



THE PECULIARITY OF THE RUSSIAN STRESS

Parpiyev Odil Olimovich,

Associate Professor, Department of Education, Kokand University

odilparpiyev71@gmail.com

+998996193971

Abstract

The article deals with the peculiarities of Russian accent. In Russian, stress is by its very nature a phonetic phenomenon, but it is also associated with morphology. Both aspects are considered – the structure of a phonetic word and stress as a structural component of a grammatical word: mobility, types of stress, diversity, and evolutionary processes.

Keywords: stress, setting, syllable, pronunciation, mobile, fixed, equal, variability.

Correct emphasis is a necessary sign of speech culture.

Not all syllables are pronounced the same. In a word consisting of two or more syllables, one syllable must be highlighted. Highlighting a syllable in a word is called stress. The section of linguistics that studies the features and functions of stress is called accentology (from the Latin *accentus* -stress and Greek. *logos* – word, teaching). In our speech, what we say and how we speak is important. According to psychologists, our attitude to a speaker strongly depends on the correctness of his speech, on his knowledge of language norms: correct stress in words, consistency of case endings, correct choice of singular and plural, etc. Russian stress is a very difficult phenomenon to study, but interesting. There are no stress rules in Russian. Each word has its own patterns, and it is pointless to compare accents in different words.

The complexity and whimsicality of the Russian accent is known to everyone. This is largely due to the specifics of the Russian accent as a whole. It differs in



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its diversity (it can be on any syllable in a word: kitchen, expert, pass-through) and mobility (can change its place in different forms of a single word: start, start, start, start). In addition, stress can change **over time**.

For example, now *днeвноe* we pronounce the adjective daytime with an accent on the end (*лампа* daylight lamp), and in the XIX century it was pronounced with an accent on the root ("The day star went out," wrote A. S. Pushkin).

However, fluctuations in the stress setting are also observed within the same time interval (in modern speech, you can hear *коттедж* cheese and *коттедж* cheese, *бegan* and *бegan*, *контракт* and *контракт*).

It should be remembered that such pronunciation options are rarely equivalent. So, equally correct in literary speech is the pronunciation of *коттедж* cheese and *коттедж* cheese, *баржа* and *баржа*, *камфор* and *камфор*, *combine* and *combine*, *pinch* and *pinch*.

Usually, variants differ in their scope of use (literary and non-literary; basic, i.e. used in an official setting, and acceptable, i.e. less desirable, but still within the correct range).

For example, pronunciation *He went about his own business* is considered basic in the literary language, whereas pronunciation *He went about his own business* is saluted, but less desirable. *Speak up* *He went about his own business* in literary speech is not recommended, since this is a colloquial version.

Quite a lot of pronunciation options exist in literary and professional speech.

For example, in the speech of sailors - *compass*, *report*, in the speech of doctors - *fluorography*, *aphasia*, *epilepsy*, while the main standard variant is pronunciation - *compass*, *report*, *fluorography*, *aphasia*, *epilepsy*.

Some of the pronunciation options are related as basic and acceptable, but they are becoming obsolete and are gradually being lost.

For example, the adjective *unrestrained* can also be pronounced with an accent on the subsequent syllable - *unrestrained*, but this variation is already out of use. The same ratio of options *maiden* and *maiden* (the second one is outdated).



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An interesting phenomenon is observed in relation to the pronunciation of the words college and college. Слово коллѣж kollezh (secondary school) all dictionaries give an accent on the last syllable. This is not surprising, since it is a word of French origin. For the noun college, the orthoepical dictionary of 1997 considers the pronunciation of college to be the main option дж. The college option is given as acceptable, but less desirable. But it is this option (college) that the dictionary of foreign words of 1998 gives not only as the main one, but also as the only one. Thus, we clearly observe a tendency to consolidate the pronunciation of college as the main literary norm under the influence of the English language.

Difficulties in mastering the norms of Russian stress are related to its peculiarities.

1. Stress in Russian is free and can fall on any syllable.
2. Russian stress can be mobile and fixed in different words.

If the same part is stressed in different forms of a word, then it is fixed: Talking, talking, talking, talking, talking, talking, talking.

An accent that changes its place in different forms of the same word is called movable: Runъ- out - run, out, grass-grass.

The accent may change over time. Not so long ago, the correct pronunciation was Metallurgy, industry, and printing. Currently, metallurgy, industry, and printing are the regulatory areas.

In some words of the Russian language, there are fluctuations in stress. Most dictionaries recognize equal accents in the following words: Augustovsky - Augustovsky, Denim-denim, Cossacks-Cossacks, kEta-ketA, etc.

Heterogeneity and mobility are important means of distinguishing the forms of words and words. For example, the following words can have different meanings: Protein and protein, flour and flour, Language (barrier) and language I (sausage), Glacier (cellar) and glacier, Book (secure) and book (door), Occupied person and occupied place



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Remember the words with a fixed accent: Bow, Ring, quarter, beautiful, repeat, lighten, cake, scarf.

The place of stress depends on the origin of the word. Most words borrowed from French retain the accent on the last syllable: Dispensary, blinds, cure.

But nevertheless, there are a small number of cases where there is variability in stress. This variability is explained quite simply. Naturally, the stress system changes, but it changes at different speeds. It can change in different ways in different regional versions of the Russian language. It can change in different ways in different social groups. For example, educated people may be more resilient to change because they know what is written in regulatory dictionaries, and less educated people may experience changes more quickly. As a result, because of this, it turns out that several different accents of quite a few words coexist in the language. Another reason is, of course, the fact that we now learn many words in their written form, and in the Russian letter the accent is not put, so we are forced to guess it.

Russian accent in comparison with other languages differs in a number of features that are determined by the place of stress in the word.

Accents in different languages can be fixed or unfixed. Examples of languages with fixed stress are Czech and Hungarian (on the first syllable), Polish (on the penultimate one), French, typeц and Turkish (on the last syllable). These are languages with a single fixed accent. There are languages with a fixed, but different vowel stress (in Italian: on the penultimate syllable with *Asa*—"home", on the last *libertA*—"freedom", on the third from the end *tE mregampera*—"tempera").

An important feature that distinguishes Russian stress from accents in other languages, is its mobility: in different grammatical forms of the same word, the stress can pass from one part of the word to another. For example: Ask – forgave — asked; *nastlAt*—*nAstelyu-Nastyaleh*; *Ludi*—*ludAy-luda*ЪМИ; On the news—story *Ey*; young *Oy*—*mOlod*—young; five-five *Yu*, etc..



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In Russian, the accent can fall on any syllable. For example: grUppA, Team, frontovIk, progovorAndL. The Russian accent is mixed.

When changing the form of a word (for example, Head-головилову, crowd-tOlpy, dErevo - derEvya, bag— meShki, hanD-rUki), the stress in some words moves from one syllable to another, but the meaning of the word does not change. This ability of Russian pronunciation is called mobility. Mobility of Russian accents is also observed when one word forms another. For example, выcOhigh— youwithokO, youngOy-mOlod.

With the help of stress in Russian, the meaning of words is distinguished. For example, pOr-pill, mound-mound, cOsO li-solAnd.. **Salt** the soup in moderation. They put a lot **of soy in the soup**ли. In Russian, each independent word must have a verbal accent.

Stress in Russian can perform various semantic and grammatical functions. First, the accent distinguishes homographic words: Soar-soar, cry-cry, Glacier-glacier k, pairs-pairs, etc. Secondly, stress is used as a means of distinguishing grammatical forms of the same word: Bella- bells, go-go, Bully-bully, mountains – MOUNTAINS, etc.

In addition, it should be noted that the diversity and mobility of the Russian accent creates rich rhythmic opportunities for poetic speech.

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