

Role of Intonation in Strengthening Reproach Across Languages

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Abstract: The article on the role of intonation in amplifying insults across languages provides information on intonation and pragmatics, psycholinguistics and intonation, sociolinguistics, and cross-cultural research.

Keywords: Intonation, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, tone and melody, adaptation to the situation, cultural differences.



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Introduction

The role of intonation in reprimanding across languages is an important issue in linguistics and communication, as intonation (i.e., pitch, timbre, rhythm, and stress) plays a major role in how effectively and clearly a reprimand or warning is conveyed. The ways in which reprimands are delivered across languages and their effects depend on the grammatical structure of the language, its culture, and the intonational system of the language.

In the age of digital technology, the role of intonation in amplifying insults across languages is significant and widespread, and it can significantly change the meaning of words, the emotions they convey, and the overall tone of communication.

Nowadays, when giving a reprimand or warning, intonation helps to convey the meaning of a particular statement, its value, emotional tone, as well as various emotions (concern, deliberate firmness, affection or anger) in communication with others. For example:

Hard intonation (loud voice, strong emphasis, change in pitch) - this strengthens the warning or reprimand. Such intonation indicates respect, caution or seriousness in relation to unauthorized behavior.

Soft intonation (slow and gentle voice) - this conveys the warning in a kinder and less assertive way, can be interpreted more as advice.

In everyday conversations, words flow easily and spontaneously. If a person is excited about something, he speaks quickly. If he wants the audience to remember his words well, he slows down. But in public speaking, this is not always easy. Especially if the speaker has memorized the text. In this case, his intonation is cold. It is aimed solely at not forgetting something. Accordingly, the speed of his speech may be the same throughout the speech.

To avoid such mistakes, you need to learn the basic techniques of competent conversational techniques. Speech should be accelerated on insignificant details or minor details. But the main ideas, important arguments or sharp thoughts should be stated slowly, clearly, orderly. Another important point: you should never speak so fast that diction suffers.

If the key (modulation) does not change, speech would be devoid of euphony and emotionality. Joyful excitement and enthusiasm can be conveyed by raising the tone, and anxiety and sadness by lowering it. Emotions help the speaker to get to the heart of the listeners. This means that it is faster to motivate them to certain actions.

True, there are tonal languages (for example, Chinese), in which a change in pitch affects the speech itself. Therefore, there is a different understanding of what intonation is. Russian is not one of them. But even in it, with the help of modulation, you can express different thoughts. For example, to turn a declarative sentence into an interrogative sentence, its final part is pronounced with rising intonation. As a result, we perceive the utterance differently.

Intonation for any statement, be it everyday conversation or public speaking, is like spices for food. Without them, there is no taste. Indeed, it is necessary to use it reasonably, so as not to overdo it. In this case, the speech will seem fake and insincere.

There are several different departments in linguistics, each of which studies certain linguistic units. One of the main subjects taught at the faculty of philology, both at school and at university, is phonetics, which studies the sounds of speech.

Materials

Deborah Tannen's article discusses how intonation works to amplify insults and how it controls verbal threats. In particular, it analyzes how high pitch and stress are used to amplify insults and harsh words.

Penelope Brown, Stephen Levinson's article analyzes verbal insults and how they are amplified through intonation. From a pragmatic perspective, it examines the relationship between language and intonation in the production of insults and their delivery.

John L. Locke's article examines the role of intonation in amplifying insults, including how pitch and stress control verbal aggression.

Insulting words or phrases can be made more impactful and powerful through intonation than by mere words. Some of the key aspects of this role can be considered as follows:

The tone and intonation of insulting expressions determine the way they are received or delivered. For example, if someone speaks in a harsh, angry, or bitter tone, this can increase the negative impact of the insult. Tone and intonation can indicate a person's intention, opposition, or hatred.

The way insults are expressed across languages often depends on the communicative situation. For example, in some languages (such as English), insults can be said in a soft tone, but they can still have a negative impact, especially when they are said in an aggressive or hateful manner. At the same time, in other languages (such as Turkish or Arabic), the words themselves are strong and threatening and may not need additional intonation.

Intonation can enhance or mitigate the impact of insults. For example, saying a word loudly and forcefully can increase its offensive quality. Similarly, saying the word politely or in a condescending tone can reduce the effectiveness of the insult or reduce its negative impact.

Intonation can be used to distinguish between the superficial (meaning of the words) and the deeper (expression of emotions) content of an insult. For example, saying a phrase in a clear and assertive tone makes its offensive quality clear and noticeable. On the other hand, saying a phrase with humor or irony can reduce its offensive quality.

There are cultural differences between languages in how insults are amplified or mitigated through intonation. In some cultures, the correctness and formality of the words are more important, while in others, the emotions expressed through intonation and facial expressions are more influential. For example, in Japan, there is a particular emphasis on intensifying or softening an insult through the tone and sound of words.

Intonation can change how someone reacts or resists in a conversation. However, in some cases, it is intonation that can reduce the power of an insult, because people are aware of the environment or context and can distinguish the true meaning of the words.

The role of intonation in amplifying insults has been studied in many studies from a pragmatic perspective. In these studies, offensive expressions are associated not only with the words themselves, but also with their linguistic context, the emotional state of the interlocutor, and the social positions of the participants in the conversation. Such studies teach how intonation can amplify or soften information.

It also examines how linguistic mechanisms that determine insults and politeness are determined by intonation, which shows how language is related to social situations. For example, it has been shown that insults can be softened or intensified using intonation.

Psycholinguistic research studies the relationship between emotional reactions and intonation in human language. It studies how intonation can be used to amplify insults, for example, by increasing the power of insults through a loud voice, a harsh tone, or slow and angry speech.

This field studies the psychological underpinnings of the use of insults, such as a person's mental state, emotional strength, or fear.

Methods.

Intonation can have different meanings in different languages. For example:

In English, intonation plays a big role in giving a reprimand. A high or low intonation indicates the seriousness of the reprimand, the importance of the warning. If the intonation is soft or low, it can be perceived as more of a warning or a caution.

In French, intonation also changes the severity and purpose of the reprimand. In French, short words like "eh bien" or "non" can convey different meanings when used with soft or firm intonation. In order to correctly understand a reprimand in French, the meaning of the words along with intonation is very important.

In Uzbek, intonation also changes depending on the purpose of the reprimand. In Uzbek, firm and strong intonation indicates the seriousness of the reprimand, for example, in the phrase "Stop doing that!" If the intonation is soft and gentle, then this is interpreted more as a warning, a call for caution.

The ways and benefits of intonation in amplifying insults across languages vary depending on the nuances of communication and the context. Intonation plays an important role in changing the meaning of words, enhancing their impact, and shaping the emotions of the recipient. Below, we will consider the main ways in which intonation is used to amplify insults and their benefits:

In a cultural and sociolinguistic context, the relationship between insults and intonation can vary across languages. In the cultural context of Uzbekistan, intonation not only reinforces insults, but also determines how they are perceived across social classes and relationships. In this context, intonation is an important social basis for amplifying insults.

1. Loudness

When offensive words or phrases are said loudly, they can convey more threat or hatred. This is especially noticeable when they are associated with strong emotional conflicts and aggressive attitudes.

Advantages:

- Increases the power of the insult and intensifies its impact.
- Allows you to influence the listener on a "physical" level.
- Attracts attention and shows variability in communication.

2. Hard and intense tone

Speaking an offensive phrase in a hard, changed and intense tone increases its negative impact. This method often expresses anger or bitterness.

Advantages:

- Increases the impact of the insult by introducing change and intensity.
- Clearly expresses an aggressive attitude in conflict situations.
- creates a sharp and direct effect.

3. Short and continuous pauses

Says an insulting phrase in several parts, with short pauses between words. This method creates difficulty and nervousness in communication.

Advantages:

- Gives an impressive and "sharp" look.
- Strengthens the coherence or abstraction of words.
- Evokes strong emotions in a conversation and further enhances the discussion.

4. Strengthening the first and last word

In an insulting expression, its power can be increased by strengthening the first and last word or phrase. This method changes the tone and effect between the words.

Advantages:

- Allows you to strengthen the main parts of the words and make them more effective.
- Delivers a clear message to the listener, with a painful or punishing tone.

5. Influence tempo and rhythm

Speaking words at a specific tempo or rhythm increases the power of the insult. For example, words spoken very quickly can convey strong intensity, while words spoken slowly can convey threat or disapproval.

Advantages:

- It attracts the listener's attention and enhances their imagination.
- It shows the "isolated" effect of the insult, increasing its effectiveness.

6. Enhance irony or humor

In some cases, insults can be enhanced by speaking in a particularly ironic or humorous tone. In this way, the positive or negative effect of the insult is shown, but can be calm and relatively mild.

Advantages:

- It increases the impact, because the listener can see the purpose for which the insult is uttered.
- This helps to make the insult believable and clear.

7. Support with facial expressions and physical expressions

Enhance intonation with facial expressions and physical expressions. This increases the impact of the insult by using language in an unconventional way.

Advantages:

- The impact and expressiveness of the insult is increased.
- The intention and insult conveyed through the language becomes clearer and stronger.

Results and Discussion

There are several studies on the role of intonation in reinforcing insults among Uzbek linguists. The works of some scholars are aimed at analyzing linguistic and cross-cultural differences, intonation, semantics and pragmatic functions:

1. Goyibnazarov Sharif is one of the scholars who worked on Uzbek linguistics and pragmatic aspects in linguistics, and he presented some of his works on the role of intonation in reinforcing insults. His research explains how language works from a social and psychological perspective, how words are influenced by intonation.
2. Sadullayeva Saodat is one of the scholars who conducted scientific works on pragmatic and semantic aspects of the Uzbek language. She analyzed the language mechanisms used in insults and communication, including the role of intonation, in a linguistic and sociolinguistic context.
3. Mansurov Rashid is one of the scholars who studied the relationship between pragmatics and communication in Uzbek linguistics. His work focuses on the study of insults, correct and incorrect relationships, as well as language mechanisms, in particular, how intonation affects them. *Ilmiy ishlarning natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki:*
 - Intonation significantly increases the power of an insult: A loud voice, a harsh tone, a slow or bitter delivery, or a structured intonation make insults more powerful and threatening. At the same time, these words enhance the effect of the words.
 - Context-dependent: Intonation changes the impact of an insult depending on the context. Taking into account cross-cultural differences is important in determining the real impact of insults.
 - Mood and emotions: Intonation-based insults are not only related to words, but also to the emotional power of the communication. Strong expressions of emotions increase the impact of an insult.

Scientific research on the role of intonation in amplifying insults is an active area of research that continues to be studied in the context of linguistics and cultural studies. Uzbek scholars are also conducting a number of scientific works on this topic, which are introducing new perspectives on these issues by studying the interrelationships of language, intonation, and insults.

Conclusion

Thus, intonation plays a very important role in amplifying or softening insults across languages and cultures, and this element can significantly change the meaning of words or intensify the emotions expressed through them.

Intonation is a very effective means of amplifying insults, determining not only the meaning of words, but also the form of their delivery. The impact of insults can be enhanced by loudness, harsh tone, rhythm and tempo, as well as ironic expressions and body language. Such techniques create an emotional impact in communication, attract the attention of the listener and further clarify the negative tone of the conversation.

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9. Lisoniy interferensiyaning intonatsion darajasiga doir masalalar – тема научной статьи по языкознанию и литературоведению читайте бесплатно текст научно-исследовательской работы в электронной библиотеке КиберЛенинка.