

## **Word stress and meaning stress in the studied language.**

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**Abstract:** Pronunciation of one of the syllables or parts of the sentence with a longer (stronger) sound or tone than others is called accent. A stressed syllable is a stressed syllable, and the stress usually falls on a vowel. For example: the trees began to sprout.

**Key words:** accent, meaning, language, preschool education.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Accent is divided into two types according to its quality:

1) word accent; (or lexical stress),

2) sentence stress (or logical stress). The stress that falls on one of the syllables is called word (lexical) stress. For example: child, tulip. book, workers, students, owner. As suffixes are added to words, the stress moves accordingly. For example: grain - grain grower, cotton - cotton grower.

Since in many words the stress is on the last syllable, the word stress of the Uzbek language is considered dependent stress.

There are also many words in the Uzbek language where the stress falls on the first or middle syllable. Such words are observed in the following categories:

1. in adverbs: new, now, always, always;

2. to pronouns: all, all, something, but, something; 3)-in modal words; certainly, perhaps, apparently;

4) in some auxiliary words; but, but, even, maybe.

There are elements in Uzbek that are not stressed. In this case: -ku, -u, -yu, mi, chi loadings can be indicated; sen-ku, gordim-ku, let me tell you, what about you, are there. Besides these, some adverbs in the Uzbek language do not have an accent; For example: -cha, say, (dec); and infinitive suffixes -ma; is a suffix, man, san, miz, you. etc. Examples: She flies like the wind. young\_girl;. has a figure like a reed; I did not know the name; we are the owners of this country; like a golden apple, an apple of applause.

Sentence (logical) emphasis. The pronunciation of one of the parts of speech with a stronger tone than the others is called logical (speech) stress. Examples:

1. There will be a meeting today (even tomorrow, maybe today) 2. There will be a meeting today (only there will be a meeting), 3. There will be a meeting today (it won't be, it will be) say something stress that can fall on different syllables is called free stress. For example, newspaper, republic, whistle, lamp, pen, audience, constitution, etc.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.**

The change that occurs as a result of the interaction of the sounds in the word in the process of speech is called sound changes. For example: sounds are pronounced not individually, but in a certain order in the structure of the word.

This causes the sounds to change. For example: in the word university, when added to the word university, the sound (t) at the end of the word affects the consonant (d) in the suffix, turning it into (t); to be written at the university, from the university = to be spoken at the university, like from the university.

Sound changes are divided into two types:

- a) combinatorial changes;
- b) positional changes.

A change in the structure of a word that occurs as a result of the interaction of one or another sound during pronunciation is called a combinatorial change.

Combinatorial changes are divided into the following types:

- 1) assimilation;
- 2) dissimilation;
- 3) metathesis.

Assimilation-lat. means similarity. Assimilation is the process by which dissimilar sounds in a word become similar in the pronunciation process. For example, (o'tni > o'tti; tn>tt; worker) drinker; sh> ch) ch>ch; told aytti td> tt, three-sum > ussom; ch, > ss, etc.

According to the phenomenon of assimilation:

1) progressive assimilation, the preceding sound in the word structure assimilates the following sound: otdan > ottan; tilakga > tilakka, kg > kk, otni > otti, tn > tt;

2) regressive assimilation makes the previous sound in the word structure similar to the next sound.

Assimilation is of two types according to the complete or partial similarity of sounds: a) complete and b) incomplete assimilation a) in complete assimilation dissimilar sounds in the word structure are completely similar to each other during pronunciation remains; spilled shed: kg > kk; worker-drinker shch > chch, you, you, zn > zz, us, like us; incomplete assimilation dissimilar sounds partially resemble each other; overflowing > overflowing. shg > shk, mazkur, maskur; zk > sk, overflowing, overflowing, like shg, slik.

Dissimilation -lat. from the word dissimilatis means "dissimilarity". Dissimilation is the dissimilation of similar consonants in a word. For example: damage, damage, necessary, necessary, rr > rl incident happened.

This phenomenon is also of two types depending on the place of the affected sound: a) in progressive dissimilation, two similar sounds become different from the previous one: one, one; b) in regressive dissimilation, the previous sound does not resemble the next one: director, director. condor, collidol.

Metathesis-lat. metathesis means "to switch places". In the process of speech, the phenomenon of replacing sounds in a word is called metathesis. For example, brighter > brighter; rain > rain, uch > ru mq > g'n. There are two types of this phenomenon according to the relationship of time: a) diachronous (historical exchange) garlic > samirsoq. round > round; b) synchronic (present case) as correct, tense, situation, situation.

According to the location of alternating sounds, there are two types: a) contact (adjacent sounds) is similar, similar, right > right; b) distact (joints and joints) circle > mirror, garlic > samirzok, etc.

Positional changes. Changes in the position of a sound in a word to an accented or unaccented syllable are called positional changes. Pronounced with a longer (stronger) voice or tone is called an accent. A stressed syllable is a stressed syllable, and the stress usually falls on a vowel. For example: the trees began to sprout.

Accent is divided into two types according to its quality

word stress; (or lexical stress)

sentence stress (or logical stress)

- The stress that falls on one of the syllables is called word (lexical) stress.

- For example: child, tulip. book, workers, students, owner. As suffixes are added to words, the stress moves accordingly. For example: grain - grain grower, cotton - cotton grower. Since in many words the stress is on the last syllable, the word stress of the Uzbek language is considered dependent stress. There are also many words in the Uzbek language where the stress falls on the first or middle syllable. Such words are observed in the basic categories: in adverbs: new, now, always, always;

- pronouns: all, all, something, but, something;

- 3) in modal words; certainly, perhaps, apparently;

- 4) in some auxiliary words; but, but, even, maybe.

There are elements in Uzbek that are not stressed. In this case: -ku, -u, -yu, mi, chi loadings can be indicated; you, I went, let me tell you, what about you, are you there? Apart from these, a number of suffixes in Uzbek do not have an accent; For example: -cha, say, (dec); and infinitive suffixes -ma; is a suffix, man, san, miz, you. etc.

Examples: She flies like the wind. young\_girl;. has a figure like a reed; I did not know the name; we are the owners of this country; like a golden apple, an apple of applause. Sentence (logical) emphasis. The pronunciation of one of the parts of speech with a stronger tone than the others is called logical (speech) stress. Examples:

1. There will be a meeting today (maybe tomorrow, maybe today)

2. There will be a meeting today (only there will be a meeting),
3. There will be a meeting today. For example, newspaper, republic, whistle, lamp, pen, audience, constitution, etc.

### **Summary**

In conclusion, it can be said that phonetic phenomena in any language, in particular, accent, did not appear by itself, it performs certain functions in languages. Not all languages of the world have word stress. Only certain languages have lexical stress. Although linguists approach the concept of accent from different angles, their views and the results of their research help to understand it more fully. Lexical stress as a supersegmental unit is a phonetic phenomenon with unique importance and different articulatory and acoustic properties in the Uzbek language. In its formation, the main tone of the sound, beat, high frequency of the sound, duration (duration ) factors are involved. In this sense, if our prepared coursework helps students and young people who want to learn about accent, then we have achieved our goal.

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