

## EMOTIVENESS OF PROSODY OF BRITISH DIALOGIC SPEECH

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**Abstract:** Human beings express their ideas not only by sentence itself but also by their melody of speech. Inclusion of intonation changes the sense of a sentence. As a result, we can convey different meanings with one sentence. And this phenomenon is often produced with the help of intonation, pitch, stress and other ways of expressing further meaning to speech. In dialogic speech it becomes more obvious that we use prosody most. In linguistics, the term prosody is used as a conclude notion for above mentioned words.

**Key words:** speech, dialog, intonation, stress, emotiveness, prosody, dialogic speech prosody.

### INTRODUCTION

During the last few centuries the influence and position of English has been rising. Therefore, learning and understanding this language has become "the demand of the age". Because English has been the language of science and industrialization. While using a new language, people learn not only written but also spoken form of communication. In spoken language except for giving information, we express our emotions also. While speaking we can use our voice in a varieties of ways when we talk. Our speech can be pitched high or low, loud or gentle, and rapid or slow. The term for this change in pitch, loudness, and duration is named as prosody. Prosody in speech is a term that refers to the way. It's similar to making music. When we speak, we use different voices. We can express sarcasm, emotion, and even change the way we speak. Even the significance of what we're saying can be changed according to prosodic

characteristics of our speech. Therefore, spoken prosody is crucial when we are investigating language or conveying information. It is critical component of spoken language. But how do people make prosody? How do listeners perceive and comprehend these differences? Is it conceivable? And how the prosody of English is interpreted in different languages? This paper clarifies the prosody phenomenon in British dialogic speech.

### **Communication, speech and dialog**

The term "communication" is now widely used to refer to a variety of concepts; but, in a basic sense, it simply refers to the process of passing information from one person to another. According to David Crystal, "Communication has been described as a form of social cement. It is the means by which the members of a society – whether human or animal – share their experience and knowledge and form relationships. Without good communication, social groups can disintegrate." [8, 127]. In order to comprehend prosody one should be aware of speech and dialog foremost. According to Daniel Hirst, "Speech is the medium by which we humans usually communicate using sounds." [5, 12]. Speech is considered human vocal communication using sounds. Written language is also made up words however it is not the same thing as speech. Even they are close terms, there is a great difference between them. And prosody is an inclusive notion for speech.

There are many definitions of the term dialogue. The following are suggested by the Merriam-Webster dictionary: a written composition in which two or more characters are represented as conversing;

a : a conversation between two or more persons; also : a similar exchange between a person and something else (as a computer);

b : an exchange of ideas and opinions ;

c : a discussion between representatives of parties to a conflict that is aimed at resolution ;

the conversational element of literary or dramatic composition;

a musical composition for two or more parts suggestive of a conversation.

The definition of dialogue more suitable for the linguistic approach to this notion is given by Douglas N. Walton. According to him, dialogue is an exchange of speech acts between two (or more) speech partners in turn-taking sequence aimed at a collective goal. In his work ‘Dialogue Theory of Critical Thinking’ he describes many distinct types of dialogue, characterized by different goals and by different kinds of procedural rules that facilitate getting to the goal from an initial situation [9, 176].

Dialog can be both written and spoken. Here we analyze it from speech perspective. In the dialogic speech participators are not content only with transmission of information. Each communicant tries to influence the emotions of the conversation. The more the desire to influence on interlocutor is, the more the attention to choice of language means and their use in the speech is. Expressiveness of information causes the more serious choice of language means [6, 105].

What is prosody?

Prosody is defined differently in the works of different authors. Prosody is a branch of linguistics that studies components of speech that are not discrete phonetic segments (vowels and consonants), but rather are properties of syllables and larger units of speech, such as intonation, stress, and rhythm. Suprasegmentals are the term for such elements."For a long time, the non-discrete nature of prosodic features, as well as the idea that they serve just an expressive function, has overshadowed the importance of these aspects of the language. However, since the 1980s, studies in experimental phonetics and applied linguistics (sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, pragmatics, systemic-functional linguistics) have led to their re-evaluation, as studying language in context has allowed linguists to point out the distinctive and contrastive functions of prosody and to highlight its contribution to the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic characterization of the message in spoken communication.[7. 120]

There exist some means which help to make prosodic our speech.

Intonation is the language’s music. The pitch, pattern, or melody of the words in a sentence is discussed. Because of the fluctuating pitch, intonation allows us to deduce

the underlying meaning of a statement. It also conveys other emotions such as surprise, bewilderment, and so on. It can be falling or rising.

**Stress.** Stress in phonology refers to placing emphasis on a certain syllable of a word. In English, stress is an important factor to consider while composing or delivering sentences. At the sentence level, incorrect stress placement can completely change the meaning of the sentence, therefore we must be very careful. As a result, we will have a better understanding of how a word is stressed.

**Rhythm.** One of the aspects of speech that deals with motions is rhythm. It depicts the movements of the words in a sentence, such as speech and cadence. Rhythm, like intonation and stress, is a key component of effective sentence construction and delivery. Rhythm, like intonation and stress, is a key component of effective sentence construction and delivery. They are stress and syllables.

One of the most challenging difficulties in modern linguistics is the reflection of emotional experiences in language. To begin with, emotions as a phenomenon of the human psyche are immensely complex, and their linguistic representations are also complicated. To begin with, emotions as a phenomenon of the human psyche are immensely complex, and their linguistic representations are also complicated. Second, the study of emotionality in language is carried out in a variety of methods and by diverse departments of linguistics, making linguistic emotionality a borderline item that belongs equally to the spheres of general linguistics and psycholinguistics. In this paper we have taken a look several ways of expressing emotiveness in British dialogic speech from theoretical point of view. To convey emotiveness prosody plays crucial role.

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