

INTONATION IN COMMUNICATIVE TYPES OF SENTENCES IN ENGLISH

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Annotation: This article is written about intonation in communicative types of sentences in English with given some examples according to this theme and the usage of different key words of famous scientists and writers.

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Introduction:

Intonation is the aspect of sound changes used in language to convey the meaning and emotions of speech. It includes the rhythm, tones and timbres of speech. Intonation mainly serves several main functions in English:

1. Questions and Answers

- List Questions: Often the intonation goes up at the end of the question. Example: "Are you coming?" (Yes, are you coming?)
- Complete Questions: Intonation is lower at the end of the question. Example: "What time is it?" (What time is it?)

2. Assertions and Conclusions

- Affirmation: Intonation becomes lower, more stable. Example: "The meeting is at 3 PM." (The meeting is at 3 o'clock.)

3. Expression of emotions

- Excitement and Excitement: Intonation can be high and intense. Example: "Wow, that's amazing!" (Oh, that's great!)
- Anxiety and Thinking: Intonation may be low and problematic. Example: "I'm not sure about that." (I'm not sure about that.)

4. Targeting and Termination

- Multiple stops: Intonation is usually low in the stop and indicates the completion of the action.

Example: "Let's meet at noon." (Let's meet at noon.)

5. Decisive Questions

- Rising in intonation: Again in a question, the intonation rises at the end of the question. Example:

"Can you help me?" (Can you help me?)

6. Rhetorical Questions

- With opposition: Intonation is often with change, may be high at the end of the question.

Example: "Who doesn't want to succeed?" (Who doesn't want to be successful?)

7. Positive and Negative Recommendations

- Positive Recommendations: Intonation can be brisk and confident. Example: "You should try this method." (You should try this method.)

- Negative recommendations: Intonation may be low and lightened. Example: "Maybe that's not the best option." (Maybe not for the best.)

8. Meaning and Function

Intonation is important in determining the meaning of speech, especially in conveying specific, mastered and confirmed meanings. This is necessary to determine the meanings of speech, as well as to correctly understand problems and questions. Intonation also plays an important role in conveying emotional states, humor and sadness in language. Without intonation, speech can often be meaningless and scary.

In English, the intonation of the sentence in communicative types plays an important role in determining the meaning and ending of the sentence. Each communicative type has its own intonation:

1. Lists and information: Often intonation can go from low to high. This type of sentence is usually easy to listen to at the end.

- Example: "I need to buy apples, oranges, and bananas."

2. Questions:

- More questions (yes/no questions): Intonation goes up at the end of the question.

- Example: "Are you coming to the party?"

- Wh-questions: Intonation is often lower at the end of the question.

- Example: "What time is the meeting?"

The communicative functions of this intonation help to determine the full meaning of the sentence and how it is perceived.

Different examples of intonation in English are:

1. Questions

- More questions (Yes/No Questions):

- Intonation goes up at the end of the question.

- Example: "Are you coming to the party?" (Will you come?)

- Wh-Questions:

- Intonation is lower at the end of the question.

- Example: "What time does the meeting start?" (What time does the meeting start?)

2. Endorsements

- Confirmation:

- Intonation is usually lower, which indicates the end of the sentence.

- Example: "The project is due next Monday." (The project is due next Monday.)

Intonation helps determine the meaning and completion of speech, and also helps listeners understand the emotional and communicative content of the sentence.

Types of intonation expressing emotionality are important in interpreting the emotional and psychological state of speech. Emotionality can be expressed with different types of intonation:

1. Joy and Excitement

• Intonation: High tone and fast rhythm.

• Example: "Oh, that's great!" (Great excitement and sunshine from the state or event).

2. Grief and Anxiety

• Intonation: Lower tone and searching rhythm.

• Example: "I'm not sure about that." (A state of anxiety and/or sadness).

3. Authenticity and Other Characteristics

• Intonation: A low tone that indicates the need to aim, probe, and close.

• Example: "Have you done this?" (Question and distrust).

Each type of intonation greatly affects the meaning and content of the speech, as well as the reaction of the audience.

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