



Focus. Focus on the Word

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Abstract: *This article discusses emphasis, emphasis on the early stages of the development of Turkic languages, theories of the nature and character of emphasis in modern Turkic linguistics, the study of emphasis in Turkic languages, emphasis on words.*

Keywords: *stress, morpheme, tone, grammar, phonetics, word stress, expiratory stress, strong stress, pronunciation.*

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The phonological structure of words and syllables and their development are related to stress. In the early stages of the development of agglutinative construction, the emphasis in Turkic languages fell on the first, basic morpheme (core). It is also the first word in compound words and phrases. Hence, the place of emphasis for word combinations and compound words was the same.

Later, in the later stages of the development of Turkic languages, when the emphasis in this article was on the complete agglutinative type of Turkic languages and the process of grammaticalization in affixes was completed, strong emphasis shifted from the first syllable to the last syllable. The dependence of strong stress on logical, musical stress makes it difficult to study the problem of stress in Turkic languages.

There are two main theories about the nature and character of stress in modern Turkish linguistics. According to the first theory, the main accent is a strong, expiratory accent, which is manifested along with the tonal reinforcement, i.e., the musical accent. This theory was supported by most Turkic scholars in the former Soviet Union and was based on this theory in their special studies on grammar and phonetics. Among the supporters of this theory are Russian scientists O. Betlingk (1851), VV Radlov (1882) and some foreign Turkic scholars I. Kunosh (1905), L. Bonelli (1893), K. Nielsen (1907), V. Pryole. (1911), J. Denny (1938), N. Gryonbeck (1940).

Although each of these scholars noted that the main emphasis in Turkic languages was expiratory emphasis, they expressed different attitudes about the place of emphasis in speech. For example, O. Betlingk, V. Radlov, V. Pryole said that the main emphasis falls on the last syllable of the word. I. Kunosh says that in Turkish the main stress falls on the first syllable of the word, the secondary stress falls on the last syllable. K. Nielsen and J. Denis say that the position of the main accent depends on the type of joint (open or closed) and the quality of the vowel phoneme in the joint structure (wide and very long or narrow and very short).

The founders of the second theory of stress were G. Rakett (1927) and B. Collinder (1939), and in Turkic languages, including Turkish, the main emphasis of the word is musical, not expiratory. G. Rakett emphasizes that the main - musical emphasis falls on the last syllable of the word, and the expiratory accent falls on the first syllable. According to B. Collinder, the emphasis on music and

expiration falls on the last syllable of many words. The 2nd theory of emphasis was not accepted by many. Scholars who have studied the material of Turkic languages in the territory of the former Soviet Union have denied the existence of musical emphasis as the main emphasis in the word. Nevertheless, most Turkic scholars have not denied that the primary and secondary accents of a word depend on the musical tone as well as the character of the accent.

Emphasis on Turkish languages was consistently carried out by representatives of the Russian Kazan School. Experimental studies by V.A. Bogoroditsky (1927; 1928; 1933; 1934) and G. Sharaf (1927; 1928) drew a number of valuable conclusions on the example of the Tatar language. These ideas are confirmed in the material of other Turkic languages [1] The final review of the research on the problem of stress in Turkic languages is given in the works of A.M. The final review of the research on the problem of stress in Turkic languages is given in the works of A.M.Shcherbak and V.D.Arakin [2].

Emphasis as a phonetic phenomenon needs to be studied from two perspectives:

- 1) dynamic, strong, expiratory emphasis within a particular word (forcibly distinguishing certain syllables of a word);
- 2) logical emphasis, emphasis on content (in relation to a sentence, a particular phrase, sentence, phrase). In this case, the word taken separately is logically highlighted.

Accordingly, the first is word stress, expiratory stress, strong stress, while the second is speech stress, logical stress, musical stress within a whole expression (phrase, sentence, phrase or sentence).

An accent or word stress in a word distinguishes one of the syllables that make up a word according to its expiratory power. It is known that not all syllables in a word are pronounced the same. In two-syllable and multi-syllable words, some syllables are weaker and some are pronounced more strongly. Emphasis is when a syllable in a word is pronounced and highlighted more strongly, and in multi-syllable words two or more syllables are pronounced and highlighted at different levels. Depending on the amount of syllables in the word, the stress varies at the level of the expiratory force: the main stress or the strongest stress; weaker accents, i.e., level 2 and level 3 accents. By its very nature, word stress is a strong, expiratory stress. Because it occurs as a result of strong contraction of muscles, increased exhalation. As a result, the stressed syllable is pronounced louder than the other syllables in the word. In Turkish, in most cases, the emphasis falls on the last syllable. Thus, stress, along with the melody of vowels and consonants, serves as one of the signs that define the boundary of a word in the flow of speech [3].

In two-syllable words where the stress falls on the last syllable, the vowel in the first syllable is reduced to varying degrees: b (i) lim. In three-syllable and multi-syllable words, the main accent usually falls on the last syllable, while the 2nd accent falls on the first syllable, and the vowel sounds in unstressed syllables are reduced and sometimes dropped: bálălár> ballár.

In Turkish languages, there are cases when the emphasis does not fall on the last syllable.

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