



## **INTONATION AND ACCENTUATION**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	This article discusses that human language is the language of sound, sound lives in the intonation structure, the elements which contain intonation and the forms of their manifestation.
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The word intonation is one of the most complex and controversial problem that linguists focus on at the same time, which means to speak in Latin "loudly" and "in a peculiar way" (in-ton-atsiya), combining elements such as accent, syllable, melody, rhythm, intensity, tempo, timbre, and serves to express emotional-expressive meanings. Intonation is a unit (ensemble) that provides a phonetic expression of the units of speech between the sentences which represent the smallest idea from the smallest phonetic unit. Intonation is divided into two - communicative and emotional intonation [1. B. 268]. Communicative intonation indicates whether an expression is complete or incomplete, whether a question or answer is required and emotional intonation function to influence the listener in the process of expressing the emotional (mental) state of the speaker. Intonation represents the second plan of speech integrity (first plan content), the level of the supersegment and performs various functions [2. B.8].

Accentuation is an integral part of intonation which deals with the separation of certain elements of words and word constructions by means of stress and the determination of the place of stress in certain situations (written texts). Accent is a Latin word which means "accentus - "stress", "-vasus" infinitive together with the concept of accentuation. Accent means that when a speaker speaks a foreign language who pronounces sounds or syllables (involuntarily) in accordance as their mother tongue [3. B. 14]. No matter how well a Russian person speaks Uzbek with the grammatical rules, it is obvious that they "adapts" the sound "k" instead of the sound "q" in Uzbek and the sound "o" instead of the sound "o'" in Uzbek (To speak with a Russian accent). This "adaptation" can be a combination of two language units, for example, the accented "o" sound (syllable) in Russian as "o" (воды - воды the unstressed "o" sound (syllable) as "a" (воды - вады) , Arabic amin – omin (amin), muharram – maharram(muharram), ko'ngil – kangul (heart), or two dialect units of the same language can be mutually compatible, for example, "o" and "a": loy – lay (mud), chay – chay(tea), people who pronounce "j" and "y": yo'l – jo'l (way), yedi – jedi(ate) ...

According to the essence of accentuation is divided into three - descriptive, comparative-historical and theoretical accentuation [4. B. 16; 5, 6]. Descriptive accentuation studies the phonetic, phonological, and grammatical features of prosodic units. For example, front vowels or back vowels are intertwined: ikki-ekki (two) , aytdi-etdi (say), hoy – ho'y - huy (hey)...

Comparative-historical accentuation compares the change of prosodic units historically. In this case, It includes the grammatical units : the categories of case, the categories of number, the categories of tense and demonstrative pronouns: -ga / -ga; -ni / in; -dan / -din; person-number forms; men-man (am forms of to be)(olibman - olibmen)(take), tense forms: o'qibdi-o'qibdur (read – read) demonstrative pronouns; u - ul, bu - bul (this, that)....

Theoretical accentuation studies the role and function of prosodic units in language structure. For example, the role and function of the sound "v" in the formation of syllables can be replaced by another sound (unit) of equal value depending on its position (strong-weak): suv-suu(water), suvrat-suurat(image) ziyovuddin - ziyouddin (Ziyouddin)...

The object of study of accentuation is the accentema, the tone of the accent on the syllable and the strength-weakness. In order to pronounce correctly, it is necessary to put correctly whether the accent tone in the syllable which is is strong or weak.

Syllable. A syllable is a unit after the sound of speech in linguistics, which is the basis of the study of prosody (melody, intonation) [7. B. 89] and it reflects the norms of speech division and the content of phonetics. In the pronunciation of existing words in our language, we do not pronounce the sounds that make them up separately, but by combining them together, pairing vowels with consonants, or pairing consonants with vowels, or pronouncing vowels in sequence to give meaning to words. When the air stream which comes from the lungs in the smallest part it is a joint to pronounce the flow of air with an air blow to form a word in a certain sense is called syllable. The sounds in a word combine to form syllables and the syllables combine to form words and word forms. O-na (mother), bo-la (child), daf-tar (notebook), ki-tob (book), min-ta-qa (continent) and others. Depending on the sounds from which the syllable is formed may be divided open and close syllable that if the syllables end in a vowel, o - na, da - la, bo - la, u - ka are open syllable, if the syllables end in a consonant, daf - tar, bog - bon, qish - loq are close syllable.

The syllable is usually determined by the vowel sound, the more vowels there are in a word, the more syllables there are, but it is difficult to have a syllable without a consonant sound. In Daaaaa-la(field), booo-la(child), ooooo-na(mother) and other words, if the flow of sound from the lungs is not blocked by a consonant, it will not form a syllable.

Vowels in the syllable vocalism are defined by the system of vowels of the language, the symbol "V", consonantism in the syllable is determined by the system of consonant sounds of the language, the symbol "S". In the Uzbek language the syllable is 1) V - o - na (mother), o - ta (father); 2) VC - ol - ma (apple), ush - la (catch); 3) CV - ma - na (here), sa - na (count); 4) CVC - deh - qon (farmer), daf - tar (notebook), maq - sad (purpose) that there are types of them.

Borrowing from other languages words such as, o - i - la (family), ma - osh (salary), ta - aj - jub (surprising), man - fa - at (benefit), mu - do - fa - a (defense), ba - a - diy (artistic), do'st, go'sht, qand (friend, meat, sugar), da - raht (tree), tekt (text), struk - tu - ra (structure) are divided into syllables according to their own language rules. Syllables play an important role in developing students' speaking skills, literacy, correct pronunciation, word attractiveness, speech effectiveness, language learning and separating from one line to another when words do not fit.

Stress. A word is made up of syllable or syllables. The syllables that make up a word differ from each other in the number and characteristics of the sounds they make which are marked by stress. There cannot be syllable without stress. One of the syllables in the word will be the main, primary stress, the rest will be the secondary, third stress. One of the syllables is pronounced more strongly than the others is called stress [8. B. 44] The second syllables in the words dá-la, bó-la, ó-na, qá-lam are the primary stress, the first syllables are "secondary" [9. B. 33] is emphasized. Stress is divided into two parts - word stress and speech stress. The stress used to distinguish which of the syllables is the base, the main accent is the accent used to distinguish which of the parts of speech is the main (important) part of the sentence, the stress (higher pronunciation) is the stress or the logical (logical) stress.

Depending on which part is more important for the speaker when I go to the market tomorrow with my brother (go to the market, not to school, go with my brother, not with my sister, go tomorrow, not today) to be pronounced louder than the other parts that logical emphasis is used to increase the attractiveness and impact. Neither word stress nor speech stress in any language is a "harmony of unusual or simple sounds" [10. B.173], they are the expression of the mental state or "generative harmony" chosen by the speaker for this speech situation [11. B.173]. The Uzbek stress is a fixed stress or a related stress: тáп- тáпа -тáм, тáк- тáка -тýк (tap-tap-tap, tap-tap-tap), because the word stress always moves to the last syllable, always remains in the last syllable, others remain secondary or tertiary stress [3. B. 99]: bó-lá, bó-lá-lár, bó-lá-lár-gá

There are exceptions in the Uzbek language that do not put stress the last syllable:

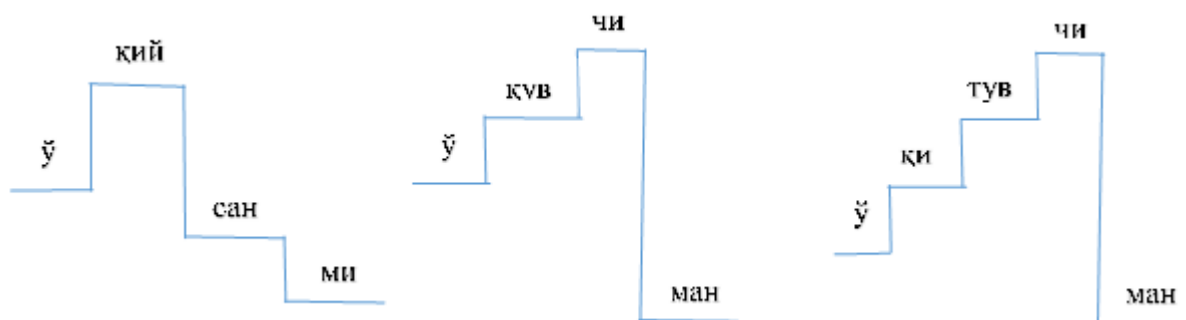
1. Interrogative prepositions: -mi, -chi, -a, -ya, emphasizing prepositions: -ku, -da, -aq, -yoq, imitation forms from functional forms in nouns: -dek, -day, boundary form: -gacha, form of belonging: -niki, diminutive forms of the nouns: -cha, person and number forms: -(i) m, -(i) ng, -man, -san, -miz, -siz, participle form: - dir , indefinite form: -ma, -mas, -may, quantity: -ta, representing the meaning of the approximate: -tacha, representing the meaning of the generalization: -ov, -alasi, representing the meaning of the division -tadan, representing the meaning of the fraction: - forms from do not receive the main degree emphasis of the word.
2. Borrowed from other languages, for example, from Arabic-Persian, ҳатто, доим, албатта, лекин, баъзан, баъзи, чунки, ҳозир, аммо (even, always, of course, but sometimes, some, because, now, but) the last syllable of words like but does not get the primary stress level of the word.
3. Ҳамма, қандай, қанча, барча, аллаким, аллақанча, аллақачон (all, how, how much, the whole, somebody, somehow, already) as the last syllable of simple and compound pronouns does not get the primary stress level of the word.
4. Defining and negative pronouns, such as, Ҳеч ким, ҳеч нарса, ҳеч қачон, ҳеч қачон (nobody, nothing, any time, anybody) do not get the primary stress level of the word.
5. The last syllable of words such as бошла, ташла, югир (start, throw, run) which are pronounced with the imperative and subjunctive mood, does not take the main stress level of the word.
6. Numbers such as икки, етти, саккиз, тўққиз (two, seven, eight, nine) which contain paired (geminant) consonants and words that represent the degree of quality such as сассиқ, россa, мазза, катта, аччиқ (ugly, the most, enjoy, big, bitter) do not take the last syllable as the primary stress of the word.

Differentiating the meaning of words by stress in the Uzbek language like inflected languages is not active but it is not completely unavailable :

1. Olma (Apple) - fruit, noun, the second syllable of the word is the primary stress, olma (don't take) - action, verb, the second syllable of the word is not stressed. Don't boil the soup (*Шўрвани қайнатма*) – negative form of the verb - ma (don't) does not stressed, but there is a third stress, if there is no stress on the syllable, then it is not pronounced, boiled soup (*қайнатма шўрва*) - adjective, - ma adjective suffices, in this case –ma is stressed.

2. Янги сут, янги қатиқ (Fresh milk, fresh yogurt) - the meaning of time is a priority, the forms a (*янги кўйлақ, янги машина*) new shirt, a new car - a sign of innovation, quality. In the Uzbek language, the distinction of meaning with the help of stress is mainly used in homonyms, in the creation of tuyuqs in their homophones, homographs, askiya, lapar, various utterances and word games. Stress in world languages is divided into dynamic and musical stress according to the nature of the syllable system, ie the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the sounds that make up the syllable and the articulatory role and method of consonants (consonantism C - vocalism V). Indo-European languages and Altaic languages use dynamic accents, air coming from the lungs explodes in the form of syllable (ól / - ma, o / - ta, daf / - tar,), stress in Chinese, Tibetan, Japanese, Laotian, Cambodian is a musical stress, based on the length, timbre, intensity (melody) of the vowels (naa - gaa - saa - kii, xii - roo - sii - maa ....).

**Ў-қий-са́н-ми́ (Do you study?), Ў-қўв-чи́-ма́н (I am a pupil), Ў-қи́-ту́в-чи́-ма́н (I am a teacher)**



In conclusion, we may say without a doubt that human language is the language of sound, the sound being made using the pronunciation tone. The syllable, which is the smallest unit of intonation, is pronounced in the form of tempo, intensity, pause, frequency, amplitude by means of stress.

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