

## **ACCENT IN FRENCH AND ITS ROLE IN SPEECH**

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**Abstract:** *This article highlights accent in the French language, types of accent, its place in speech and their analysis.*

**Keywords:** *dynamic accent, musical accent, quantitative accent, normal accent, quantitative accent, logical accent, rhythmic accent*

**Introduction:** Emphasis serves to phonetically organize the sentence and break it into prosodic units. The accent system determines the phonetic relationships within syntagms and phrases. Accent is one of the means of expression, it gives intellectual and emotional tone to certain words when they are read separately from others.

During speech, one of the syllables is pronounced more exaggerated than the others.

A clearly expressed, that is, stressed syllable, differs from others by three main features: the strength of pronunciation, pitch and vowel length.

The distinctive reading resulting from the strength of pronunciation is called dynamic accent /power accent/. The difference expressed by pitch is called musical/melodic/emphasis. And the discriminating reading by lengthening the vowel is called quantitative accent /or quantitative accent /.

In French, accent consists of a combination of three different ways of reading, but the musical accent is predominant.

In French, there is little difference between stressed and unstressed syllables and they are read almost uniformly. This is why the French accent is a loose centering accent. During speech, depending on the strength of pronunciation, one may notice another stressed syllable other than the stressed syllable. It's a secondary accent. Depending on which part of the speech stream is aimed during speech, accent is divided into word and phrase accents.

According to the characteristics of the French language, the stress falls on the last syllable of the word in simple words:

***l'étudiant [le-tj-djã ]***

***le professeur [lə-pro-fe-'sœ :r]***

In French, there are two types of sentence stress, rhythmic and additive:

Rhythmic accent (intensity accent) appears in every phrase and forms the rhythm of the phrase. It is also called rhythmic accent for this feature. Rhythm is the mutual alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables in a certain unit of time. This accent is considered a neutral and normal accent.

Depending on the character of the separate reading, this accent is a tonic, dynamic and quantitative accent. Normal - the main rhythmic emphasis depends on the semantic distribution of the phrase and always falls on the last syllable of the rhythmic group. For this reason, it is considered a static accent. For this reason, it is considered a permanent accent.

All words except the last word of a rhythmic group lose their stress.

**Mes amis m'ont expliqué ces règles.**

In rhythmic groups of more than three syllables, auxiliary, secondary rhythmic accents may appear. Such accents fall on odd syllables from the end of the rhythmic group and form the rhythmic structure of each group.

**For example: C'est ce qu'il voulait dire.**

The secondary accent can fall not only on independent words, but also on auxiliary words.

For example: : *avec mes amis*

It should be said that the rhythmic group of the French language is mainly characterized by three- and four-syllable phonetic words.

For example : **répétez** [re - pe -'te ]

**Traduisez** [tra-dyi-ze ]

In French, second-level accents are mainly characteristic of colloquial speech, and are less common in normative pronunciation and formal speech style. Of the rhythmic groups connected to the syntagmatic, the accent in the last rhythmic group defines the syntagma boundary and is called syntagmatic stress. On the contrary, the emphasis in the previous rhythmic groups is weakened.

For example : **'Il a fait' 'ces exercices' 'difficiles' 'avec son professeur' 'de français'**

The faster the speech and the longer the syntagms, the weaker the rhythmic accents in them. As a result, they are almost imperceptible in oral speech, and the syntagma turns into a common rhythmic group.

Rhythmic ypg'y and vowel lengthening related to it can be clearly felt in speech, especially in artistic reading. Since the tempo of artistic speech is not fast, the length of the syntagms is shorter and the meaning in them is heard more clearly.

For example : **Quand l'aigle a dépassé les neiges éternelles.**

**A sa vaste envergure il veut chercher plus d'air.**

When a sentence contains several syntagmatic accents, they are never equal in strength. A syntagmatic accent that expresses the logic of a sentence stronger than the others is called a logical accent. If the place of logical emphasis changes, the nuances of meaning of the sentence also change.

The French logical accent has nothing in common with the Uzbek language, it is primarily a means of expressing a logical predicate; in French, a logical predicate is expressed by a special syntactic phrase. In French, a logical predicate is expressed by a special syntactic phrase: le poisson vivent dans l'eau (fish lives in water); but in French c'est le poisson qui vit dans l'eau " the fish lives in the water " (with logical emphasis on the fish), which means "that which lives in the water is a fish."

Additional stress does not always have to be present in a phrase, but it occurs when there is a need to distinguish certain words, and it is used in parallel with rhythmic stress.

There are types of additional accent such as intellectual or didactic accent /accent didactique, accent intellectuel ou accent intellectif/ and emotional or emphatic accent (accent émotionnel, accent emphatique ou accent intellectif).

Logical and intellectual emphases must be distinguished from each other. Logical emphasizes the center of a sentence's meaning, while intellectual emphasis distinguishes only individual words. The logical stress reinforces one of the existing rhythmic stresses and always falls on the last syllable of the rhythmic group, and the intellectual stress occurs in parallel with the rhythmic stress and falls on the first vowel of the separate word.

Emotional accent is characteristic of direct speech and highlights the words that express the speaker's emotions. In contrast to rhythmic stress, which falls on the last syllable of a rhythmic group, emphatic stress falls on the first consonant of a word that is read separately. A consonant with an emotional accent is always pronounced long. The vowel after it is also pronounced longer, stronger and especially higher. The emphatic accent falls on its first syllable beginning with a consonant, and the consonant is pronounced long:

**Charmant !**

**Fofmidable!**

**Très belle!**

**Mon Dieu!**

If the word begins with a vowel and has more than two syllables, the emphatic accent falls on the second syllable that begins with a consonant, and this consonant is pronounced longer.

**Epouvantable !** [e-p' u-vã-tabl]

**Excellent!** [ek -s'elã]

If a connection (liaison) is made with the word being separated, the emphatic accent falls on the consonant where the connection occurs, and it is pronounced long.

**C'est épouvantable!** [se- t:e- pu- vã.-tabl]

**C'est admirable!** [se-t:a-dmi-raml]

Therefore, the emotional accent is by its nature an additional accent, which can coexist with the normal, rhythmic accent without negating it.

For example : **Touchant!** [ t: u- f ã ]

Thus, accent is a phonetic phenomenon that plays a key role in creating questions, emotional, emotional, sarcastic or any types of words and sentences in relation to a simple word or sentence used in speech, and its role is incomparable. In our next articles, we will focus on the issues of strengthening the meaning of words through accent.

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