

TEMPO AS A COMPONENT OF ENGLISH INTONATION

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Abstract:

The article is devoted to the intonation of the English language, its components, and in particular the tempo of speech. The tempo is analyzed using examples from fiction. On the basis of the analysis the significance of such component of English intonation as tempo is presented.

Keywords: intonation; intonation components; tempo; pause

Introduction

Each language has its own melody of speech, or intonation, which serves the external design of a sentence. Intonation is important because it helps us recognize the language we hear. That is, intonation helps us recognize whether a sentence is a statement, a question, or an exclamation. In addition, intonation conveys our emotions, such as irritation, surprise, dissatisfaction or joy.

In English, intonation plays a very large role because English is a predominantly analytical language. It gives a sentence both semantic completeness and different emotional coloring. In addition, intonation in English highlights the logical center of the statement, thereby creating an emotional background to the process of communication. Therefore, the knowledge of the intonation peculiarities of the English language helps to formulate your speech correctly.

Intonation is a very important aspect of any language. Correct intonation is more important than good pronunciation because it expresses what we really feel (e.g., frustration, joy, anger) and helps to frame our thoughts correctly. If we change our intonation, we can easily change the meaning of a statement. In addition, if we speak with the right and natural intonation, we will be easier to understand and more pleasant to listen to.

We believe that the topic of this article is relevant, because correct intonation contributes in many ways to the effectiveness of communication. The tempo of speech helps the listener to obtain important information about what and how the interlocutor speaks.

The aim of this article is to consider the peculiarities of English intonation and its components, to consider the rate of speech in more detail.

The following tasks are addressed in this article:

- 1) to consider the definition of intonation and its components;
- 2) to consider the definition of tempo and its communicative significance;
- 3) to consider the characteristics of tempo in written speech.

The methodological basis of this article consists of the works of M.A. Sokolova, A.M. Antipova, M.V. Evstiseeva. The material for the study is the work of R. Stevenson's "Treasure Island".

The purpose of this work determined the choice of methods of analysis. Different procedures of linguistic research are used in the work: hypothetic-deductive method, inductive method,

descriptive method, comparative and comparative analysis, systematization of material, contextual analysis, definition-component analysis.

Intonation combines several components - melody, accent, timbre, speech tempo and pause. These components are involved both in the organization of the speech stream, and in its division in accordance with the meaning of the message conveyed.

In oral speech, tempo is one of the means of expression. When we slow down the pace of our statement, we emphasize the importance, the special significance of what we want to communicate. Conversely, by speeding up the pronunciation of certain phrases, we often thereby express the secondary importance of our message. The tempo of English speech is closely related to pausing. In the flow of speech is divided into meaningful parts of different lengths, which is carried out by means of pauses.

Thus, an important feature of tempo is pausing. The pause is a temporary stop (delay, break, interval) of sound, during which the speech organs do not articulate and which breaks the flow of speech [2, p. 438].

Thus, having analyzed examples from fiction, we came to the conclusion that in written speech the pause can be expressed by such means as:

1) phonetic means: pauses

"Oh, | " I cried, "stop him! It's Black Dog!" [5, c. 59].

2) graphic means: punctuation marks

"Cap'n Silver! Don't know him. Who's he?" cried the captain [5, p. 137].

3) lexical means: words sneered, had a pause, whispered, moaned, cried, stammered, stopped to speak, murmured, which express the change in pace of speech.

"Out, lads, out, and fight 'em in the open! Cutlasses!" cried the captain [5, p. 148].

"That doctor's done me," he murmured. "My ears is singing. Lay me back." [5, c. 23].

4) stylistic means: epithets. Epithets express the author's perception, characterize the pace of speech, indicating it. For example, derisively, sternly, contemptuously.

"Come aboard, Mr. Hands," I said ironically. [5, c. 170].

"A Bible with a bit cut out!" returned Silver derisively. [5, c. 206].

5) syntactic means:

For example, parallel constructions and repetition:

"...Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!

Drink and the devil had done for the rest-

...Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!" [5, c. 14].

"Rum," he repeated. "I must get away from here. Rum! Rum!" [5, c. 19].

So, from all of the above, we can conclude that intonation is a complex and very important phenomenon in human speech activity. Intonation organizes both oral speech and reading.

In this article we investigated tempo as a component of English intonation. Tempo is the rate at which certain segments of speech are uttered. Tempo is one of the individual characteristics of the speaker, which is determined by pronunciation style. Pronunciation style, in turn, is determined by the situation.

Tempo is directly reflected in written speech. In Stevenson's novel it is reflected by means of pauses: syntactic, emphatic and hesitic. The pause itself can be reflected by the following

means found during the analysis of Stevenson's work: phonetic, graphic, lexical, stylistic, as well as syntactic means.

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