

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTONATION OF STATEMENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation

The attitude and feelings of the speaker towards the object of speech is reflected in the intonation of the word. In writing, intonation is partially expressed through punctuation. It also plays a certain role in distinguishing the stylistic features of speech and in its formation. This article compares intonation in English and Uzbek, and provides information about its use in sentences.

Key words

intonation, speech, punctuation, scientists, emotion.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA GAPLAR INTONATSIYASINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI.

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Annotatsiya

Nutq qaratilgan ob'yektga bo'lgan so'zlovchining munosabati, hissiyoti so'zdagi intonatsiyada namoyon bo'ladi. Yozuvda intonatsiya qisman tinish belgilari orqali ifodalanadi. Nutqning stilistik xususiyatlarini farqlashda, uni shakllantirishda ham ma'lum rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida intonatsiyasini qiyoslash, gaplarda qo'llanilishi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

intonatsiya, gap, nutq, tinish belgi, olimlar, hissiyot.

In linguistics, intonation changes the pitch of speech when it is used not to distinguish words as sememes (a concept called tone), but rather to indicate the

speaker's attitude and emotions, among other distinguishing functions. between statements and questions and between different types of questions, focusing attention on important elements of speech and also helping to organize the conversation. (The term tone is used by some English writers to describe intonation, however, to refer to the pitch movement within the intonation unit, which is the nucleus or tonic hesa.)

Although intonation is primarily a matter of pitch variation, functions attributed to intonation, such as expressing attitudes and emotions or emphasizing aspects of grammatical structure, almost always involve variation in other prosodic features. David Crystal, for example, "intonation is not a single system of contours and levels, but the product of the interaction of the properties of various prosodic systems: tone, pitch range, pitch, rhythmicity and tempo. The specific intonation or speech tones of any language available. Intonation helps you recognize the language you hear just like the pitch of a song helps you recognize a song you hear. If you change the pitch of a song, you can recognize and understand the song you're singing because you're listening. The same is true for intonation: if you speak English with Uzbek intonation, your listener will have trouble understanding what you are saying, the term intonation is used in words and speech independently of their sounds means means of conveying information Central to intonation is the modulation of pitch, and intonation is often thought of as the pitch of a spoken word, but the timing and pitch of pitch patterns in speech are closely related, sometimes to voice quality. We cannot consider pitch in isolation from other dimensions. The interplay of intonation and stress is a pattern of relative dominance that characterizes spoken words in many languages, including English in particular.

Intonation is used to carry different kinds of information. This signals the grammatical structure, although not one-to-one; even though the end of a complete intonation pattern usually coincides with the end of a grammatical structure such as a clause or sentence, very large grammatical boundaries may lack intonation marks, especially if the speech is fast. Intonation can reflect the informational structure of words and indicate importance. Intonation can be used by the speaker to convey an attitude such as friendliness, enthusiasm, or hostility; and listeners can use intonation-related phenomena in the voice to infer the state of the speaker, including excitement, depression, and fatigue. Intonation can also help, for example, to regulate the turn in a conversation, because speakers can use intonation mechanisms to show that they have said their words or, conversely, that they are in full flow and do not want to interrupt them. Intonation is not the only linguistic

tool employed by languages; pitch is used in many languages to distinguish words. In languages as diverse as Thai, Hausa (Nigeria), and Mixtec (Mexico), words are distinguished not only by vowels and consonants, but also by using one of a limited set of pitches or pitches in each syllable. Such languages are called tone languages. A number of other languages, such as Swedish and Japanese, make much more limited use of pitch to differentiate words. These languages can be called lexically accented languages. All tone languages and lexically accented languages also have intonation, but in general the more a language uses pitch to differentiate words, the less it needs to develop an intonation system. and it is agreed that English is not a tone language or a lexically accented language and generally has relatively complex intonation. In linguistics, intonation changes the pitch of speech when it is used not to distinguish words as sememes (a concept called tone), but rather to indicate the speaker's attitude and emotions, among other distinguishing functions. between statements and questions and between different types of questions, focusing attention on important elements of speech and also helping to organize the conversation. Although intonation is primarily a matter of pitch variation, functions attributed to intonation, such as expressing attitudes and emotions or emphasizing aspects of grammatical structure, almost always involve variation in other prosodic features. Intonation is often referred to as speech tones or sentence tones, pitch changes, and modulations in everyday language. "In this, the changes that occur in the volume of our voice in connected speech, that is, the spoken language is called. a continuous, connected sequence. Its role is to convey our thoughts, attitudes and feelings, as well as the thoughts, feelings and views of our interlocutors In addition to telling us about the speaker's attitude - whether he is interested, bored, angry, etc., intonation helps us understand the meaning of the message being conveyed.

David Crystal "intonation is not a single system of contours and levels, but the product of the interaction of the properties of different prosodic systems - tone, pitch range, pitch, rhythmicity and tempo". The description of English intonation has developed in different directions in the United States and Britain.

English definitions of English intonation date back to the 16th century. Dominant in describing English and French intonation in the early 20th century

the approach was based on a small number of "tunes" associated with intonation units: in the usual description, Tune 1 is falling, with a final fall, and Tune 2 has a final rise. Phoneticians such as H. E. Palmer divided the intonation of such units into smaller components, the most important of which is the nucleus, which corresponds to the main stress of the intonation unit, usually on the last

lexical word of the intonation unit. Each core contains one of the tones, usually falling, rising, falling-rising, rising-falling, etc. A head containing stressed syllables before the nucleus and a tail consisting of syllables after the nucleus may be present within the tone unit. The unstressed hyenas before the head (if present) or before the nucleus form the head. This approach was further developed by Halliday and O'Connor and Arnold, although they differed greatly in terminology. This "standard English" treatment of intonation in its present form is explained in detail by Wells and in a simplified version by Roach. Haldey saw the functions of intonation based on the choice of three main variables: Tonality (the division of speech into intonation, units), Tonicity (the location of the tonic hese or core) and Tone (the choice of core tone); these terms (sometimes referred to as the "three Ts") have been used recently. Crystal's research has emphasized the importance of generalizations about intonation based on authentic, unscripted speech, and the role of prosodic features such as tempo, pitch range, pitch, and rhythmicity in communicative functions commonly associated with intonation.

In such approaches, the transcription of intonation is usually added to the text line. Typical example: trace ↗sky | looked at and saw "clouds".

In this example | indicates the division between intonation units. An influential development in the study of British intonation was Discourse Intonation, an offshoot of Discourse Analysis first advanced by David Brazil.

This approach attaches great importance to the communicative and informative use of intonation, which is used to distinguish between the presentation of new information and the reference to old, general information, as well as to signal the relative status of the interlocutors (for example, teacher-student, or doctor-patient) and helps in regulating the turn-taking of the conversation. In this approach, the definition of intonation owes much to Holliday. Intonation is analyzed only in terms of pitch movement and "key" and usually makes little reference to other prosodic features that play a role in conversational interaction.

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