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# ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

***mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami***

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Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

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## SENTENCE STRESS TYPES IN ENGLISH PHONETICS

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**Abstract.** This article examines the various types of sentence stress in English phonetics, highlighting their functional roles and impact on intelligibility and communication. By analyzing different stress patterns, the study aims to provide insights into how stress contributes to the rhythmic structure of English and influences listener comprehension.

**Key words:** rhythmic and melodic aspects of spoken language, sentence stress, pitch, loudness, duration, lexical stress, emphatic stress, contrastive stress, new information stress

Understanding the role of stress in phonetics is crucial for deciphering the rhythmic and melodic aspects of spoken language. In English, stress can significantly alter the meaning of sentences and plays a vital role in ensuring effective communication. This article aims to explore the different types of sentence stress, their characteristics, and their linguistic functions, shedding light on their importance in both native and second-language contexts.

Sentence stress refers to the emphasis placed on certain words within a sentence, which are crucial for conveying meaning. According to Fry, the physical correlates of linguistic stress include variations in pitch, loudness, and duration [2]. Beckman and Edwards further explored these correlates, finding that stressed syllables tend to be pronounced with higher pitch and longer duration [1]. Recent studies have emphasized the role of stress in language acquisition and processing, noting that non-native speakers often struggle with the correct application of stress patterns [3].

This study analyzed recorded speech samples from 30 native English speakers and 30 non-native speakers fluent in English. The sentences used included a mix of declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences to cover a broad range of stress applications. The speech analysis software Praat was used to measure pitch contours, duration, and intensity of stressed syllables.

Sentence stress includes the following key characteristics:

Content over function: Stress is typically placed on content words (nouns, main verbs, adjectives, and adverbs), which carry the bulk of the semantic load, rather than

on function words (prepositions, conjunctions, articles, and auxiliary verbs), which are usually unstressed unless they are crucial to the sentence's meaning.

Information packaging: Stress helps in marking new information or contrasting information within the sentence. For example, in the question-answer pair:

Q: "What did she see?"

A: "She saw a bear in the woods."

The stress on "bear" indicates that this is new, important information in the context of the conversation.

Rhythmic function: Sentence stress contributes to the rhythm of English, which is a stress-timed language. This means that stressed syllables tend to occur at roughly regular intervals, with unstressed syllables fitting in between, regardless of their number.

Intonation patterns: Sentence stress is closely tied to intonation, with the stressed syllables often occurring at peaks of intonational contours, which helps to signal the speaker's attitude or the sentence's pragmatic function.

Example:

In the sentence "I really need to go now," the adverb "really" and the adverb "now" receive stress to emphasize the speaker's urgency, whereas less semantically critical words like "I," "to," and "go" are generally less stressed.

Based on the information collected after reviewing several literatures the main types of sentence stress are the following ones:

- Lexical stress: This is the basic form of stress that helps distinguish between words in a sentence. For example, in the sentence "I never said she stole my money," the placement of stress can change the meaning of the sentence significantly.
- Emphatic stress: This stress is used to emphasize a particular word or phrase within a sentence, often to contrast with another idea or to strengthen a statement. For instance, "She did not steal the money, she *earned* it."
- Contrastive stress: This form of stress is used to highlight differences or make distinctions. For example, "I said she took the *book*, not the *notebook*."
- New information stress: This type of stress is used to highlight new, important information in a discourse. It is crucial for understanding what part of the information is novel to the listener. Example: "Yesterday, I met the president." (Stress on "president" signals that meeting the president is the new and significant part of the information.)

Analysis revealed consistent patterns in the use of stress among native speakers, with clear variations in pitch, duration, and intensity on stressed syllables. Non-native speakers, however, showed less consistency, with frequent mismatches between intended and actual stress.

The study also found that different English dialects (e.g., British, American, Australian) apply stress slightly differently, influencing how sentence stress is perceived and produced by speakers of these dialects. First language background also affected stress application, with speakers of syllable-timed languages struggling more with stress timing.

The results suggest that understanding and correctly applying the types of sentence stress is crucial for effective communication in English. This has significant

implications for teaching English, especially for ESL learners who need to master the rhythmic patterns of the language to improve their communicative competence.

In conclusion, the study underscores the complexity of sentence stress in English and its importance for both native speakers and learners of the language. Further research is recommended to explore innovative teaching strategies that can help non-native speakers acquire more native-like stress patterns.

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## O‘ZBEK ADABIYOTIDA SATIRA JANRI

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**Annotatsiya.** Satira azaldan o‘zbek adabiyotida muhim janr bo‘lib, ijtimoiy va siyosiy sharhlar uchun kuchli vosita bo‘lib kelgan. O‘zbek satirasi o‘zining mumtoz ildizlaridan tortib to hozirgi zamon ko‘rinishlarigacha rivojlanib, jamiyat va madaniyatning o‘zgaruvchan dinamikasini aks ettirdi. Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek adabiyotidagi satira janrining tarixiy rivojlanishi, asosiy mavzulari va ko‘zga ko‘ringan shaxslari o‘rganilib, uning jamiyat normalarini tanqid qilish va shakllantirishdagi o‘rni yoritilgan.