

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTONATION IN THE SENTENCE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: 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.

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

Introduction. There is no doubt that the intonation plays a leading role in the communication process. As we know human speech is a complicated chain of thoughts. By using language we communicate with each other. The linguistic knowledge is formed by studying the grammar, phonetics, lexicology and other means of the language. This knowledge is formed on the basis of human conscious activity and plays an important role in the realization of this activity. So intonation as a means of the phonetics has a great importance in communication. The tone is played not only communicative function but also indicates the type of the sentence. Intonation is used to carry a variety of different kinds of information. It signals grammatical structure, though not in a one-to-one way, whilst the end of a complete intonation pattern will normally coincide with the end of a grammatical structure such as a sentence or clause, even quite major grammatical boundaries may lack international marking, particularly if the speech is fast. Intonation can reflect the information structure of an utterance, highlighting constituents of importance.

Methods and methodology. 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.

Discussion and results. Sentence stress is the key component of English intonation. Intonation organizes words into sentences, distinguishes different types of sentences, and adds emotional coloring to utterances. English intonation is quite difficult for Uzbek students. Developing the ability to hear, understand, and reproduce sentence stress in speech is the main prerequisite to mastering English intonation.

All types of intonation are united in one concept

Logical intonation. It is the intonation that defines the character of the expression, while at the same time contradicting the emotional pronunciation.

There are also incomplete intonation sentences, for example:

- Contradictory intonation. Concepts are found in complex, contradictory sentences. In written speech it is represented by a hyphen, for example:

Ko`prikni biz qurdik– g`animlar o`tdi (We built the bridge -the enemy passed).

- Warning intonation. The warning intonation divides the sentence into two parts with a long pause. The divided part of the sentence is pronounced in a raised tone, for example: Ertaga tog`ga chiqmang, qor yog`ishi kutilyapti (Do not go to the mountains tomorrow, it is expected to snow).

- Input intonation. There are no pauses between words and accents in the introductory intonation. It is based on the speed of speech.

- Counting intonation. The numeration is characterized by a pause between the same equal members of the sentence. Logical emphasis is placed when counting words in a sentence. If there is a generalizing word before counting, then it is distinguished during pronunciation.

- Separation intonation. A separate sentence or word is separated and emphasized in the sentence with a pause and emphasis. The first pause is longer and the second is shorter.

Intonema is a functional unit of intonation, the dynamics of tone, which manifests itself in speech in three different ways: beginning + midpoint + end.

Logical stress -it is separation of the word which is important for the content by strengthening and increases its accented syllable in tone. Using logical stress the same sentence can provide a number of different semantics shades. e.g. Men sizga yordam beraman! (in this sentence depending on which word we emphasize it would have different meanings -that the speaker will help us and no one else; or that this action would be executed; or that assistance will be provided with this person and not another.)Emphatic stress -is emotional separation of words in the phrase. In Uzbek language it is expressed, usually by lengthening of stressed vowel and increased tone. e.g. `Onajonim sizni sog`idim! (in this case the word 'onajonim' is emotionally stressed)

Conclusion. So, we looked through the main functions of intonation in English as well as in Uzbek language. Also we outlined the main components of the intonation. And we can make a conclusion that intonation as the most important component of any language has complex of functions.

First of all intonation creates from words the whole phrases and statements. It can divide statement for minimal informational parts - semantic groups and organize them, show relations and connections between elements of any phrase. Intonation change concern of statements to the facts of reality. Moreover intonation can differentiate statements of the same lexico-grammatical structure according to their utterance. And at last intonation distinguish emotionally-modal shades of the utterance.

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