



SUBJECT:" MODERN APPROACHES TO TEACHING THE "EXPRESSIVE TEACHING TOOLS" MODULE BASED ON ADVANCED FOREIGN EXPERIENCES.

Ergasheva Mahbuba,
2nd year graduate student.
Sharisabz State Pedagogical Institute
Theory and methodology of education
(Primary education) specialty

Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	20 th January 2023	The Uzbek language, like other languages, has its own rules, in this respect, the tools that serve for expressive reading serve not only for expressive reading, but also for differentiating meaning. Words coming from other foreign languages help to enrich the Uzbek language. The correct pronunciation of the incoming words, it is precisely this language that encourages you to know the rules. Below we have familiarized ourselves with the accent rules of Uzbek and several foreign languages.
Accepted:	26 th February 2023	
Published:	30 th March 2023	
Keywords: stress, word stress, segment, supersegment, stress, syllable, development, isolated syllable.		

Spoken speech has a sequence of sounds with the characteristic of divisibility. A series of sounds is a series of segment units due to such divisibility. However, our speech is not only made up of segment units. In addition, it has supersegmental units superimposed on a series of sounds that are located in a row and have the characteristic of divisibility, and these units ensure the effectiveness of our speech. So, our speech is made up of segment and supersegment units.

Supersegment units are divided into three:

Accent

I stopped

Emotional color of speech

Today we will share with you information about the emphasis on:

Pronouncement of one of the syllables or parts of the sentence with a longer (stronger) voice 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.

Emphasis is one of the main means of expressive reading, it serves to highlight and draw special attention. Accent helps to pronounce words correctly, to understand the meaning correctly and fully.

Accent is studied in scientific literature in several types, such as lexical accent, dynamic accent, rhythmic accent, logical accent, traditional accent, psychological accent.

This division is linguistically correct, but we want to focus on two types of emphasis in order to facilitate the teaching of expressive reading and the theoretical

issues of expressive reading: 1. Word stress. 2. Logical emphasis.

Word stress. The vowel in the accented syllable is pronounced stronger and longer than the vowels in other syllables of the same word. Word stress is also known as lexical stress in linguistic literature. In the Uzbek language, the stress of the word usually falls on the last syllable of the word. As suffixes are added to the words, the emphasis also changes.

Language continues to develop and grow, new words entering our language show that we need to learn a foreign language. Because of this necessity, we will look at the following languages and consider the use of stress in words in those languages.

Russian is one of the most difficult languages in the world. And if you are looking for an answer to the question of how to emphasize words on the global Internet, this means that even Russian-speaking people sometimes have certain difficulties in mastering the norms of the language. And if your profession involves frequent speaking in front of an audience, then you need to speak as correctly as possible to convey information correctly. How to put stress on words so as not to spoil their meaning?

Stress is defined in some languages. For example, Czech assumes that the stress is always on the first syllable, Polish - on the last syllable, French - on the last syllable. In Russian, stress has a free form, that is, each word has its own stress. Unfortunately, there is no single rule, so you have to remember the words.

Stress helps differentiate words. For example, flour - flour, Atlas - atlas. Such words with the same spelling



but different sound and meaning are called homographs.

There are also words in Russian where you can put the stress on any syllable. For example, cottage cheese is cottage cheese. Both of these options are correct.

It is necessary to remember the correct pronunciation of words in order to correctly place the stress in words, if difficulties arise, refer to the orthoepic dictionary. You don't need to go to the library for a dictionary to check stress, now you can find a special dictionary on the Internet. For example, a dictionary of accents from Yandex. You can also download the dictionary to your computer and get it in electronic form (optionally you can download the spelling dictionary). Stress in English, like in Russian, is such a thing in itself. No one says why the stress in this or that word falls on the first syllable, the second syllable, or the last syllable. Ask any native speaker why the word is pronounced the way it is. He just shrugs, "That's what we say." The emphasis for relevance seems to be placed correctly or not. The worst thing is that you correct it. But we must remember that in English there are small pitfalls in some words and stresses. There are words that change the stress from one syllable to another and you get a different part of speech! And sometimes the word has a different meaning! And here they are unlikely to correct you, because how do you know which part of speech you plan to use in a sentence - maybe a noun or maybe a verb? Maybe you're fine with parts of speech, but have you messed up the word order in a sentence? You will see how many questions your interlocutor can ask if the word is incorrectly emphasized.

Let's look at the stress on some common words and how they change from one part of speech to another.

Stress on the first syllable (name)	stress on the second syllable
a ccent emphasis, emphasis, main feature	acc e nt - underline, highlight
c o nflict - conflict, conflict	konfl i ct - opposite
c o ntest -dispute, rivalry, competition	davomi e st - argue, fight, defend

c o ntract contract, agreement, agreement	-	kontr a ct - contraction, contracting
d e twist decrease, decline	-	decr ea se - decrease, decline
i ncrease - grow, grow, grow	-	incr ea se - increase, increase
d e desert		des e rt - leave, leave, desert
d i discount discount	-	disk ou nt - reduce, discount
e xport - eksport, eksport		Exp o rt - export, remove
i mport - import, import		imp o rt - import, import
i mpact - blow, push, blow		imp a ct -hit, collision
o bjekt - subject, thing, object, purpose		obj e ct -object, dislike
s u bjekt - topic, topic, topic		subj e ct - to submit, to submit, to represent
pr e sent - a gift		bosing e nt -to give, to give a gift

For French learners, it's hard to go wrong with the word stress—in this poetic language, it always falls on the last syllable. In Russian, it's more complicated: the letter "yo" is always stressed, and it is difficult for foreigners learning Russian to explain the stress system in other words.

To sum up, as can be seen above, the accent moves towards the end of the word in agglutinative languages, leading to a change in grammatical meaning. Above, the accent performs this function in other languages. The difference between us and our language is that the accent is fixed in them, and even when it enters our language, we must pronounce and use it following these rules.

Naturally, we have a question, what does learning accents in other languages give us?

First of all, it allows us to pronounce the accent in newly introduced words according to the rules of that language.



Secondly, it helps to increase our vocabulary.
Thirdly, it serves to form respect and attention to other foreign languages of our youth. This automatically leads to harmony between nations. Nowadays, it is worth praising the interest of our young people in learning languages. The unchanging acceptance of words from foreign languages leads to our young people's correct pronunciation even when they go to other countries.

REFERENCE:

1. Oripov Q, Obidova M. "Expressive reading" - T. "Teacher", 1982.
2. Inomkhojaev. S. "Fundamentals of expressive reading" -T. "Teacher", 1988
3. Qudratov T "Basics of speech culture" - T. "Teacher", 1993
4. Abdurakhmanov Sh. Askarova M Khojiyev A. Modern Uzbek literary language - T. "Teacher" 1980
5. Erkaboyeva N. "Collection of lectures from mother tongue"-T. "Yosh Kuch", 2021