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».

A pause is a period of speech in which the articulation stops or as M.M.Mirtojiev 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». He opposes L.R.Zinder’s the idea that «hesitation is a key element of the pause» and M.M.Mirtojiev believes that hesitation is not characteristic of a formal pause. While M.I. Matusevich emphasizes that pause is the basis for syntagmatic division, M.V.Panov analyzed the pronunciation of words in pauses.

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 works. 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. Gaziyea's experiments «the pause can be longer than the above figures». For example: «Мен асли Бўстонлиқданман. Ота-онам ўқ, Отам уршуда ҳалок бўлган. Онам эса мени тукқану ўлган экан» (Ўйғун, «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 pauses. 2) A short pause at the end of a phrase (מקור): Fiction books are interesting, 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 ёигламсираб. – 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 pause.

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 /ɛ, r, æ, m/, 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 йигитлари 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.

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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... Солик йиғишда қаршилик қилғанни даррага ѐтқизиш, мувофиқ кўрилганда осирини хакқи ҳам менга берилган эмиш... Гўё Юсуфбек ҳам ўзидек бир қонхўрға, бир золимга айлансин эмиш... Мен қонхўрлик учун худонинг факз қилган ҳажинги ади қилмадим, олимда ўғум бор, менда бошқаларнинг ўғимидан даррага ѐтқизиш чогида кўндайланг 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 улиб кетарди.

- Ҳа-а, «устоз», сиз итдан ҳам... бақувватсиз.

Бу гапни эшитиб, Холидийнинг юзи учди, аммо сир бой бермай қаҳқаҳ отиб кулоқ.

- 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... бакувватсиз.» 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», «каҳ-каҳ отиб кулмок» 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 эшворасиз-да» 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 suprasegmental elements show disrespect and negative value.

Tom stood amidships, 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 эркаклар фаришта каби беайб бўлсалар? Кунда маст-аласт юрса ҳам эр «яхши». Хотинни дўппосласа ҳам эр «яхши» – хотин яхши бўлса калтак ермиди! Хотин топиб келганини совураш ҳам эр «яхши». Яхши... яхши... минг марта яхши! (T.Malik. Odamiylik mulki) In the sentence the word «яхши» has positive denotational meaning, but in the context it means negative value.

- Сиз... сиз... – деди лаби титраб. – Майдо одамслар! Давлат манфаатини йўлламайсиз! Мана шу уйга кўчиб киринни йўн йилдан бери кутянтирган одамлар бор! Оналар, болалар. Уруши инвалидлари... Топишрикчи бажаршинг! (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 әтпэди. Сендан дурустроқ кул ҳам чиқмайди. Сен... ашулангни билсанг бас. Бошқа ишларга тумишингни сукма. (T.Malik, Shaytanat, book 1.)

Қўйинг, бунақа гапларни. Ўзини ўлдириш... мардлик эмас. (T.Malik, Shaytanat, book 1.)

Ҳудодан қўрққан одам ... бировнинг ҳақини ейдими?

Гунохкор 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 пинжиға яқин келди ва эсанқирган, ҳаяжонланган бир товуш билан сўради: – Сиз ўшами?...» (A.Kadiriy, Utkan kunlar), (emotional positive value).

Зайнаб сесканди. Аммо қўлларини кутқазмоққа тиришмади. Унинг билагини ушлаган қўл бегона эмас, таниш эди. Зайнаб ёвқараш билан, ялт этиб душманнига қаради, (ҳа, у ёри эмас, душманни эди!) ўрнидан турди. Қумушбиби Отабек пинжиға яқин келгани каби яқинлашимади.

Эсанқирган, ҳаяжонланган бир товуш билан сўради:
– Сиз... ўшами?!

Бу гап тилидан беихтиёр учди. Бу гап Қумушбибининг ҳаяжони билан учмади. Қумушбиби кутилмagan бахт қуш ваққида қўнган қизнинг эсанқирани билан айтган эди бу гапни, Зайнабимиз эса узоқ излаган қонхўр душманнига тасодиф билан рўпара келиб қолган, бахти топтиган 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.