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In English and Uzbek Languages the Importance of Suprasegmental Units in Expressing Value in Speech

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Abstract:

In the modern linguistics phonopragmatics is one of the new branches which studies segmental and suprasegmental elements of language. They help to express meaning, emotions, feeling and speaker's attitude. Pause is one of the elements of Prosody and by usage of pause speaker may express positive or negative value in different language conditions. The author gave factual and analytical discourses about the usage of pause in comparison English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: phonopragmatics, segmental and suprasegmental elements of language, pause, speech norm, melody, long pause, short pause, function of pause, syntactic pause, emphatic pause, hesitation pause.

«Suprasegmental units – hard or soft tone, high or low, long or short, separation of speech fragments, musicality, stress dynamics, change of speech tempo, pauses and their types, speech norm, melody in literary pronunciation (euphony), sound symbolism, a phonetic synonymy, the emotional state of the speaker, the rhythmic and musical structure of the poem, and another factors help expressing the category of value in speech. Suprasegmental units provide tone in speech and they use together with segmental elements and provide quality of speech»¹. A pause is a period of speech in which the articulation stops or as M.M.Mirtojev explained, «A pause is acoustically the interruption of sound during a speech, while biologically it is the cessation of articulation. This is according to the method of hearing. The oscilloscope and similar instruments note that the sound did not stop during the pause, but continued to some extent. This is called a psychological pause. At this point, the speaker stops the speech, not the sound, as if looking for its continuation»². He opposes L.R.Zinder's the idea that «hesitation is a key element of the pause» and M.M.Mirtojev believes that hesitation is not characteristic of a formal pause³. While M.I. Matusevich emphasizes that pause is the basis for syntagmatic division⁴, M.V.Panov analyzed the pronunciation of words in pauses⁵. Famous linguistics

¹ Jamolkhonov H. Theoretical phonetics of the Uzbek language - Tashkent: Science, 2009. B. 167

² Mirtojev M.M. Uzbek language phonetics – Science, 2013. – P. 17.

³ Mirtojev M.M. Uzbek language phonetics – Science, 2013. – P. 17.

⁴ Matusevich M.I. Modern Russian Language. Phonetics. – Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 1976. – P. 232.

⁵ Panov M.V. Modern Russian Language. Phonetics. – Moscow: Visshaya shkola, 1979. – P. 70

M.A.Sokolova, K.L.Pike, Ch.C.Fries, A.A.Abduazizovs analyzed pause and its types as an integral part of intonation in their works⁶.

M. Mirtojiev consider that: «Pause is used in speech to separate words and to distinguish strokes. They last from 300 msec to 500 msec». But according to M.Gazieva's experiments «the pause can be longer than the above figures». For example: «*Мен асли Бўстонлиқданман. Ота-онам йўқ. Отам уруида ҳалок бўлган. Онам эса мени туққан уйланган экан*» (Уйғун, «Парвона»). In the structure of speech, 1478 msec for the first pause, 1097 msec for the second pause. and 1489 ms for the third pause time was spent. Thus, she proved that in some situations like examples above secondary pause can spend more time than mentioned by scientist M. Mirtojiev in practice.

The pause is conditionally divided into 3 groups depending on the time spent: 1) a short pause (/) which serves to distinguish intonation groups, words in a word combinations: long / hair, high building. “Another proof of the integrity of the word is the pause. It is known that a word is pronounced in one movement and cannot be divided into pauses⁷. 2) A short pause at the end of a phrase (⋮): Fiction books ⋮ are interesting ⋮, *Саиданинг китоблари ⋮ жуда кўп*. 3) A long pause is used between phrases or sentences (||): “Oh, Edward! How can you? - But the time will come. || I hope ... || I am sure || you will like him. « (Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility), – *Керакмас... || – дедим йиғламсираб. – Дадам қачон келадила? ||* (Ў.Ҳошимов, Икки эшик ораси)

M.A.Sokolova divided function of pause into 3 groups: 1. syntactic pause; 2. emphatic pause; 3. hesitation pause⁸.

In syntax, a pause serves to separate the syntactic units: speech, word combinations, intonation groups and to ensure their integrity. An emphatic pause is used to emphasize a word or phrase that conveys the main purpose of the speech. Some researchers have suggested that when a speaker hesitates to express an opinion, he may have no idea of the listener's reaction, or he may hesitate to concentrate. Usually at this point, the speakers rest in the speech by making various nonsensical sounds, gather their thoughts, or come to a conclusion and continue the speech. Such sounds we include in English / ε, r, ə, æ, m /⁹, and in Uzbek / i, u, y, x, m /.

«Is value expressed in terms of pauses?» We can answer «yes» to the question, taking into account its emphatic function. Pause also serves an emotional function. When a person is in a state of intense excitement or surprise, he may take a sudden pause, even if the speech does not require a pause. For example, in the sentence «*Бу қиз...бутун қишлоқ йиғитлари ошиқ бўлган Чаросми!*» a pause was given after the owner of the sentence and the recording of the last piece signified the expressiveness of the surprise.

⁶ Sokolova M.A. Theoretical English Phonetics. – Dubna: Feniks+, 2010. – С. 144.; Pike K.L. Intonation of American English. Ann Arbor. University of Michigan Press, 1946.; Fries Ch.C. Teaching and Learning English as a Foreign Language. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1957.; Abduazizov A.A. English phonetics – Tashkent: Music, 2008. P. 256.

⁷ Iriskulov M. Introduction to Linguistics. – Tashkent: Ofset laboratory, 2008. – P. 101.

⁸ Sokolova M.A. Theoretical English Phonetics. – Dubna: Feniks+, 2010. – С. 144.

⁹ Dorothy Elaine. Phonemic, syllabic and lexical values associated with hesitation. PhD dissertation. The Ohio State University. Steingarten Pressman. – 1971.

In some passages from fiction books, we can see that a pause can express the meaning of value in communication.

«Ўттуз икки тангадан солиқ йиғ, эмиш... Бир ҳафтадан кейинга қолмасин эмиш... Солиқ йиғишда қаршилиқ қилгани даррага ётқизиш, мувофиқ қўрилганда осдириш ҳаққи ҳам менга берилган эмиш... Гўё Юсуфбек ҳам ўзидек бир қонхўрга, бир золимга айлансин эмиш... Мен қонхўрлик учун худонинг фарз қилган ҳажини адо қилмадим; олдимда ўғлум бор, менда бошқаларнинг ўғлини даррага ётқизиш чоғида кўндаланг келадирган виждон бор, дин бор, диёнат бор...» (A.Kadiriy, Utkan kunlar)

In the sentence Yusufbek hoji disagrees with order given by Khan and consider the situation as a negative case. Negative value is expressed by phonetic, lexical and stylistic, semantic methods.

- *Айни топиб гапирдингиз, баракалла!... Бизнинг бошимизга тушган савдолар итнинг бошига тушса, у ҳам инфаркт бўлиб ўлиб кетарди.*
- *Ҳа-а, «устоз», сиз итдан ҳам... бақувватсиз.*

Бу гапни эшитиб, Холидийнинг юзи учди, аммо сир бой бермай қаҳ-қаҳ отиб кулди. – Гапни ҳам эшворасиз-да, мулла Анваржон! (T.Malik, Shaytanat, book 1.)

The pause used after the word barakalla in the phrase «– Айни топиб гапирдингиз, баракалла!...» in the passage serves to emphasize the positive meaning in the text. «Ҳа-а, «устоз», сиз итдан ҳам... бақувватсиз.» The tone change of the word «устоз» and usage of phrase «итдан ҳам» indicate the negative value of the speaker to the listener. Phases «юзи учди», «қаҳ-қаҳ отиб кулмоқ» are examples of paralinguistic devices, and both elements together add more clarity and vividly enliven in the process of conversation to the reader.

Phraseological units in the next sentence «сир бой бермай», «гапни ҳам эшиб юбормоқ» are assessed negatively by lexical method and melody of the sentence. In the word Anvarjon spelling of the suffix -jon in high tone for expresses negative value. Implicitness meaning of the sentence and additional suprasegment elements show disrespect and negative value.

Tom stood amidstships, gloomy-browed, and with folded arms, and gave his orders in a low, stern whisper: Luff, and bring her to the wind! Aye-aye, sir! Steady steady-y-y-y! Steady it is, sir! (M. Twain. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer) In this example the meaning of disregard is achieved through the use of paralinguistic, segmental, and supersegmental means, especially by pause.

Here are some examples of negative expressions expressed in pauses:

Наҳотки эркалар фаришта каби беайб бўлсалар? Кунда маст-аласт юрса ҳам эр «яхиш». Хотинини дўппосласа ҳам эр «яхиш» – хотин яхиш бўлса калтак ермиди! Хотини топиб келганини совурса ҳам эр «яхиш». Яхиш... яхиш... минг марта яхиш! (T.Malik. Odamiylik mulki) In the sentence the word «яхиш» has positive denotational meaning, but in the context it means negative value.

- *Сиз... сиз... – деди лаби титраб. – Майда одамсиз! Давлат манфаатини ўйламайсиз! Мана шу уйга кўчиб киришни ўн йилдан бери кутяптирган одамлар бор! Оналар, болалар. Уруш инвалидлари... Топшириқни бажаринг! (U.Khoshimov. Ikki eshik orasi)* The word «сиз» is translated into English language as you and it has neutral meaning. But in the passage it gives negative meaning by the usage of pause in the speech.

- *Менинг қулларим ажиб-бижиб ётибди. Сендан дурустроқ қул ҳам чиқмайди. Сен... ашулангни билсанг бас. Бошқа ишларга тумишугингни суқма.* (T.Malik, Shaytanat, book 1.)
- *Қўйинг, бунақа гапларни. Ўзини ўлдириш... мардлик эмас.* (T.Malik, Shaytanat, book 1.)
- *Худодан қўрққан одам ... бировнинг ҳақини ейдими?*
- *Гуноҳкор бандамиз... адашамиз... тирикчилик...* (T.Malik, Shaytanat, book 1.)

But I thought he would have staid now, and it would have been a pity not to have mentioned.... Well, ... (J. Austen, Emma)

«I came ... I came ... that is ... I don't know whether I can tell you about myself or not. I thought I could just before I came in, but now that I am here and I see you ...» She paused and moved back in her chair as though to rise, at the same time that she added: «Oh, dear, how very dreadful it all is. I'm so nervous and ...» (Th.Dreiser, An American tragedy)

«A what?» «An ignorant wop.» «Wop. You are a frozen-faced... wop.» (E.Hemingway, A farewell to arms)

The evil face was now smiling.

«How touching...» it hissed. «I always value bravery... Yes, boy, your parents were brave... I killed your father first; and he put up a courageous fight... but your mother needn't have died... she was trying to protect you... Now give me the Stone, unless you want her to have died in vain.» (J.K. Rowlin. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone)

«Harry you're worse than Ron... well, no, you're not,» she sighed, ... (J. K. Rowling Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix)

There are 4 positive value expressed examples in Uzbek and 15 in English with a pause, as well as 34 examples in Uzbek and 52 examples in English express negative value by pause. In the passages we have reviewed, the writer's or orator's value based on their character, age, gender, and other factors, revealed a number of negative assessments by phonetic means. "Man uses phonetic means to create images, characters, types in his speech. The most interesting thing is that a person can subordinate phonetic devices to the style he wants according to its function. Therefore, phonetic devices are equally important, along with the word, which is the main material of human speech. It is considered that these phonetic devices are the garment of human speech. Because the phonetic devices, the populism in them, reveal the human spirit, the state of mind ..."

In the following passages, we see that both positive and negative value occurs through pauses, and that unique emotional expressions are used when the surface units are mixed.

«Dear saint—please, please, please . . . give me the grace to win the lottery.» This lament goes on for months. Finally the exasperated statue comes to life, looks down at the begging man and says in weary disgust, «My son—please, please, please . . . buy a ticket.» (Gilbert E. Eat, Pray, Love) (emotional positive value)

He fiddles a bit with the two sticks of the Twin Towers, anchors them more solidly in the sand, then looks out at the hushed, blue ocean and says, «I know it's beautiful here . . . but do you think I'll ever see America again?» What can I tell him? We slump into silence. (Gilbert E. Eat, Pray, Love) (negative value).

«...Шундан кейин бир неча қадам босиб Отабекнинг пинжигга яқин келди ва эсанкираган, ҳаяжонланган бир товуш билан сўради: – Сиз ўшами?...» (A.Kadiri, Utkan kunlar), (emotional positive value).

Зайнаб сесканди. Аммо қўлларини қутқазмоққа тиришмади. Унинг билагини ушлаган қўл бегона эмас, таниш эди. Зайнаб ёвқараи билан, ялт этиб душманига қаради, (ҳа, у ёри эмас, душмани эди!) ўрнидан турди. Кумушбиби Отабек пинжигга яқин келгани каби яқинлашмади.

Эсанкираган, ҳаяжонланган бир товуш билан сўради:

– Сиз... ўшами?!

Бу гап тилидан беихтиёр учди. Бу гап Кумушбибининг ҳаяжони билан учмади. Кумушбиби қутилмаган бахт қуши бошига қўнган саодатли қизнинг эсанкираши билан айтган эди бу гапни, Зайнабимиз эса узоқ излаган қонхўр душманига тасодиф билан рўпара келиб қолган, бахти топталган жувоннинг эзгин овози билан айтди. (T.Malik, Shaytanat, book 1.), (emotional positive value).

We can conclude that the process of expressing value in the speech through prosodic resources like stress and pause makes human speech more vivid, rich and emotive. In the above examples, exactly the same sentence, the same two words, the same identical conditions are involved. However, based on participants' attitude, condition, character and actions there are two types of values, emotions are expressed in speech that shows how wide the possibilities of speech and great importance of suprasegmental units.