

PROSODIC FEATURES OF SPEECH FORMS OF ADDRESS IN ENGLISH DISCOURSE IN COMPARISON WITH DIFFERENCE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES

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Annotation

The results of the study showed that some prosodic indicators of regional speech have a tendency to gradually increase in the direction from North to South and vice versa.

Keywords: tendency to gradually increase, prosodic features

Introduction

This trend is especially characteristic of the prosodic features of spontaneous speech, in which, with rare exceptions, the idea of slowness is supported by the results of an analysis of the frequency and temporal characteristics of the regional groups of men and women. This is primarily relevant to take into account the average and maximum range of FRE, which is one of the main parameters for the identification of regional speech. The nature of the change of this parameter in self-induced speech indicates a gradual decrease in the southern direction of the sound range, confirming the hypothesis of the smooth transition of prosodic properties in the duration of speech. Another clear evidence of slow construction along the north-south axis is the result of an analysis of the temporal characteristics of this speech, during which, in particular, the indicators of the average daily duration, as well as the ratio of the phoneme time to the pause time were studied.

If the average length of the syllable is not a sufficiently stable indicator of graduation, then the ratio of phoneme and pause in self-speech will serve as undeniable proof of the correctness of the hypothesis put forward and will demonstrate a gradual decrease in the spread of sound segments from the north to the south in the direction of pauses. In the course of the experimental studies, it was determined that in the southern territorial groups the growth of the total duration of the whole phrase, and in the latter, the maintenance of a low indicator of the average daily duration. It was found that the impression of the silence of speech was formed mainly due to the volume of more stops in the speech of the southern population, since, as previously noted, it is not the duration of the sound segments. The pronunciation of speakers of the northern type is characterized by a significant predominance of the duration of the Syntegra over the duration of the pause, in the southern Midlands and in the southern part the phonetic-

pause ratio is lower due to the abundance of long pauses in and between them. This legislation corresponds to the pronunciation characteristics of the types of northern and southern pronunciation previously described in special literature, and, in our opinion, it can serve as a sign of the prose design of regional speech in the United States.

It was found that the intensity and speed range can serve as a means of determining the social group of the speaker, that is, they are indicators of social events, which are directly related to the indicators of social status, age, gender and level of Education. Our experience confirmed the role of the voice range in socio-cultural characteristics, as there was an increase in the frequency range Index as the social status and age of the speakers increased. In the study of the socio-territorial variability of prosodic, we came to the conclusion that the speech of each individual at each specific moment is the result of a close interaction of various social factors. This confirms the need for careful selection of information providers, taking into account the social, which leaves a mark on linguistic practice. The data of the conducted electroacoustic analysis make it possible to characterize the pronunciation characteristics of the northern, Northern Midlands, southern Midlands and Southern Regional species on the basis of the study of melodic, dynamic and temporal characteristics of speech.

The northern type of pronunciation has the following prosodic features

1) Reading: average speech speed.

2) Spontaneous monologue speech: narrow melody range;

Head and end same illuminated melodic contour; medium intensity level; narrowed intensity range; strong initial intensity contour;

Fast Paced Speech

The North Midlands pronunciation type has the following prosodic features

1) In Reading: average melodic range; melodic contour with the same illumination as the beginning and end; contour of strong initial intensity; average speech speed.

2) In the monologue speech: the range of the average melody; the melodic contour with the same illumination as the beginning and end; the level of the medium intensity; the range of the average intensity; the contour of the strong initial intensity;

South Midlands pronunciation type has the following prosodic features

1) in Reading: average melody range; medium intensity level; average intensity range; strong initial intensity contour; average speech speed.

2) in monologue speech: average melody range; strong initial melodic contour; medium intensity level; extended intensity range; slow speech speed. The southern type of pronunciation has the following prosodic features

1) In Reading: average melody range; high intensity level; average intensity range; strong initial intensity contour; slow speech speed.

2) In monologue speech: wide melodic range; strong melodic contour; moderate intensity level, extended intensity range; strong edge intensity contour; slow speech speed.

The analysis of the prosodic characteristics of the four linguistic spheres of the United States of America did not reveal clear evidence of the "transitivity" of the majority of frequency, dynamic and temporal characteristics from one regional layer to another. At the same time, there is a stable trend in the frequency of speech indicators, as well as the speed of speech, in the duration of speech from North to South: a gradual decrease in the sound range is accompanied by a general slowdown in speech.

This trend is especially evident in the spontaneous monologue speech, which is characterized by a lack of formality and, accordingly, great opportunities for the manifestation of truly regional characteristics, in comparison with the reading of the text. Thus, our study confirmed that there is a maintenance of the stereotypes of prosodic speech Design in the North and South dialectal areas-in the anti-dependence and broad sense of the characteristics of the North and South prosodic.

1. In accordance with the stated objectives of the study, the study presents the results of studying the main trends of formation and development in American dialects as well as their territorial and social boundaries. Thus, the status of the American standard pronunciation is established against the background of a number of regional standards.

At the same time, in the process of studying the linguistic situation in the United States, special attention was paid to the social and psychological linguistic aspects of the activities of the regional standards of the North and South, which are unequal in their status. Based on the experimental data of American sociologists, the negative attitude of the population of the north to the pronunciation of South America and the state of "language uncertainty" among the inhabitants of the South were determined. At the same time, the efforts of American linguists are aimed at proving the equality of all dialects and pronunciation options, educating their population in a multicultural environment in the spirit of tolerance and mutual understanding.

An integral part of the dominant stereotype of the South is the slowed pace of speech, which is projected on the speaker's personality, which leads to a negative assessment of his intellect and educational opportunities. In the game, it is recalled humanistic attempts to restore justice, proving the appropriateness of the speech of American phonetics and dialectologists to the American syllable of the southern population in relation to the average length of the syllable, as well as to persons who do not fit into any stereotypes due to their biography and personal choice.

2. Experimental-phonetic studies, the results of which are reflected in this dissertation, for the first time cover a whole complex of prosodic parameters, which can serve as diagnostic features of the territorial and social plan in relation to the American version of the English language. The speech presented in four regions on the north-south axis, namely in the North itself, in the North Midland, in the south of the

south of the south of the south of the south of the south of the south of the south of the south of the south of the US population, 80 readings and self-generated monologue.

The most important sociolinguistic trends were evidence of a smooth, gradual transition from North to South in accordance with the historical-geographical conditions of society. The American Speech community, located throughout the territory, has a continuous duration of speech, which is reflected in a gradual decrease or increase in some features of prosodic speech Design in the US population.

These trends are associated with an increase in the average daily duration, an increase in the pause time, an increase in the volume and a decrease in the direction of the South.

The second important conclusion is connected with the fact that the vertical, that is, the social factors of the stratification plan can be categorically overshadowed, reduce the degree of manifestation or completely neutralize any trend of the historical-geographic plan.

Random data providers do not give us a complete basis for assessing the competence of all population groups in a wide area, such as the four regions located on the Atlantic coast of the United States, but our data on the social status of certain data providers show that social factors predominate over the degree of influence on the prosody. Comparison with the regional

A distinctive feature of the American prosody is also manifested in the sexual aspect: unlike the British, the American male voice range is lower than the female in width. Differences in prosoma between men and women are more significant in the south than in the North. The phono-stylistic bias of reading and speaking determined more territorial differences in the self-induced monologue. Our studies have shown that the manifestation of the characteristic phenomena of the territorial and socio-cultural plan in the American speech prosody is much more diverse, less organized and less pronounced form.

3. Considering the duration of speech from the point of view of the contrast of the features of northern and southern pronunciation, it is possible to correlate the segmental and super-segmental levels of regional speech analysis.

Participation in silences of the northern and Southern vowels distinguishes the types of northern and southern pronunciation at the level of the segment, at the prosodic level, just as the results of our experimental studies have shown that such parameters are considered in relation to the height frequency, intensity range and intensity level, pause volume, phonological time, as well as the average duration

It is worth noting that in general, the traditional division into linguistic spheres of the United States, which is based on sound differences and is confirmed by the results of recent phonological studies, has also been preserved at the level of manifestation of the peculiarities of prosodic design.

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