

## IMPORTANCE OF VOICE IN EXPRESSIVE READING

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### ABSTRACT

The article deals with the importance of the voice in the art of expressive reading, voice path, voice types and timbre, the rise and fall of the voice during speech, voice changes in prose or poetry. information about the need to pay special attention to runes, dramatic scenes related to the mental state of the heroes of the work, and the need to read aloud.

**Keywords:** Speech, expressive reading, voice, pace, speaking, volume, tone, work, character, poetic, prose, dramatic scene

### INTRODUCTION

The importance of voice in the art of expressive reading is immeasurable. Both voice and speech are divine gifts given to man by the Creator. Therefore, the pleasantness or unpleasantness of a sound is a phenomenon beyond our control. But it is up to a person to put the voice in its place, shape it and own it. Forming the voice means training the voice through regular exercises through special exercises.

Voice is a product of the human higher nervous system, and its source is the vocal chords located in the throat. These tendons consist of very mobile, sensitive mucous membranes. The vocal cords are located horizontally in relation to the human body and consist of two hemispheres. The arcuate part of these hemispheres is attached to the walls of the pharynx, and the center is open along its length.

With a certain signal of the higher nervous system, the vocal cords vibrate, stretch, contract, perform a complex of extremely elegant movements, resulting in sound. The sound that bounces off different reflectors before exiting is called **sound**.

**Voice path.** The space through which sound is emitted, consisting of fibers, is called the vocal tract. The vocal tract consists of the upper part of the larynx, the oral cavity and the nasal cavity. A clean, healthy vocal tract ensures that the voice is melodious, sonorous and impressive.

**Returners. Resonators** are solid parts of the human body, which are also called resonators. The bones of the human body include the teeth, jaw, cartilage of the jaw, nasal bones, skull, chest bones, and shoulder blades. The sound in the tendons passes through the vocal tract, and as a result of hitting these hard objects during the passage, it acquires resonance and different tones.

**Voice types and timbre.** The human voice is divided into several types depending on its high-low, thick-thin. For example, in terms of type, men's voices are divided into tenor (high and thin), baritone (medium) and bass (low and thick), while women's voices are divided into soprano (medium) and alto (low and no on) is divided into notes. The phrases "the timbre of the

voice is beautiful" and "the timbre is ugly" are actually an assessment of the quality of a certain person's voice.

**Modulation.** The rise and fall of the voice during speech is called **modulation**. Voice modulation is very important in the art of speech performance. Because a monotonous voice with the same tone is boring, a voice rich in modulation pleases the listener with its melodiousness. The voice of a person who begins to master the art of expressive reading should be naturally sonorous, pleasant and healthy. Nothing, perhaps, has the power of a voice to evoke feelings of joy or sadness in a person, to stir and stir his heart.

A meaningful poem recited by a master of words through vocalizations involuntarily touches the human heartstrings, or a song performed in a charming voice evokes pleasant emotions in the listener.

Myths and legends have been created among the people about the effect of a pleasant voice not only on human emotions, but also on other creatures. According to ancient traditions, Prophet Dawood had the most attractive voice in the world. When that person recited the verses of the Psalms, even the birds in the sky circled over the Prophet's head and could not fly away because of their voices.

In "Qissai Rabguzi" there is such a story: "There is a custom in the region of Rum, they bring newly married brides and make them cry if they don't make a noise." The people are pleased with their voices and pass by themselves - they are attached to the marrow. Indeed, there is magic and charm in a beautiful voice, which is considered a human ornament.

It is necessary to have such a charm in the voice of people engaged in speech performance, especially teachers. Characteristics such as loudness, wide range, durability, variability, and stability against external noise are the characteristics that ensure the attractiveness and impact of sound.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, one of the famous orators of the ancient world, says this about the tone of voice and its effect on human emotions: let him speak; a low voice gives it weight, a trembling voice a soothing power. The nature of the voice, which achieves such colorful and delicious perfection in taronas with the help of only three: low, high and changing tones, is really strange" [2; 356]. In another place, Cicero compares the human voice to the strings of a musical instrument: "...the human voice is tuned like strings that respond (sound) to each touch, high or low, fast or slow, hard or slow, not to mention the intermediate sounds of each type; each type, in turn, has different tones of sound - soft or rough, crushed or full, extended or distant, muffled or sharp, soaring or rising sounds. And none of these colors can be managed without knowledge and sense of standards" [2; 320-321].

However, since the human voice is like musical strings, it takes knowledge and constant practice to set the strings in motion and learn how to make them sound meaningful. In fact, exercises that develop the voice, breathing, body movements, and finally the language will greatly help everyone to develop their vocal abilities. For this, it is necessary to read aloud more works of fiction, not only to read, but to read them again and again. In particular, it is necessary to pay special attention to places related to voice changes in prose or poetic works, to dramatic scenes related to the mental state of the heroes of the work, and to read aloud.

For example: In the work, the hero's anger and passion are expressed (read) with a passionate, violent, sometimes hoarse voice.

For example, let's read the following excerpt from the novel "Treasure of Ulugbek" by Odil Yakubov:

- Why doesn't the earth swallow a rrazil xxunrez like you who raised a sword to his qibla? Why doesn't the sky fall on your head? - Abdul'aziz came closer with a bald head and cold eyes. Abdullatif raised his sword while leaning against the wall, but Abdul'aziz did not stop, he was still coming closer with his chin trembling and his teeth chattering, "Mmehribon, my pervert!... What have you done, cursed ppadarkush?..." Abdul'aziz's eyes The tears that fell from his eyes washed his pale, blackened face like a flood and poured into his uncombed beard.

Fear is expressed by a crushed, confused and sad voice.

Salahuddin the jeweler's heart pounded: "Pirim," he said with a trembling voice. - Last night, the cops came to Koksaroydin and took away my only child... Maulana Muhyiddin. He didn't come back, my old man... An inexplicable laugh came to Hazrat's lips. - If he doesn't come back... maybe your descendants have fallen in love with Maulana Muhyiddin Prince?... - Pirim... - Innocent Lord... you will forgive the sins of the disobedient servant, Pirim!

Courage is performed in an angry voice that expresses tension, determination, intensity and brutality.

Ali Kushchi grabbed him by the wrists and squeezed him tightly with his paws.

- Hold your hand, prince! - he said panting. - If you want, you can take out your sword and throw it away, if you want, you can rot in your prison! But you got your hand on it!

He tore the prince's hands from his collar and pushed him from his chest. Mirza Abdullatif staggered to the throne, tripped on the stairs and caught hold of the golden chair. He couldn't understand what happened, he hesitated for a moment, then he said as loud as he could: "Sarayban!" Amir Jondor! Who is there! he shouted.

The parts expressing the **feeling of joy** in the work are read in an open, soft, delicate, happy and light voice.

Qalandar does not have time to open his eyes, he smiles to himself:

- Those who have told me that there will be incomparable hurlikas in Ravzai Rizvan. If there is, there is. And if you give the poor your incomparable paradise, then I would not look at your indescribable joys.

- Why? Bonu laughed.

- What do you ask? Poor, I would leave all the angels and angels and pray for you alone from God.

**Depression** is performed in a low, muffled and unpleasant, harsh voice.

Mirza Ulugbek closed his eyes and took a slow breath, the wrinkles on his forehead thickened, and a piece of sadness was reflected on his pale face. - No! - Mirzo Ulugbek slowly shook his head. - Ali Kushchi should hide. They searched for him. And but... books rule? I need to know that. Until... I'm going to a foreign country. Whether I will be lucky enough to return to my country or not - only the Most High knows, dervish...

So, the change of voice is closely related to the events of the work, the character and mental state of the characters. In the process of expressive reading, it is advisable to raise the voice gradually, because it is rude to start reading aloud. It is useful to raise the volume gradually



when performing, as this will increase the volume. But there should be a limit in raising the voice that does not reach the point of shouting. The well-known linguist Hasanboy Jamolkhanov writes about voice inflections in speech and its importance in speech: "High-low waves of voice (tone) in speech create melodic, and melodic defines types of speech according to the purpose of expression or emotionality, syntagms, introduction words or introductions are an important tool in expressing sentences. It should be noted that the vibrational frequency interacts with other acoustic means in speech (accent, intonation, timbre, tempo, etc.) It is used to compose the sounds of the verses" [3; 80-81]. Therefore, the correct use of voice capabilities is of inestimable importance in expressive reading.

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