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²Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, A. Baitursynuly Institute of Linguistics, Kazakhstan, Almaty, ORCID: 0000-0003-1141-1027 E-mail: zeynepmb@mail.ru**PROSODIC FEATURES OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES**

Abstract. This article discusses the challenges of identifying and describing prosodic characteristics in languages of different types, such as Kazakh and English. It explores the specific features of native language prosody that arise from the interaction of phonetic systems of both native and non-native languages in the speech of bilingual speakers learning a foreign language in academic settings. The prosodic organization of syntagms, which are semantic-intonational and grammatical units of speech, is examined in detail. The research reveals that the syntagm plays a crucial role in describing suprasegmental features of speech, and its prosodic properties depend on the phonetic structure of each language. Differences in the perception of stress in different segments of speech indicate varying functional significance of stress in the systems of Kazakh and English languages. The study utilizes structural analysis of intonation and is descriptive in nature, incorporating analysis of relevant scientific literature on the research topic. This analysis serves as the basis for an in-depth study of the differences between the prosodic structures of the Kazakh and English languages.

Keywords: prosody; English language; Kazakh language; phonetic; pronunciation; sounds; syntagma; stress

Source of funding: This article was published in accordance with the order of Abai KazNPU dated May 24, 2024 No. 05-04/368 with the financing of a joint integration scientific project with the Scientific Research Institute of the Republic of Kazakhstan under a grant from the University.

For citation: Kozhamsugirova, B., Bazarbayeva, Z. Prosodic Features of Speech in English and Kazakh Languages. *Tiltanyim*, 2024. №4 (96). P. 72-79.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-4-72-79>**Баян Қожамсүгірова^{1*}, Зейнеп Базарбаева²**^{1*} автор-корреспондент, докторант, Абылай хан атындағыҚазақ халықаралық қатынастар және әлем тілдері университеті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ.,
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ORCID: 0000-0003-1141-1027 E-mail: zeynepmb@mail.ru**АҒЫЛШЫН ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ СӨЙЛЕУДІҢ
ПРОСОДИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ**

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі просодикалық сипаттамаларды анықтау мен сипаттау мәселелері қарастырылады. Зерттеу барысында екі тілдің интонациялық жүйелері салыстырмалы түрде талданды. Бұл сипаттамалардың осы тіл иелмендерінің сөйлеуінде қалай көрініс табатынына ерекше назар аударылады. Сонымен қатар шет тілін үйрену барысында, әсіресе аудиториялық жағдайда, екі тілде сөйлеу кезінде ана тілі просодиясы мен шет тілі фонетикалық жүйелерінің өзара әрекеттесуінің әсері қарастырылады. Зерттеу нәтижелері синтагманың әр тілдің фонетикалық құрылымына тәуелді екенін көрсетті. Бұл мәліметтер қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі сөйлеу мәнерін тереңірек түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Айырмашылықтар шет тілінің интонациясы мен ырғақтылығын үйренуді қиындатуы мүмкін, сондықтан қосымша зерттеулерді талап етеді. Сөйлеу сегменттеріндегі екпінді қабылдау ерекшеліктері қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі екпіннің функционалдық маңыздылығының әртүрлі екенін айқындайды. Зерттеуде интонацияны құрылымдық талдау әдісі қолданылды, сондай-ақ мақала сипаттамалық болып табылады және зерттеу тақырыбы бойынша ғылыми әдебиеттерге талдау жүргізілді. Бұл талдаулар қазақ және ағылшын тілдерінің просодикалық құрылымдары арасындағы айырмашылықтарды терең зерттеуге негіз болады.

Тірек сөздер: просодия; ағылшын тілі; қазақ тілі; фонетикалық; айтылым; дыбыстар; синтагма; екпін

Қаржыландыру көзі: Бұл мақала Абай атындағы ҚазҰПУ-дың 24 мамыр 2024 жылғы №05-04/368 бұйрығына сәйкес Университет гранты бойынша ҚР ҒЗИ-мен бірлескен интеграциялық ғылыми жобаның қаржыландыруымен жарияланды.

Сілтеме жасау үшін: Қожамсүгірова Б., Базарбаева З. Ағылшын және қазақ тілдеріндегі сөйлеудің просодикалық ерекшеліктері. *Tiltanyum*, 2024. №4 (96). 72-79-бб. (ағыл. тілінде)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-4-72-79>

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ПРОСОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕЧИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы выявления и описания просодических характеристик в языках различного типа, таких как казахский и английский. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как эти характеристики проявляются в речи носителей данных языков. Раскрываются специфические особенности просодии родного языка, возникающие в результате взаимодействия фонетических систем родного и неродного языков в речи билингва при изучении иностранного языка, в аудиторных условиях. Подробно рассматривается просодическая организация синтагм, являющихся семантико-интонационной и грамматической единицей речи. В результате исследования выявлено, что синтагма играет важную роль при описании суперсегментных средств речи и ее просодические свойства зависят от фонетического строя каждого из языков. Эти различия могут затруднять изучение интонации и ритмики иностранного языка, что требует дополнительных исследований. Особенности восприятия ударения отдельных участков речевого отрезка свидетельствуют о разной функциональной значимости ударения в системе казахского и английского языков. В ходе исследования был использован метод структурного анализа интонации, статья также носит описательный характер и включает в себя анализ научной литературы по теме исследования. Этот анализ служит основой для глубокого изучения различий между просодическими структурами казахского и английского языков.

Ключевые слова: просодия; английский язык; казахский язык; фонетический; произношение; звуки; синтагма; ударение

Источник финансирования: Данная статья опубликована в соответствии с приказом КазНПУ имени Абая от 24 мая 2024 года №05-04/368 при финансировании совместного интеграционного научного проекта с НИИ РК по гранту Университета.

Для цитирования: Кожамсугирова Б., Базарбаева З. Просодические особенности речи в английском и казахском языках. *Tiltanyum*, 2024. №4 (96). С. 72-79. (на англ. яз.)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-4-72-79>

Introduction

Oral speech is generally more concise, less grammatically correct, less structured, and more ambiguous than text. Spoken language is marked by a lack of continuous fluency, assimilation and reduction processes, divergence of syntactic and prosodic expression of speech sequence, temporal characteristics such as the pause length by the presence of pauses of hesitation, the length of speech segments, melodic characteristics (Базарбаева, Кожамсугирова, 2022: 3-14).

English language training in the Kazakh audience is increasing every year. When learning English, it is essential to consider the prosodic features of both the learner and their native language. Teaching a foreign language requires understanding the characteristics of the students' native language, as the primary challenge in teaching pronunciation lies in the fact that learners perceive foreign speech sounds through the lens of their own phonetic system. Strong listening and pronunciation skills in their native language are important for this process.

Simplifying the intonation of non-final syntagmas (incomplete phrases or clauses) to just two melodic patterns (rising and falling) in any language does not provide a full understanding of how prosodic features are used in actual speech. This is particularly true for Kazakh and English, where non-final syntagmas are among the most frequently used intonational units. Therefore, analyzing non-final syntagmas is critical for understanding prosodic patterns and intertextual links in both languages, as well as expanding the prosodic understanding of each language individually (Кусаинова, Кусаинова, 2022).

The focus on non-final syntagmas also stems from the autonomy retained by phonetic

characteristics like word stress within these units, which can be easily identified within complex sentences. The lack of knowledge and unresolved issues related to stress in the Kazakh language led to an investigation into how its phonetic features function along the syntagmatic axis. Linguistically, this phenomenon can be viewed from two perspectives: the speaker and the listener, as communication inherently involves both. Another challenge is how prosodic features of non-final syntagmas contribute to meaning at the level of perception. This study also aims to identify key acoustic features of word and syntagmatic stress in Kazakh and English, which play a crucial role in how stress is perceived in both native and foreign languages (Vaissiere, 1983: 53-66).

It is important to highlight that identifying the prosodic features of connected macrosegments is closely tied to the issue of boundary signals, which are crucial for speech perception. These signals help listeners identify the boundaries between individual words in a continuous stream of speech. The challenge in this area lies in determining the perceptual and acoustic markers of these boundary phenomena. By incorporating data on articulation, acoustics, and perception, researchers can gain a more complete understanding of the variability in boundary segments as a type of boundary signal.

Studying the primary physical features of syntagmatic or phrasal boundary signals is further complicated by the fact that word boundaries are most distinct in isolated speech, whereas in continuous speech, the acoustic properties of boundary clusters can vary. Phonetic changes, which are often caused by articulatory characteristics in combination with positional factors, play a significant role in the evolution of languages. The most profound changes affect the internal structure of the language, often manifesting through phonological processes. Some of these processes lead to changes in paradigmatic relationships, while others influence syntagmatic relationships (Чекхарин, 2016: 13-24). In this research, syntagma has been chosen as the main prosodic unit for analyzing the semantic structure of the speech continuum. Prosodic features serve as objective markers of syntagma boundaries. This focus is due to the fact that syntagmas represent the smallest semantic units in communication when using an intermediary language.

The purpose of the research is to examine the prosodic features in languages from different systems, such as Kazakh and English. The research problem lies in the fact that the most complex and unresolved issue in the study of speech prosody is the lack of a defined, optimal, and standardized set of objective parameters for analyzing speech signals like syntagmas. Additionally, the difficulty in extracting essential linguistic information from speech segments remains a significant and relevant problem today. The research stages included identifying the research problem and objectives, literature review, methodology, results and discussion, conclusion. The practical significance of the work is determined by the possibility of using the data obtained in the educational process, in particular, for compiling training courses for the methodology of teaching English in Kazakh classes or groups. The theoretical basis of the article draws on key studies in prosody and intonation across languages. Bazarbayeva and Kozhamsugirova (2022) highlight the role of prosody in English discourse, while Vaissiere (1983) discusses universal prosodic features. Cross-linguistic comparisons by Kusainova & Kusainova (2022) and Iskakova et al. (2013) provide insights into Kazakh and English intonation. Cole (2015) reviews prosody in various contexts, and Chekharin (2016) examines methods of speech analysis, forming a comprehensive foundation for exploring prosody in Kazakh and English.

Materials and methods

The material of the study was recorded fragments of spoken English and Kazakh, which were studied at the level of segmental and supersegmental phonetics. The spoken English and Kazakh speakers were analyzed according to prosodic parameters of speech. Particular attention was paid to the semantic-intonation unit – syntagma, which is a semantic unity on which the intonemes of the Kazakh and English languages are realized. Particular attention was paid to stress, which is the main component of intonation, and the analogues of vowels in the Kazakh and English languages were also considered and analyzed.

In contemporary phonetic research, the structural analysis method of intonation is commonly applied. This approach entails a comprehensive examination of all its interconnected elements, focusing on the study and description of the distribution of physical characteristics such as pitch, intensity, and duration. Additionally, the article takes a descriptive approach and includes a review of relevant

scientific literature on the research topic. Through this analysis, certain patterns were identified, including links between the phonological systems of Kazakh and English.

Literature review

The segmentation of spoken language is accomplished through prosodic features such as timing, melody, and dynamics. Numerous studies in specialized linguistic literature focus on the prosodic markers of macrosegmentation across different languages. Research by Armstrong L.E. and Ward I.K. highlights that a non-native speaker might be misunderstood if they misuse intonation. The authors give as an example a situation where “a German who speaks very good English was not understood by the bus conductor when he asked for a ticket to Queen's Lane with the accent and intonation of 'Queen's' Lane instead of 'Queen's Lane', although his pronunciation was good. This shows the importance of two elements of speech: stress and intonation” (Искакова, Оразбекова, Досыбаева, 2022).

The message we convey depends not only on how we say something but also on what we say. To achieve this result, we must choose the correct, necessary pitch of the voice and make it higher or lower as desired. Phoneticians compare this fluctuation in the pitch of the voice to the waves of the ocean. The waves rise and fall as the pitch and volume increase and decrease.

The point of view of Cole J. coincides with this statement, he notes that when expressing emotions, we also use different qualities of voice, different rates of speech, facial expressions, and gestures, depending on our psychological state and on the grammar of the spoken statement. To understand what intonation is, one can refer to the scientific works of many phoneticians who have studied it, tried to give their definitions of intonation, and came to a certain conclusion. Until now, intonation has been defined in terms of pitch modifications, pitch, or musical notes (Cole, 2015: 1-31). According to Chekharin E.E. intonation can be defined as variations in the pitch of a voice in connected speech, that is, variations in the pitch of a musical note produced by the vibration of local maps” (Чекхарин, 2016: 132-137). Kazakh linguist A. Khasenov gives a definition to intonation as follows: “Intonation is a phenomenon that makes a sentence a real sentence, connects parts of a sentence and gives emotional and expressive coloring to grammatical patterns related to melody, rhythm, tempo, tempo and timbre, phrasal and logical stress of speaking” (Хасенов, 1996: 215). Linguists from various countries have different perspectives on intonation, demonstrating that the intonation patterns of each language are unique. To learn or analyze the intonation of a foreign language, it is essential to compare it with one's native language. It is also important for learners of English as a foreign language to have a fundamental grasp of its intonation aspects. Kazakh researcher M. Karayev adds that to communicate ideas more clearly and effectively, speakers should focus on rhythm and melody when delivering declarative sentences (Капаев, 1993: 215).

Results and discussions

A review of the literature on non-final syntagmas in Kazakh and English reveals that these units can be relatively easily isolated from complex sentences. Both languages share universal phonetic markers for division and feature two types of melodic contours (descending and ascending). As the length of syntagmas increases, the average duration of the sounds within them tends to decrease. It's important to examine the distinct prosodic characteristics of non-final syntagmas in both Kazakh and English. In Kazakh language, In most cases, the melodic peak of a syntagma occurs on the final vowel, indicating a strong connection between the terminal vowel and the highest pitch level. However, syntagmas also exhibit a high degree of melodic incompleteness, suggesting that the overall contour often feels unfinished or unresolved. This melodic profile is subject to a wide range of variations, which adds complexity to the study of intonation patterns across different contexts.

One significant aspect is how changes in the frequency level of the fundamental tone of syllables act as acoustic markers for syntagmatic stress. This variation in frequency highlights the prominence of certain syllables. In particular, stressed vowels show significant variability in their pitch movements, especially during the upward tonal shift associated with syntagmatic stress. Despite this, the rate of change in melodic features is not a reliable factor for distinguishing between “stressed” and “unstressed” vowels, as it does not consistently signal stress. Temporally, syntagmas are marked by clear acoustic boundaries at both their absolute beginning and end. These boundaries help define the syntagma as a unit in speech. However, acoustic features such as duration and intensity play a minimal

role in differentiating stressed from unstressed vowels, indicating that other factors, such as frequency variation, are more relevant for stress marking.

In English, the melodic peak of a syntagma typically occurs on the first stressed syllable, marking it as the point of highest pitch prominence. This contrasts with other languages where the melodic peak may come later in the phrase. Additionally, the primary melodic contour of English syntagmas tends to be descending, giving phrases a characteristic falling intonation. The most significant variation in the fundamental tone's frequency occurs at its upper limit, which is crucial for signaling important intonational features. The direction of tone movement in a syntagmatically stressed vowel is also closely connected to the overall melodic direction of the syntagma, meaning that if the phrase has a falling or rising intonation, the stressed vowel's tone will align with this pattern. Under syntagmatic stress, the rate of change in melodic features is higher compared to pre-stressed or post-stressed vowels, indicating that stressed vowels undergo more rapid tonal fluctuations. Duration, in this context, becomes a key acoustic marker for distinguishing between stressed and unstressed vowels, with stressed vowels typically being longer. Furthermore, dynamic features, which provide acoustic markers of percussiveness (such as increased loudness), are functionally significant both on their own and when combined with duration, enhancing the perception of stress in English vowels.

In their native language, Kazakh speakers are adept at perceiving increases in melodic features, particularly on final syllables, and when identifying stress on syntagmatically stressed vowels, they respond primarily to longer durations. In English non-finite syntagmas, Kazakh speakers generally identify word stress accurately, though they often perceive stressed syllables based on tonal shifts, indicating sensitivity to melodic variations. For this group, tonal differences between syllables serve as the primary cue for recognizing syllable stress within a syntagma.

When it comes to perception, narrative intonation in Kazakh is characterized by lower volume, a slower pace, and a low pitch, which is confirmed by physical data from intonograms. Similarly, in English, narrative intonation exhibits a calm tone, low volume, and a relatively slow tempo, with a gentle descending tone that is less pronounced than in Kazakh. Both languages share features such as reduced volume, slower speech rate, low pitch, and decreased overall intensity in narration. However, they differ in the movement of the fundamental tone: in English, it consistently descends, while in Kazakh, the tone can rise and fall within a given utterance (Ергеш, Бекманова, Шарипбай, 2019: 9).

In Kazakh, the intonation patterns for questions are characterized by average volume, a relatively fast pace, and a moderate pitch, with pitch variations moving both upward and downward throughout the utterance.

In contrast, English question intonation differs notably from its narrative counterpart. It tends to have lower volume, a slower tempo, and a moderate pitch level. The pitch contour in English questions typically follows an ascending-descending-ascending pattern, with a moderate rise in pitch. Physically, the intonation of English questions is marked by average intensity, and key pitch variations are observed at the beginning of the question, on the stressed syllable, and at the end of the sentence, reflecting both pitch frequency and vowel duration. For motivational intonation, Kazakh is characterized by increased volume, a moderate pace, a low pitch, and a consistently falling tone. Physically, this is reflected in an average duration of sounds, a narrow range of fundamental tone frequencies, low overall pitch, and moderate intensity. English motivational intonation, on the other hand, is perceived as more dynamic and emotionally expressive, with higher volume, a faster pace, the highest pitch levels, and a sharp drop in tone. This creates a stronger contrast between the two languages in how motivational speech is conveyed through intonation (Ергеш, Бекманова, Шарипбай, 2019: 15).

The comparison between Kazakh and English sentence structures reveals distinct differences in both perceived qualities and physical intonation properties. Each sentence type – whether declarative, interrogative, or exclamatory – has its own unique set of perceptual and acoustic features. These differences and commonalities in intonation patterns between Kazakh and English should be a key focus for teachers, guiding students toward mastering English intonation, which is essential for effective communication. In both Kazakh and English, specific tonal patterns help shape sentence meaning and function in communication. While individual speakers may vary in their intonation, there are recognizable intonational patterns that correspond to specific communicative goals, such as statements,

questions, or exclamations. These patterns are tied to the lexical and grammatical structure of sentences, and they serve communicative, syntactic, and stylistic purposes.

When teaching English pronunciation, focusing on the complexity of English intonation and its similarities to Kazakh intonation patterns helps address the specific challenges learners face. One common difficulty Kazakh learners encounter involves the English sound [ʃ], as in the words “sheep” or “shower”. They often replace this sound with the Kazakh [s], which is phonetically distinct. For example, the English word “sheep” may be pronounced more like “seep”, creating confusion between minimal pairs like “sheep” and “seep”. This challenge highlights the importance of focused intonation and pronunciation instruction to help students distinguish between subtle sound differences in English. Comparing the sound systems of English and Kazakh highlights the unique features of stress and intonation in each language. This comparison is valuable for enhancing English accent and improving speaking skills.

Experimental data reveal the intonational characteristics of various sentence types in Kazakh and Russian, allowing for the identification of both similarities and specific differences. In both languages, communicative sentence types are conveyed through intonation as well as lexical-grammatical and formal-grammatical means.

However, no other techniques can fully substitute for the role of intonation in expressing the communicative purpose, emotional tone, and volitional aspects of a sentence. Intonation remains crucial in communication, often overlaying the syntactic structure with its dynamic and consistent patterns. Recognizing the differences and similarities in intonation between Kazakh and English is vital for teachers, as it aids students in mastering English intonation, an essential element of effective communication. The main component of prosody in any language, as is known, is stress, which in English is typically located closer to the beginning of the word, whereas in Kazakh it falls on the final syllable. Since stress in both languages falls on the vowel of the syllable in question. We have characterized the English vowels that have some similarities with the vowels of the Kazakh language (Table 1).

Table 1 – Analogues of vowels in Kazakh and English

Кесте 1 – Қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі дауысты дыбыстардың аналогтері

Таблица 1 – Аналоги гласных в казахском и английском языках

<i>Sound</i>	<i>Kazakh</i>	<i>English</i>
[ai] – ай	шай (tea), май (oil), ай (moon)	buy, my, fly, try, guy
[ei] – ей	бейне (image)	take, case, face
[ɔɪ] – ой	бой (growth), сой (cut)	boy, boil, spoil
[au] – ай	дай (dispute), дай (healthy)	now, brown, how, towel

The above description of the specifics of the articulation of vowels allows us to identify the most important differences in pronunciation production between the articulatory foundations of the Kazakh and English languages in the field.

Some Kazakh vowels, such as (ʏ) and (y), do not have direct counterparts in English, which means they typically do not affect the assimilation of English vowels. These vowels are distinctive to the Kazakh language. The sounds (ʏ) and (y) are short, unfinished, labial, narrow, and high-pitched. For the sound (ʏ), the tongue is positioned similarly to when producing the sound (ы), but the lips are rounded and protruded forward, and the mouth opening is wider than for (y). The primary difference between (ʏ) and (y) is hardness and softness: (ʏ) is a hard, back-row vowel, while (y) is a soft, front-row vowel. This distinction is illustrated by examples such as ʏн (flour) versus yн (voice), and тʏп (stand) versus yнн (fly) and yнн (three). These vowels predominantly occur in the first syllable of words.

The Kazakh vowels mentioned differ from English diphthongs in that they are perceived as two distinct sounds, whereas English diphthongs feature a clear primary vowel sound followed by a glide towards the secondary sound. A key distinction is that Kazakh vowels can be easily split into two syllables and separated by morphological boundaries. In contrast, English diphthongs are not divided

into two syllables; they are pronounced as a single unit with emphasis on the core sound. Each English diphthong has a weak, fading ending where the second element is a brief, sliding sound. This secondary sound may not match the isolated vowel sound in Kazakh. While the transcription of the second element of an English diphthong represents the complete vowel formation, it primarily indicates the movement of the speech organs towards this vowel rather than a distinct sound.

Conclusion

In this article, prosody is explored as a key element of spoken language, serving as a tool for structuring and organizing discourse, determining its communicative function, and conveying emotional and expressive subtleties. It plays a vital role throughout the text by segmenting it into meaningful units and creating connections between phrases. Syntagmatic segmentation is based on the relationships between intonation, meaning, and syntax, which can change depending on context, situation, or the reader's interpretation. The syntagm acts as a universal unit where prosodic contrasts of intonational elements are realized. Experimental data from both English and Kazakh languages show a universal set of prosodic features – such as fundamental frequency, duration, and intensity – that distinguish utterances according to their communicative purpose. For example, an increase in intensity typically corresponds with a rise in fundamental frequency, as both are regulated by the same physiological process – higher subglottal pressure. Therefore, prosodic characteristics in Kazakh and English differ in both perceptual qualities and physical attributes. Understanding the common and unique prosodic features of these languages will aid Kazakh speakers in developing proficiency in spoken English.

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Information about the article/ Мақала туралы ақпарат / Информация о статье.

Entered the editorial office / Редакцияға түсті / Поступила в редакцию: 11.10.2024.

Accepted for publication / Жариялауға қабылданды / Принята к публикации: 23.12.2024.

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