

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INTONATION OF RUSSIAN AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES IN EXPRESSING COMMUNICATIVE TYPES OF SENTENCES***Saidova Gulnoza Olimovna**1st year Master**E-mail: saidovagulnoza048@gmail.com**Scientific adviser: Musaeva Amina Karomatovna**Teacher of the Department of Uzbek and Russian Philology**Asian International University, Bukhara city*

Abstract: The paper examines the intonation structures characteristic of narrative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences, and identifies differences in the tonal organization, scale, measures, melodic contours, and the degree of nuclear tone expression.

Keywords: intonation, prosody, communicative types, tone, melodic contour, contrastive linguistics.

The article is devoted to a contrastive analysis of the intonation systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages in the aspect of expressing communicative types of sentences. The relevance of the study is determined by the fact that intonation is one of the key ways of organizing an utterance and affects the interpretation of meaning, pragmatics, and the communicative attitude of the speaker. Despite the active development of research in the field of phonetics and prosody, the comparative study of the Russian and Uzbek intonation systems remains underdeveloped.

Intonation is a complex multi-component phenomenon that includes melody, tempo, pausing, rhythm, and intensity. It determines the communicative meaning of an utterance, forms its emotional coloring, and helps the listener to correctly interpret the speaker's intentions. For languages of different typological affiliations, intonation systems can differ significantly, which is of particular interest for contrastive studies. Russian belongs to the inflective languages of the Indo-European family, while Uzbek belongs to the agglutinative Turkic languages. Differences in morphological structure, word order, and syntactic organization inevitably affect the prosodic structure of an utterance. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of the intonational features of two languages is an essential condition for successful intercultural communication, translation, and foreign language teaching and learning.

The communicative types of sentences — declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory — have a common functional orientation in both languages, but their intonational patterns differ significantly. This paper attempts to systematically characterize these features and identify key patterns in their manifestation.

The research is based on a comparative analysis that includes elements of structural and functional phonetics.

The work is based on research on Russian intonation (E. A. Bryzgunova, L. V. Zemskova, M. V. Panov) and the phonetics of the Uzbek language (Sh. Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov, Kh. A. Nazarov), as well as the conceptual principles of prosodic typology [1].

The following methods were used in the research:

1. Instrumental method - analysis of acoustic parameters (frequency characteristics F0, intensity, duration).
2. Acoustical-auditory method - perception of intonation contours by native speakers of both languages.
3. Contrastive method - comparison of units of two languages to identify similarities and differences.
4. Functional-pragmatic analysis, which allows to establish a connection between the intonation model and the communicative intention. The study was based on examples selected from the spoken language of Russian and Uzbek speakers, as well as experimental phrases pronounced by the informants.

1. Narrative sentences

Russian language.

Narrative statements are characterized by a predominant descending tone, the realization of the tone within the melodic scale with a pronounced core. Variations of completeness are allowed, reflecting the speaker's attitude: neutral, clarifying, explanatory intonations.

Uzbek language.

Narrative sentences are also formed by descending melodies, however, the Uzbek language is distinguished by a more even, low-amplitude tone decrease. Nuclear stress is more often placed on the last syntagmatic element.

2. Interrogative sentences Russian. Interrogative constructions demonstrate a wide range of melodic models: rising tone, rising-falling contour, increased tonality at the beginning of the phrase. Intonational variability is one of the distinctive features of the Russian language [2].

Uzbek language.

Interrogative forms are often expressed grammatically—through the interrogative particle *mi*, *-chi*, *-a*.

The intonation is less contrasting than in Russian: the rising tone is weaker, and the melodic pattern is closer to the declarative [3].

3. Imperative sentences Russian language. Imperative statements can have both a falling and an ascending melodic pattern, depending on the degree of categoricity.

Uzbek language. The prosodic structure of such sentences is usually characterized by a steady decrease in tone, which reflects the Turkic tradition of structural completeness of an utterance [6].

4. Exclamatory sentences In both languages, there is an increase in amplitude, intensity, and tempo. However, in Russian, the emotion is often expressed through a combination of stressed contours, while in Uzbek, it is expressed through an increase in the final descending tone.

A comparison of intonation structures shows that the differences between Russian and Uzbek are due to typological features.

The Russian system is more dynamic, showing a variety of melodic contours and a significant dependence on the communicative task.

The Uzbek system, on the other hand, demonstrates the stability of models, reliance on grammatical indicators of the utterance, and a lower melodic amplitude.

Particular differences are observed in interrogative sentences: in Russian, the question is marked in most cases by intonation, while in Uzbek it is marked grammatically, which weakens the functional load of the rising tone.

Attention is also drawn to the different location of the nuclear stress: in Russian, it is mobile, while in Uzbek it is more often fixed towards the end of the phrase [4 p.30].

The intonation systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages have both common features and significant differences that form unique ways of expressing communicative types of sentences.

Russian intonation is more variable, while Uzbek intonation is more stable and focused on syntactic structure.

Contrastive analysis allows for a deeper understanding of the nature of prosodic means and contributes to solving practical problems in teaching, translation, and the development of intercultural communication. The systematic comparison of intonation models opens up opportunities for further research, including instrumental analysis, experimental phonetics, and the study of regional pronunciation variations.

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