

## TYPOLICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STRESS AND INTONATION IN ENGLISH, AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

**Annotation:** In this research, the characteristics of word stress and intonation in English and Uzbek were analyzed by using comparison and contrast methods. We identified and described the unique features of word stress in both languages, providing examples to illustrate our points. The study revealed a number of differences as well as some similarities, which can be attributed to the fact that English and Uzbek are linguistically unrelated.

**Keywords:** word stress, accent, Uzbek, English, syllable, differences, similarities

### Аннотация

В данном исследовании характеристики словесного ударения и интонации в английском и узбекском языках были проанализированы с использованием методов сравнения и контраста. Мы определили и описали уникальные особенности словесного ударения в обоих языках, приведя примеры, иллюстрирующие нашу точку зрения. Исследование выявило ряд различий, а также некоторые сходства, которые можно объяснить тем, что английский и узбекский языки не связаны между собой.

**Ключевые слова:** словесное ударение, акцент, узбекский, английский, слог, различия, сходства.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'z urg'usi va intonatsiyasining xususiyatlari taqqoslash va qarama-qarshilik usullari yordamida tahlil qilindi. Ikkala tildagi so'z urg'usining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqladik va ta'rifladik, fikrlarimizni isbotlash uchun misollar keltirdik. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillarining lingvistik jihatdan bir-biriga bog'liq emasligi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan bir qator o'xshashliklar bilan bir qatorda bir qator farqlar ham aniqlandi.

Tayanch so'zlar: so'z urg'usi, urg'u, o'zbek, ingliz, bo'g'in, farqlar, o'xshashliklar

Word stress, or accent, generally refers to the level of force or emphasis used when pronouncing a sound or syllable. Different languages have varied patterns for placing word stress and its intensity. In Turkic languages, especially Uzbek, the stress typically falls on the last syllable. Both English and Uzbek are categorized as stress languages, or languages with dynamic stress, where intensity is more important than other factors like duration and pitch.

**Placement of the word stress** In English, stress marks are positioned before the stressed syllable, as in "be'come," which also shows where the syllables divide. In contrast. In the Uzbek language, stress marks are placed above the stressed vowels: bozór. English, stress is free but it is also fixed. According to A.C. Gimson, the English word stress is fixed because the main stress always falls on a particular syllable, but also the English stress is free because the main stress is not tied to any particular point in the chain of syllables continuing the word. In Uzbek language, word stress is fixed as it mostly falls on the final syllable:

In English, the word stress is fixed, while in Uzbek it is movable and it often falls to the right side to the suffixes:

Eng. `buy - `buy +er, - `buy+ing

Uzb. `gul – gul+'zor – gulzor+'lar – gulzorlar+'ga – gulzorlarga+'mi?

Certain collective pronouns in Uzbek are considered exceptions because their stress pattern is fixed.(for example: hamma, barcha,bari):

Ba`rcha – ba`rcha+ga –ba`rcha+ning.

Because of the borrowing words from other languages, especially from Russian which is known as a free-stress language, free-word stress emerged in the Uzbek language too: rúchka(pen) gazéta (newspaper)

Stress is one of the ways of word building in these two compared languages: Eng.: `present (noun) – pre`sent (verb), `expert (noun) – ex`pert (verb).

Uzb.: `олма (noun) – ол`ма (verb), `сузма (noun) – суз`ма (verb).

Unstressed words in English and Uzbek languages. In English, content words are typically stressed, whereas function words often remain unstressed. Here's a list of function words: determiners.: a, an, the, some, much, more, pronouns: he, they, anybody, it, one, conjunctions: and, as, but, then, that, when, or, prepositions: at, on, in, since, for, to auxiliaries: is, am, are, have, has, had, do does did, modals: shall, may, can, would, must, particles: no, not nor, as, down, up.

In Uzbek, certain words and suffixes are unstressed, particularly one-syllable words.: bor, ber, kel, yer... Particle forms: -mi, -chi, -a, -ya, -u, -yu, -da, -ku, -gina, -oq, -yoq, -dir, -ki. Person and number forms: -man, -san, -dir, -miz, -siz. The negative form of the verbs:-ma, -may, -mas, -masdan, -maslik. Verb suffixes: -la, -lar. Number forms:-ta, -tacha, -lab, larcha. Adverb suffixes: -dek, -day, -cha. Imperative-subjunctive mood forms:-sin, -gin, -y(-ay), -ylik, (-aylik), -(i)ng, -(i)ngiz, -inglar, -sinlar. Surname and patronymic forms: -ov, -ova, -yev, -yeva, -ovich... Auxiliaries: bilan, uchun, sari, sayin, singari, kabi, tufayli, uzra, qadar, yanglig', haqida.

**Intonation.** In linguistics, intonation is the variation of pitch. Intonation and stress are two main elements of linguistic prosody. Intonation is a part of suprasegmental phonology. Intonation helps to recognize the language that you hear in the same way as the melody of a song helps to recognize the song that you hear. That is why "Intonation" is the melody or music of a language. It consists of a number of components and comparing languages have a difference in the number of these components.

Components of intonation	
Uzbek	English
Melody	Pitch
Stress	Sentence stress
Pause	Rhythm
Rhythm	
Temp	
Timbre	
Intensity	

In English intonation is divided into two types: falling and rising, while it isn't classified in the Uzbek language.

In both compared languages, falling intonation is used on the last stressed syllable of the sentence in:

- Statements(declarative sentences) :We go to school. Biz maktabga boramiz.
- Special questions: Where are you going? Qayerga ketyapsiz?
- Imperative sentences: Go out! Yo`qol!
- Emphatic sentences: What a wonderful day! Qanday ajoyib kun!

The analysis shows that word stress and intonation is important in both English and Uzbek, though it manifests differently in each language. Both languages use dynamic word stress, which is crucial for distinguishing meanings and grammatical structures. They also feature structure words and unstressed suffixes.

Nevertheless, there are key differences in how stress is placed, its position, movement, intensity, and in the handling of compound words. In English, the position of stress can shift, whereas in Uzbek, the addition of an accented suffix to borrowed English words can alter the stress pattern.

This research aids learners by providing a clearer understanding of word stress and intonation in both languages, helping to avoid common mistakes.

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