

PHONETIC STYLISTICS

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Abstract: Stylistics is (Greek: stylos - writing, writing stick).

means, stylistic methodology is a study of language styles of linguistics, which studies the essence and peculiarities of the functional folding of the language from the point of view of synchrony and diachrony at the lexical-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word formation and syntactic levels, the literary language in different linguistic situations, the variety of written literature - a network describing norms and methods of application in different types and genres, in different spheres of social life. In S., the semantic and expressive nuances of parallel synonymous language expressions, interrelated variants of linguistic units are studied. In such options, it was possible to choose the one necessary for a specific speech situation.

Key words: Artistic speech, poetic speech, poetic speech, word formation, creative style, stylistics, linguistics, literary studies, language and speech, occasionalism, individualism.

INTRODUCTION

As a linguistic science, phonosylistics is not new, it has deep roots and a long history in linguistics, because it is aimed at understanding the laws and principles of the connection between sound and meaning, perhaps the main task of language theory. Their combination in speech activity - the sound "construction" of speech as a way of acquiring meaning and meaning, as a "sound" phenomenon, to some extent "musical".

Like language units of any other level, phonetic level units can be considered as the subject of selection and combination, and therefore they can be the object of stylistics, a science that studies the principles, mechanisms, goals and results of speech selection.

The importance of choosing sound units in the process of speech formation and the degree of independence is often considered to be almost insignificant compared to the importance of the choice of units at other, higher levels of language. However, such a representation develops, first of all, when there is a "horizontal" consideration of the role of elements of individual levels of language, an attempt to isolate. Stylistics, G.O. Vinokura, "studies the language at the same time along the whole part of its structure, that is, along the sounds, forms, signs and their parts."

As a linguistic discipline, phonosylistics is not new, it has deep roots and a long history in linguistics, because it seeks to understand the laws of connection

between sound and meaning, perhaps the main task of language theory. The founder of stylistics was ancient rhetoric.

Torsuev, G. P. Problems of the phonetic structure of the word / G. P. Torsuev. - M.; L.: USSR, 1962.

Rhetoric was originally interpreted as the science of speaking. According to Aristotle, the creator of rhetoric is Empedocles, a philosopher who lived in the VI-V centuries. BC. History of formation of stylistics in Russia. The concept of stylistics and style is closely related to the communicative point of view of language, as well as the problem of its use and activity. The history of the style of the Russian language begins with the development of Russian rhetoric. The forerunners of modern stylistics were ancient and medieval poetics and, to a greater extent, rhetoric. Poetics means the science of poetry. Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the functioning of sound units within the literary language in accordance with their functional classification in different conditions of linguistic communication. Vinogradov and his contribution to the development of stylistics. Vinogradov's works are not only an in-depth study of the canonical branches of linguistics, but also an expansion of research boundaries. Violations in the field of styles. The concepts of style and stylistics have long been used in the science of philology, but the scientific discipline begins to take shape in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century. The definition of style is very diverse: "the historically established totality of the figurative system. speech etiquette and stylistic problems. Stylistics in the use of speech etiquette units the differences are mainly related to different functional styles of speech is determined. In fact, each functional style has its own rules of etiquette. Types of style. Practical stylistics (stylistics of language resources). A branch of linguistics that studies the functioning of language units and categories of all levels in the literary language in typical speech situations, in various semantic ... contexts. Norms of Russian language stylistics. Stylistic norms are historically formed and, at the same time, naturally recognized realizations due to the stylistic possibilities, meanings and purposes of colors inherent in the language ...

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Another set of problems developed in phonostylistics is described as follows: "studying changes in the intonation structure of a sentence depending on the emotional and modal meanings conveyed, etc. Such research of the intonation structure implies the following. the final goal, emotional or modal - the selection of specific features, as well as description of the most typical acoustic parameters for the studied type of speech" . In the study of phonetic styles, two levels are usually distinguished:

- segmental - study of phonetic features of speech sounds and their combinations (based on microsegmentation of sound texts);
- suprasegmental - study of melodic identity, dynamics, tempo, pause, rhythm, accentuation (based on macrosegmentation of sound texts).

The stylistic spectrum of phono-stylistically analyzed texts is very diverse. This includes journalistic, scientific, public speaking, artistic, business, neutral and others. make sound speech.

In our work, the following are considered as the main divisions of the sound text: a) rhythmic structure (RS), understood as a minimal group of syllables united by the presence of one central accent. (The term "rhythmic structure" (as opposed to the related term "phonetic word") emphasizes that a given unit belongs to a system of rhythmic units and represents it as a systemically organized complex of sounds and syllables. b) syntagma, "a phonetic unit representing a single semantic unity in the speech-thought process." Many phoneticians point out. Syntagma is a semantic and formal plan at the same time

is a unit, and the ability to create an intonation-semantic unit is considered one of its main features.

CONCLUSION

In short, from the point of view of phonostylistics, phonetic processes and phenomena are studied from the point of view of their stylistic specificity, that is, taking into account the factors that determine the general extralinguistic picture of the communication act itself and affect the distribution and operation of phonetics. units of speech. The scope of phonostylistics problems is very wide. There are different approaches to studying phono-stylistic features of audio text. One of the approaches is presented in the works of linguists who focused on developing a typology of speech, classifying phonetic styles and finding their intonation correlation, as well as analyzing various phono-stylistic features. types of communicative direction of speech and sound text. In other words, the scope of this approach is primarily related to the development of suprasegmental phonostylistics problems.

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