

On phonetics, phonostylistics and phonetic means

D. Sh. Islomov

BuxDU doctoral students

Annotation: This article discusses phonetics, phonostylistics, phonetic devices, their constituent speech sounds, including accents, tones, and the phonetic means of stylistics and their types.

Keywords: phonology, phonetic effect, stylistics, phonostylistics, phoneme, phonology, articulation, phonetic phenomena, sound exchange, phonetic means, speech sounds, accents, melodies, scientific communication, phonemes, lexical accents, syllable.

It is known that in the process of rapid development and integration of science around the world, the common points of the people of Uzbekistan and the world, as well as research on the language, phonetics, phonology and phonostylistics of the people of the world are of particular importance.

It should be noted that until a certain period of development of linguistics, speech sounds were studied in the department of phonetics, but in the next stage of development of this field, as the scope of research expanded, new fields such as phonology and phonostylistics began to emerge.

As phonetic research becomes more and more widely studied, the object, purpose, and tasks of observation in these fields are becoming more and more defined. In the system of linguistics, both phonetics and phonostylistics operate as separate branches with their own goals and objectives. That the object of research is speech sounds.

It should be noted that phonetics studies not only the sounds of nature, but also the sounds of speech that have a social value, formed in the human speech apparatus. Other sounds in nature are studied by the acoustics department of physics. The purpose of phonetics is to study the acoustic, anatomical-physiological and functional basis of phonetic units and to determine their role in the mechanism of language. Phonetics is based on acoustics in the study of the auditory side of sounds, and physiology in the study of the pronunciation, pronunciation, and formation of sounds.

Phonostylistics emerged at the intersection of phonetics, phonology, and stylistics as a product of the development of linguistics in recent years. "Phonostylistics is the study of the stylistic features of phonetic and phonological units, including accents, in a text. It's part of the stylistics. "

Phonostylistics is also a branch of linguistics that studies the pronunciation of language units and the laws of their operation in different areas and situations of communication. He studies the laws of operation of the phonetic means of language in relation to the content of the sound form, its features related to the stylistic structure of the language. The sound form of a text is often very meaningful, semantically complete, and stylistically significant. For example, different types of speech culture have phonetic features of oral speech; spoken pronunciation in oral literature, media speech, and so on. It also explores the phonetic organization of speech, especially the poetic or textual content and the interrelationships of its sounds.

Phonostylistics, as a product of the development of linguistics in recent years, appeared at the intersection of phonetics, phonology and stylistics, and phonetic means serve to separate and delineate the meanings of words. Such means include speech sounds, accents, intonation.

There are two types of stylistic devices:

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1. Author-specific tools.
2. Specific means of execution.

Author's phonetic devices include rhythm, weight, rhyme, alliteration, assonance, and other pronunciation. Types of performance include intonation, pauses, phrases, and logical accents, emotional expressions, and complete and incomplete pronunciations.”

Phonetic devices are the means of distinguishing and limiting the meanings of words. These include speech sounds, accents, and melodies. Speech sounds do not express meaning, but any word is formed by speech sounds. The phonemes serve to differentiate the meanings of words have been discussed above. All words and grammatical forms in a dictionary are formed by the order of these phonemes. In some cases, lexical stress can be a phonetic tool in distinguishing the semantic and grammatical forms of similar (homonymous) words. Tone can be a phonetic tool in distinguishing the purpose of a sentence.

It should be noted that while phonetic devices include speech sounds, accents, intonation, speech sounds are units that a person pronounces and cannot be divided into other parts, and a person who participates in the formation of sounds a. They are members of speech and are involved in the production of speech sounds. When speech sounds are made, the air that comes out of the lungs passes through the airways to the throat, then to the mouth or nasal cavity.

Speech sounds are of two types: vowel sounds and consonant sounds. These are as follows:

1. In the formation of vocal sounds, the air coming out of the lungs passes through the oral cavity without any obstruction, and in the formation of consonant sounds, the air coming out of the lungs in the oral cavity is different and encounters obstacles as well as results in noise;
2. vowels can be pronounced long, but consonants cannot be pronounced long;
3. In the pronunciation of vowels, the vocal cords inevitably vibrate, and in the pronunciation of consonants, the vocal cords may or may not vibrate (in the vocal and sonorous), but not in the vocal cords.

All phonetic and lexical-grammatical means serve in the sound formation of speech. Of particular importance is the intonation of phonetic devices.

An accent is when one of the syllables or parts of a sentence is pronounced with a longer (stronger) sound or tone than the others. An accented syllable is an accented syllable, and the accent is usually a vowel sound.

Melody (Persian - sound, melody, melody) - the smallest piece of melody, intonation as a means of musical expression. The melody is formed by the logical connection of several sounds, and corresponds to the poetic element in vocal music. The tones combine to form larger structures - melody sentences. The melody is used in the main (most distinctive) structure of the melody and in other senses, and in the Indians "ohangit" is used as a general expression of music, and in the Persian-speaking peoples "ohangsoz" - composer.

All words and grammatical forms in the dictionary are formed by the sequential arrangement of these phonemes. In some cases, stress (lexical stress) can also be a phonetic tool in distinguishing the meaning and grammatical forms of similar (homonymous) words.

In short, language and speech are interdependent, non-existent, dialectical categories. Language generalization: it is a set of classes based on the common features of the units given to our senses. And speech is the material form of language, the form of realization. All phonetic and lexical-

grammatical means serve in the sound formation of speech. As with all levels of language, phonetic devices have stylistic features.

Phonetics and phonology are inextricably linked and reflect the dialectic of generality and specificity. Phonostylistics is also a branch of linguistics that studies the pronunciation of language units and the laws of their operation in different areas and situations of communication. In addition, phonetics in linguistics is closely related and consistent with such branches of linguistics as lexicology, morphology, syntax.

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