



PECULIARITIES OF THE WORD ACCENT IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Several similar and different aspects were identified between the languages, with the help of the word accent the languages of the world were divided into different types. The comparison of English and Uzbek within the framework of the word accent also helps us to cover phonetic and phonological peculiarities and similar aspects in both languages.

KEY WORDS: *accent, syllable, sound, vowel, blow, phoneme, word...*

Accent is one of the forming features of the word. Regardless of whether any word is one-syllable, two-syllable or multi-syllable, it will definitely have its own accent [1.29]. The formation function of accent modifies the words phonetically, that is to say, it combines accented and unaccented syllables with the help of blow, the basic tone of sound and articulation means according to their sequences. The accentual-rhythmic structure of the word is a structural element of the phonetic structure and phonetic structure of the word, which is formed on the basis of the structure of the syllable, the connection of phonemes. These three components of the phonetic structure of the word are united within the framework of the axentual rhythmic structure, as a result of which a word is formed, which can be used as a semantic and linguistic unit.

D.B.Fry notes that the differences of the accent are perceived by the listener by complex four interrelated physiological measurements; the fact that they are: thinness or thickness, height, length and the height of tone [4.126]. The physical and mental factors are interrelated: continuity, percussion, basic frequency and the forming structure of speech sound waves. Proceeding from the perception of the English accent, several factors influence it: 1) the length of the syllables, 2) the height of the syllables 3) the blow of the vowels in syllables 4) the presence of the main tone of the sounds. The investigations conducted through various instruments have proved that the vowel in the stressed syllable will have a higher frequency, more duration than the vowel in the unstressed syllable.

Three features are important in the differentiation of accented and unaccented syllables

in the Uzbek language [5.4]. Firstly, accented syllable is pronounced longer than other syllables, secondly, it is pronounced more clearly than other unaccented syllables, thirdly, the accented syllable is pronounced more loudly than the other unaccented syllable. For example, in the words: *dala, taxta, ota* (*field, wood, father*) the last second syllable is pronounced more elongated, more clearly and loudly than the first syllable.

According to its phonetic and phonological nature, the English language is a more complicated process than the Uzbek language, and its role in the language is also more important. D.Krytal and Gimson have also described it as a process in which English accents are difficult to carry out [3.69], agreeing the above mentioned idea. The reason that although there are so many scientific researches with the similarities between definitions and approaches of accent, sometimes we also come across contrast opinions. For example, Vrabel believes that in English only meaningful words (independent words) can receive a word accent, and indeed the articles can't be accented. It is proposed in some literatures that both articles and prepositions have a potential (probable) accent in some sense [7.47] Therefore, there are some exceptions in all sources about the accent of the English language. The Uzbek language is characterized by general norms, in contrast to the English language of the word stress. Perhaps, therefore, in the sources on the phonology and phonetics of the Uzbek language, the authors give very brief information about the accent of the word and its special features.

In phonological aspect, lexical accents have the function of distinguishing meaning [3.455]. Such



kind of situations exist in many languages, in particular English and Uzbek: 1) *There has been a significant increase in the number young people who smoke.* 2) *The population may increase by 15 percent.* The word *increase* is a **noun** in the first sentence, and it performs the function of **verb** in the next sentence. In Uzbek *olma* (apple (fruit)), *olma* (don't take (negative form of the verb)). Combinations of words with the same sound sequence and compound words we use lexical accents to distinguish the words: *'black 'bird* (black bird, any black bird (word combination)), *'black-bird* (a bird type which we can meet mainly in Europe and North America (compound word)). Outside the context, we can distinguish such words only with the help of accents.

Simply, the word accent falls into one of the syllables of the word and determines its meaning and pronunciation. Word accent is also referred as lexical accent.

Word accent is closely related to the history of the language. If we look at the classical rules of the English word accents in the Anglo-Saxon period, then the degree of complexity of accent is radically different from the norms of modern English accents. About this, Robert Stokvel and Donka Minkova claim that the norms of using the word accent were not a serious problem in the Anglo-Saxon era, and almost no special rules were also existed. Usually the first syllable possessed the accent (main accent): *'blossom, 'body, 'holy*. At that time, most of the words were formed by one-and two-syllable words. Nevertheless, multi-syllable words were formed on account of the borrowed words and suffixes from Latin, Greek and other languages into English. And this situation caused confusion in the use of the word accent [6.167].

The study of the problems of word accent has been one of the topical issues of general and comparative linguistics since the last century. Approaches to lexical accents, although the differently given definitions, they are aimed at a more in-depth analysis of the phenomenon of accents.

Hence, there are four important pronouns in the formation of the word accent in languages:

- the main tone of the sound;
- blow (pronunciation power or intensity);
- continuity (elongation);
- high frequency of sound;

Of course, not all of the listed factors occur simultaneously in all of the accented languages. It follows that the classification of accent by its phonetic nature is determined by confirming the dominant factor in the formation of lexical accents in a particular language. The blow plays important role

in English and Uzbek. Therefore, they are languages belonging to the dynamic accented language category.

Thus, based on the research conducted within the framework of the word accent, several similar and different aspects were identified between the languages, with the help of the word accent the languages of the world were divided into different types. The comparison of English and Uzbek within the framework of the word accent also helps us to cover phonetic and phonological peculiarities and similar aspects in both languages.

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