik vositalar, urg'u, pauza, urg'u.*

The interest in not only the structural but also the semantic structure of the sentence, which is the basis of communication, strengthens the communicative approach to syntax and is an impetus for new research. As a result of the research conducted in the field, the concept of the actual division of the sentence characterizing the communicative aspect of the syntactic device was created. This concept is interpreted as a language universal, but its formation is carried out in different ways in different languages. Without taking into account the laws of the actual division of the sentence, it is impossible to achieve a logically structured and connected, stylistically colorful speech, as well as a translation like a pamphlet, because the communicative structure of the sentence reflects the uniqueness of each national language. Intonation is one of the main means of actualizing parts of speech, and together with word order, determines the communicative structure of a sentence. Intonation is the main means of expressing the communicative meaning of a sentence in almost all languages, and it is a universal characteristic of a sentence. Comparative typological, descriptive and transformational methods were used in this study.

The main goal of this study is to determine the role of intonation in the current structure, which is the form of speech in Uzbek and English, which is a form of conveying a message in different directions and values, and the role of intonation in the system of its tools. determine the system of possible tasks. Analysis of the importance of specific types of prosodic tools (emphatic and logical stress, pause, speech melody, stretching and layering of vowels) in ensuring the logical progression and cohesion of the sentence in the compared languages through examples taken from the literature.

Scientists who have conducted research on the issue have put forward different views on the communicative function of intonation. According to L.V. Shcherba, the concept of intonation in linguistics means the change of the melody, the relative harmony of individual sounds, and the timbre of a syllable or individual sound from a sentence [1]. In particular, J.D. Wells stated that the range of functions performed by intonation includes: [10].

1. The function of characterizing the attitude is one of the main features of intonation, and it is carried out through the tone of speech.
2. Grammatical function determines the starting and ending points of the sentence and its constituent parts and is determined by tonality.
3. Divides the sentence into "known" and "new" parts and performs the task of actualizing the parts of the sentence.
4. Discourse function. Mainly characteristic of the speech style, the tone of speech plays a role in ensuring smoothness and cohesion (by placing a certain emphasis on discourse markers).

5. Psychological function. Intonation ensures that the speech is delivered in a way that is easy for the listener to remember and understand.

6. Indexical function - various features of pronunciation (dialect, idiolect, style) are considered as a marker that characterizes the speaker's personal or social status and identity.

By means of it, the sentence acquires the sign of logical completion, predicativeness; accent represents the semantic center of the message - rheme; determines the type of sentence according to the purpose (statement, question, command and their types); it divides the flow of speech into sentences, and sentences into syntagms and discourse elements, and at the same time combines words into syntagms and sentences [3]. As we mentioned earlier, intonation is a complex unit of several prosodic tools. The most important of these tools are tone and accent. Therefore, the acoustic effect of logical stress, which is a special form of sentence stress, is created not only by the dynamic component of intonation (pronunciation intensity), but also by a special melodic sign of an isolated (word) syllable.

In Uzbek, the actualized participle stands before the participle; the logical emphasis falls on this part in parallel. Although the possibility of syntactically actualizing any part of the sentence is high due to the free word order in Uzbek, actualization of a certain part by dropping the logical or emphatic emphasis on a certain part of the sentence without changing the syntactic order is also common, and is mainly a characteristic feature of the speaking style. Speaking about the role of accent in the actualization of speech fragments, it should be noted that logical and emphatic accent is the main tool in this process. Logical emphasis is used to draw the listener's/reader's attention to a certain word in a sentence, while emphatic emphasis, in turn, serves to enrich the word or sentence emotionally and expressively.

Logical emphasis serves to distinguish the element that is intellectually significant in the sentence; usually there is a short pause after the logically stressed word; the accented syllable of the word is pronounced with an increase in muscle tone; in the logically stressed part, the normally stressed syllable is pronounced longer or shorter than in the logically unstressed case; It is also characterized by the melodicality of the accented syllable of the logically accented part: it is tonally either higher or lower than usual [1]. The second type of accent is emphatic. If logical stress refers to the substantive aspect of the sentence, emphatic stress refers to the emotional aspect. Tone of voice is important in this. It is pronounced with a stronger tone than logical emphasis. That is, the essence of emphatic emphasis consists in pronouncing one of the elements of expression with a longer and higher tone with the intention of attracting the attention of the listener in a certain speech situation to a certain expression [1].

PREsent – a) gift (noun); b) present, current (adjective)/ preSENT – present, present (verb); SEparate – separated, separate (adjective) / separATE – separate (verb); INcrease – rise, increase (noun) / incrEASE – rise, increase (verb), etc. In written

speech, the importance of conversion in the communicative structure of the sentence is not as simple as in oral speech - misplacing the lexical accent can cause misunderstandings and confusion in communication, and this is an important feature, especially for language learners. In English, the order of stress on words in a sentence is based on their relative importance, that is, the most relevant part is pronounced with the strongest stress. Basically, clauses belonging to independent word groups are characterized by receiving sentence stress (logical or emphatic).

At this point, it should be said that any unstressed auxiliary word type element can get sentence stress in the following cases [7]: a) in the general interrogative sentence and short answers to it: "Can you do this? - Yes, I can / Is it possible? - It is a dog; b) in the reduction of the negative charge combined with an auxiliary or modal verb: They can't come today. / The room isn't ready yet; c) at the end of a sentence or phrase: They were playing when I came; d) if the following conjunctions come in the preposition of the main clause, the connectors are fully stressed [7]: When I was coming here, I met a friend of mine / As it was too late, we had to go home has the appearance of constant neutrality and may determine the communicative center in the actual division of the sentence or vice versa, however, if the communicative goal of the speaker/author is directed to the unstressed part, then that part can be logically or even emphatic. It should be said that this situation is often observed in passages with a connotation of contradiction or, on the contrary, compatibility. For example: - He doesn't seem to be worried.- He IS worried.- "It's either really valuable or really dangerous," said Ron.- "Or both," said Harry (JK Rowling) / 'It is he; it is indeed; - I know it is!' (Jane Austen) / "I think she's awfully clever," said Carrie, with an undertone of feeling. "She is," said Hurstwood (Theodore Dreiser).

Intonation is considered as one of the linguistic means of the communication act, it is manifested as a means of turning a sentence into a sentence and at the same time actualizing a certain part. In the compared languages, the actualization of a given part is carried out without changing the word order, it was found that the first method is dominant in languages with free word order, such as the Uzbek language. Of course, in the process of actualization of a certain fragment in this way, prosodic means are involved as well as order: the fragment being actualized receives a logical accent as well as coming before the clause, before which there is a pause. In the second method (without changing the order), prosodic means clearly lead [1]. As mentioned above, tools such as emphatic emphasis, pause, layering of sounds are abundant in the Uzbek language. In English, the lack of word order brings prosodic tools to a more important level in the actual division of the sentence. Gradualness, cohesion, and contrast in the content of the message is achieved through prosodic means, such as the change or reduction of the rhythm and melody in the speech, the change of the contour to a certain direction, which part receives which type of emphasis.

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