

**The structure of Russian and Uzbek intonation and its peculiarities in pronunciation**

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**Annotation:** *Intonation is inherent in speech from the beginning of its origin. But it is difficult to answer the question when it was noticed, when it became the object of scientific study and why, without knowledge of the history of science. Intonation first of all interested the theorists of oratory in ancient times. The speaker should be able to speak clearly, so that everyone understands what he is talking about.*

**Key words:** *intonation, syllable, approaches, formation of speech, phonetic means, combination of sounds, characteristics, written and oral speech.*

The majority of ideas that are held by members of society share peculiar characteristics, making them universal. Narrative, interrogative, and exclamation sentences are present in both Uzbek and Russian, although they are differentiated by intonational structures that vary greatly from Russian in terms of tone movement and stressed syllable emphasizing. For instance, near the end of the narration, their tone is higher than that of the Russian; this is because logically stressed words are easier to discern in the Russian language. Other important differences are also observed.

F. A. Gabdulkhakova writes: "We should not forget that the changes taking place in science are not always fully reflected in the minds of practical teachers. Until now, in practice we can see that in some places outdated methods and

techniques are still used in teaching the Russian language" . It is necessary to pay close attention to this, since teachers themselves should strive to introduce various innovative approaches so that the teaching tools used are appropriate and scientifically sound for teaching methods. This field continues to develop, new teaching methods and research on what and how to teach are emerging.

A.Y. Melnikova writes that among the students from the CIS countries, a separate group consists of students from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Since Uzbek and Turkmen languages are similar in many ways, it is possible for students from these countries to study together in one group. It should be mentioned that the entrance control results indicate a varied degree of language competency, necessitating the introduction of phonetics lessons, a corrective course in Russian grammar, etc. We'll talk about the challenges Uzbek students in non-philological fields face when studying Russian in their first year of education, which helps to explain why Uzbek students don't know as much Russian as they should. In the republic's colleges and universities, Russian is now the sole foreign language taught, and the amount of time spent on it has drastically dropped. In addition, there are far fewer Russian-language media outlets and secondary schools, colleges, and institutions offering Russian language instruction. For this reason, several Uzbek students who come to Russia don't speak Russian fluently.

All phonetic and lexical-grammatical means serve in the sound formation of speech. Intonation occupies a special place within phonetic means.

There are 6 main vowel sounds in the Russian language: [a], [o], [ɐ], [ɨ], [y], [ɯ]. There are also 6 main vowel sounds in the Uzbek language: [a], [o], [e], [i], [u], [o']. It should be noted that when teaching phonetics of the Russian language, of course, it is important to take into account a number of phonetic features of the Uzbek language. In Uzbek and Russian there is a difference in phonetics that consonants do not match. In Russian, the letter [ш] corresponds to the solid sound [ʃ], then in Uzbek the letter [ш] is missing: the sound [ʃ] sometimes denotes a combination of the letters s and h [sh]. For Uzbek schoolchildren, these letters cause difficulties and often confuse the letters [ш] and [ʃ] both in written and oral speech,

pronouncing instead of the sound [ш] – [ш'] (and vice versa). In the Uzbek language, the sound [ы] is never found after the sound [ш] (both the letter and the sound [ы] are not in the language).

And the semantic function of intonation lies in the communication process to the surface it turns out. It is influenced by the act of speech and the situation of communication, the change in the content of the sentence is defined by. According to this, intonation is the communicative of sentences as well as informative types, whether the content is completed or not, emotional paint, the relationship of the communicants to each other and to the idea expressed represents. For example, through the following examples, the intonation of the sentence is actual we can see the effect on the division. The increase in the tone of the voice is in the composition of the sentence depending on which piece it corresponds to (the position of the logical accent) and the position of the pause the theme-rematic attitude of a sentence can change:

**Kecha** dadam chet eldan safardan qaytdi? – qachon qaytdi?

Kecha **dadam** chet eldan safardan qaytdi? – kim keldi?

Kecha dadam **chet eldan** safardan qaytdi? – qayerdan keldi?

It would seem that in the actual division, that is, the communicative goal is given to the surface only a change in the position of the components of the sentence in the composition of the same sentence in the output not only is the change in tone also important.

N.I.Jinkin argues that intonation is defined only by hearing if, then it is possible to observe two phenomena – the rise and fall of the voice.

This testifies to the poverty of the desired result. Actually intonation the edges of the meaning are rich and colorful. Intonation is its main dynamic a characteristic aspect of the determination based on the component (emphasis) and the length (pause) that is, the change in these base points can change the content of the sentence or it can lead to nonsense in general. For example, if Два дня ему казалось новые (Ikki kun unga yangi tuyuldi) seemed new to him if we associate with the component, then it will belong to the New Day. In fact while another content is

observed in the poem: Dva dnya // yemu kazalis Novi uedinyonni polya / prokhlada sumrachnoy dubravi / jurchane tikhogo ruchya. From this it can be seen that, the day was not new, but the fields, coolness and whispers were new. If this sentence the various components that make up.

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