

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WORD STRESS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In this study, word stress characteristics in the English and Uzbek languages were examined using comparison and contrast techniques. Word stress peculiarities in both languages were noted and explained with instances. Due to the nonrelative nature of the languages under study, many inconsistencies as well as some similarities in terms of word stress were found.

Keywords: word stress, accent, Uzbek, English, syllable, difference, similarity

Introduction

Many Uzbek students who are learning English as a second language may distract and cannot distinguish the exact similarities and differences of the word stress between these languages. So, it causes mispronouncing the word and placing stress on inappropriate syllables. The same problem happens in native English speakers who are learning the Uzbek language. This essay aims to address it by making comparisons and contrasts and replying to three key questions: 1) What is the word stress and its peculiarities in English, 2) What is the word stress and its peculiarities in Uzbek, 3) What are their similarities and differences in these two different languages. The accurate distinctions regarding word stress will be made, along with how similar or different it is in the two languages.

Word stress is defined differently by different authors, B. A. Bogoroditsky, for instance, defined stress as an increase of energy, accompanied by an increase of expiratory and articulatory activity. D. Jones defined stress as the degree of force, which is accompanied by a strong force of exhalation and gives an impression of loudness. H. Sweet also stated that stress is connected with the force of breath. Later, however, D. Jones wrote, that "stress or prominence is effected . . . by inherent sonority, vowel, and consonant length and by intonation." A.C. Gimson also admits that a more prominent syllable is accompanied by pitch changes in the voice, quality, and quantity of the accented sounds. [1] Also, in Uzbek phonetics, A.Abduazizov, A.Gulamov, H.Abdurahmanov, H.Jamolkhonov, and J.Mamatov carried out remarkable works in terms of accent. [2]

Methodology

One of the word stress facets was the focus of the study. Comparison and contrast, generalization or universalization, differentiation, and specification were the analytical techniques used. Reference books, academic texts, study papers, and a coursebook served as the analysis's source material.

Results

Accent or stress in linguistics refers to the relative prominence or focus placed on a particular syllable within a word or on a specific word within a phrase or sentence. Lexical stress and word accent are other names for word stress. Word stress varies depending on its type, degree, position, functions, accentual tendencies, and others.

Types of word stress in English and Uzbek languages.

In both English and Uzbek, word stress is dynamic as stressed syllable has a greater force and loudness than unstressed ones.

Generally, these are all the types of word stress in linguistics: *dynamic* or *force* stress (intensity of articulation), *musical* or *tonic* stress (pitch or musical tone), *quantitative* or *qualitative* stress (length of stressed vowels)

Degrees of word stress

According to the degree of voice, there are from three to five types of word stress in English. These 3 of them are practically and theoretically essential: 1. primary |' 2. secondary |, 3. weak (unstressed). [3] *E.g.* ,*after'noon* | ,*aca'demic*. Most scholars recognize two distinct word stress types in the Uzbek language: 1. Stressed 2. Unstressed. *E.g.* *daftár* (notebook) *yumalóq* (round). But recent investigations proved that there are four degrees: primary, secondary, tertiary, and weak.[4]

Placement of the word stress

Word stress marks in English are placed before the stressed syllables and it simultaneously indicates syllable division too: be'come. In the Uzbek language, stress marks are placed above the stressed vowels: telefón

Position of the stress

In English, stress is free but it is also fixed. According to A.C. Gimson, the English word stress is fixed because the main stress always falls on a particular syllable, but also the English stress is free because the main stress is not tied to any particular point in the chain of syllables continuing the word. [5] In Uzbek language, word stress is fixed as it mostly falls on the final syllable: Oná (mother). But because of the borrowing words from other languages, especially from Russian which is known as a free-stress language, free-word stress emerged in the Uzbek language too: rúchka(pen) gazéta (newspaper)

Stress shift

In the majority of English words of Germanic origin, the primary stress cannot be changed from one syllable to another: ‘beauty, ‘beautiful, ‘beautiffulness, ‘beautifully. In contrast with the Uzbek language, word stress can be shifted from syllable to syllable: paxtá (cotton) – paxtakór (a cotton grower) – paxtakorlár (cotton growers) – paxtakorlargá (for cotton growers)

Unstressed words in English and Uzbek languages

English content words are stressed, while structure words are usually unstressed. Here is a list of the structure/ function words: determiners: *a, an, the, some, much, more*, pronouns: *he, they, anybody, it, one*, conjunctions: *and, as, but, then, that, when, or*, prepositions: *at, on, in, since, for, to*, auxiliaries: *is, am, are, have, has, had, do does did*, modals: *shall, may, can, would, must*, particles: *no, not nor, as, down, up*.

There are some words and suffixes that are unstressed in the Uzbek language. One-syllable words: *bor, ber, kel, yer...* Particle forms: *-mi, -chi, -a, -ya, -u, -yu, -da, -ku, -gina, -oq, -yoq, -dir, -ki*. Person and number forms: *-man, -san, -dir, -miz, -siz*. The negative form of the verbs: *-ma, -may, -mas, -masdan, -maslik*. Verb suffixes: *-la, -lar*. Number forms: *-ta, -tacha, -lab, larcha*. Adverb suffixes: *-dek, -day, -cha*. Imperative-subjunctive mood forms: *-sin, -gin, -y(-ay), -ylik, (-aylik), -(i)ng, -(i)ngiz, -inglar, -sinlar*. Surname and patronymic forms: *-ov, -ova, -yev, -yeva, -ovich...* Verb tense forms: *-di, -gan, -yapti, -ar...* Suffix of indefinite pronoun: *-dir*. Conditional mood form: *-sa*. Boundary form: *-gacha, the form of belonging: -niki*, diminutive forms of the nouns: *-cha*. Auxiliaries: *bilan, uchun, sari, sayin, singari, kabi, tufayli, uzra, qadar, yanglig‘, haqida*.

Compound words stress

Compound words in the English language, or words made up of two words combined, typically place the main emphasis on one part. Compound words with primary accent on the first element: ‘newspaper | ‘anything. In compound nouns, the stress is usually on the first part: ‘bedroom | ‘baseball. In compound adjectives, the primary stress is on the second part: good-’looking | old- ‘tempered. In compound verbs, the stress is on the second part: double-’check | under ‘stand. In the Uzbek language, compound words often have one primary stress. In compound verbs, the stress is on the first part: ótib oldi (bought), yózib oldi (wrote). In compound numbers, the stress is on the first part: yígirma besh (twenty-five), ón sakkiz (eighteen). In compound pronouns, the stress is on the first part but it does not get the primary stress level: Héch bir (no one), hár kim (every person).

Stress variation

Many word pairs in English share the same spelling but fall under two distinct grammatical categories. These terms can function as verbs or adjectives. However, these phrases have a different emphasis. They are emphasized on the first syllable when

they are used as nouns and on the second syllable when they are used as verbs: ‘in-sert(n) – in-’sert (v), ‘des-ert (n)–de-’sert(v). Also in the Uzbek language, one of the important functions of word stress is to differentiate the meanings of words that are written/spelled the same but have different meanings and grammatical structures. *Óлма* (verb-do not take), *Olmá* (noun-an apple), *Átlas* (noun-geographic map), *Atlás* (adjective-satiny), *Hózir* (adverb-now), *Hozír* (adjective-ready), *Shaharchá* (noun-small city), *Shahárcha* (adverb-like townspeople)

The stress of loan and borrowing words from English into the Uzbek language.

Many words are borrowed from English in the Uzbek language. For example *yumor* (humour), *menejment* (management), *koktetl* (cocktail). All the words borrowed from English are stressed the same as how it is stressed in their original language. However, adding an accented Uzbek suffix cause a stress shift as in this example: *metód* (method) – *metodgá* (to the method). Here -ga dative and accented suffix added to the borrowed word and the word stress shifted to it. [6]

Discussion

The comparative-contrastive analysis shows that in both languages (English vs Uzbek) the word stress has its main roles and peculiarities. There is a similarity in types of stress in these two languages as they both have dynamic word stress. Both have structure words and unstressed suffixes. Differences are in placement, position, shift, degrees, and compound words. In both languages, word stress plays an important role to distinguish meaning and grammatical structure. Also, English influenced a wide range of new borrowing words to the Uzbek language but its stress can be shifted if accented Uzbek suffix is added. This research can help learners to understand the word stress well in these two languages.

Conclusion

With the aid of comparison and contrast, generalization or universalization, differentiation, and specification techniques, some similar and different aspects between English and Uzbek languages were identified based on research conducted within the framework of the word accent to gain a clear understanding of the word stress and to prevent errors in it.

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