

## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF SUPERSEGMENT DEVICES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Yadgarova Zebiniso Tolibovna

*PhD student, Bukhara State University, Bukhara*

*Assistant teacher of Bukhara Innovative Medical Institute*

**Annotation:** *This article compares English supersegmental phonology which studies the unique characteristics manifested in syllables, stress, and intonation to Uzbek suprasegmental phonology in order to highlight their unique characteristics. The distinction between suprasegmental phonology of two compared languages is typically thought to be phonemic rather than phonetic.*

**Keywords:** *comparative typology, phonetics and phonology, supersegment devices, distinction, category, stress, intonation, pronunciation.*

A branch of linguistics known as comparative typology examines and categorizes languages based on their structural and functional characteristics. Its goal is to outline and clarify the universal traits and structural variety of languages throughout the world. It compares languages without regard to their genetic or structural similarities. There are just a few languages that can be used for comparative typology, and there may only be two at the most.

Every level of the language hierarchy, including the phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexical levels, is addressed by comparative typology. Actually, phonological and phonetic sublevels are found within the phonological level.

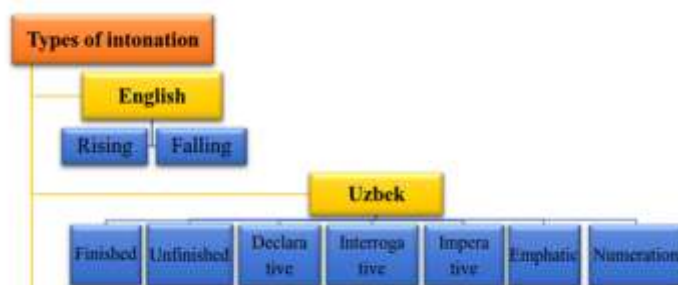
As above mentioned, the unique characteristics manifested in syllables, stress, and intonation are studied in segmental phonology. In this paragraph, we will see English and Uzbek languages supersegmental devices, their similarities and differences.

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.

*For instance*

<b>Components of intonation</b>	
<b>English</b>	<b>Uzbek</b>
Pitch	Melody
Sentence stress	Stress
Rhythm	Pause
	Rhythm
	Temp
	Timbre
	Intensity

Considering above mentioned components intonation can be divided into the following types in all three languages.



Besides the two basic types of intonation. Other main types of intonation include high fall, low fall, fall-rise, high-rise, midlevel rise, low rise, which is not classified in the other two languages.

Falling intonation is used for asking and giving information in normal, quiet, unemphatic style. Sounds more categorical, confident and convincing than rising intonation.

Word stress or accent is usually defined as the degree of force or prominence with which a sound or syllable is uttered. Languages differ with word stress placement and degrees of it.

In the Turkic languages, particularly in Uzbek, word stress usually falls on the final syllable.

English and Uzbek are called stress languages or languages with dynamic stress (force stress), in which intensity is more significant than the other correlates-duration and pitch.

The features of these two languages can be seen from the tables above. 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. `teach - `teach +er, - `teach+ing

Uzb. `ish – ish+`ci– ishchi+`lar– ishchilar+`da – ishchilarda+`mi?

Some words of collective pronouns (such as hamma, barcha of Uzbek are

considered as exceptions because in these pronouns stress is fixed: h`amma  
 → h`amma+ga –h`amma+dan.

Stress is one of the ways of word building in these compared languages:

Eng.: `present (noun) – pre`sent (verb), `expert (noun) – ex`pert (verb).

Uzb.: `olma(noun) – ol`ma (verb), `suzma (noun) – suz`ma (verb).

Stress can be divided into all compared languages as follows:

### *In English*



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