Prosodic Means that Affects the Realization of Simple Speech Patterns

Yuldashova Nilufar Ergashevna,
Karshi State University
Associate Professor of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics,
candidate of philological sciences (nilu.75@mail.ru).

Mavlanova Nargiza Turayevna
Karshi State University
Romano-Germanic philology
Teacher of the Department of Linguistics

Abstract: The article deals with prosodic factors affecting the realization of simple sentence patterns in the Uzbek language.

Keywords: accentuation, tone, linguistic factor, simple sentence, clause, linguistic syntactic pattern.

Any level units in the language occur differently in the speech process and perform certain tasks. In particular, lexical units, in addition to naming existing things and events, also perform the function of influencing the speaker. Phonemes, which are considered as a unit of phonetic level, perform emotional-expressive and appellative functions in addition to their main function of distinguishing meaning. "Additional" meanings in such units make the speech impressive and enliven it. Any "extra" meaning does not happen by accident. It emerges based on certain principles. One of the most important tasks facing linguists is to reveal the connotative meaning in phonetic means and the reasons for its appearance, to show the importance of the connotative meaning in speech styles. Because the research scope of phonetic methodological tools is extremely wide. "For this reason, it is necessary to express the connotative meaning in phonetic means, to determine the functional styles of speech, their articulatory-acoustic and prosodic features, to study them on a comparative level in the form of different languages, to determine the pronunciation styles related to orthoepy, i.e., the different forms of pronunciation in different conditions, and to determine the stylistic function of these phenomena. is important"[1].

A sentence is primarily characterized by the fact that it is a syntactically complete device. This is determined by the relatively completeness of the thought expressed through it [2]. Linguists

---

[1] Миртожиев М. Товушлардаги маъно.-Т.: "Ўқитувчи". 1982. 24-Б.

[2] Сайфуллаева Р. Р., Менглиев Б. Р., Боқиева Г.Ҳ., Қурбонова М. М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили –Тошкент – 2009.

R. Saifullaeva, B. Mengliev, M. Murbonova, M. Abuzalovas emphasize that one of the important signs of a spoken sentence is its complete tone, and that the intellectual and syntactic completeness of the sentence requires completeness and integrity in terms of tone, and they say that the completed tone indicates the completeness of the thought and syntactic construction[3].

The main information of the sentence is expressed through words, and in the sentence, the words enter into syntactic communication using various means. Linguist scientist B. Orinboev classifies these means as follows:

1. Formal-grammatical means. In the expression of syntactic relations, word-changing affixes are mainly involved. In the expressions of syntactic relations, formal means are used as modifiers: possessive, conjunctions affixes and indicative (person number) affixes.

For example: *Mening Vatanim (kelishik va egalik), vatanimni sevaman(kelishnk va shaxs-son).*

Possessive affixes indicate belonging and indicate to whom or what the subject belongs to: *mening kitobim.*

Conjunctions indicate the relationship between an action and an object: *kitobni o'qimoq.*

Qualifiers indicate the relationship between the subject and its action or the subject and its sign, express meanings such as person-number, time: *men talabaman.*

2. Lexical-grammatical means. These include auxiliary words, linking words, particles, bindings. They are used together with independent words, and the syntax between words. Qualifiers indicate the relationship between the subject and its action or the subject and its sign, and express meanings such as person-number, tense : *xalq bilan yashamoq, maktab uchun olmoq; Meni kutgil va men qaytarman; keldi-da ketdi, men o'qituvchi bo'laman.*

3. Word order. It is necessary to pay attention to two situations:

a) although the change in order shows certain stylistic differences,does not cause a grammatical change: *chamanda gul ochilibdi – gul chamanda ochilibdi – ochilibdi gul chamanda.*

b) if the compound is formed without morphological indicators, a new device with a different meaning appears with a change of word order: *mehribon ona – ona mehribon. Qizargan olma – olma qizargan. Yaxshi bola gapirdi-bola yaxshi gapirdi.*

4. Intonation. The concept of intonation includes phenomena such as rise, fall, fall, break, stop, start again, fading, as well as stress, pause, rhythmicity, melody.

Intonation plays an important role in the separation of simple and compound sentences, sentence fragments, and the formation of compound sentence types: *Men borsam, sen ketibsan (adverbial clauses of time). Men bordim-sen ketibsan (clauses without conjunctions). Opam mukofotlandi (declarative sentence). Opam mukofotlandi?* (interrogative sentence)[4]**.**

First of all, intonation plays an important role as an accentuating factor affecting the realization of simple sentence patterns. Intonation is a universal characteristic of a sentence, it is a

---

[3] Сайфуллаева Р. Р., Менглиев Б. Р., Боқиева Г.Ҳ., Қурбонова М. М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили –Тошкент – 2009.

[4] Ўринбоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили ўуз бирикмаси ва содда гап синтаксисидан лекциялар. Самарканд, 1990, 8-13-бетлар.

means of expressing the communicative center of a sentence in almost all languages[5]. Intonation is a comprehensive system that combines a number of prosodic tools and is a factor that indicates the extent to which the sentence is informatively loaded, determines the speaker's communicative purpose, mood, message content and attitude towards the listener. The emotional state of the speaker is known through intonation. As D. Kristall noted: "Intonation is not only a sound level and contour, but also a system consisting of various prosodic features, such as voice tone, rhythm, accent, speech tempo, height, pause, timbre"[6].

In speech, tone, that is, intonation, performs various tasks. In particular, it shows the type of the sentence, as well as the connection between the components of the sentence, its modality, and its emotional color. Also, intonation expresses additional-adjacent meanings, such as comparison-comparison, counting, contrast.

The role of tone in the speech process is studied by the linguist-scientist

L.A. Kanter in a special monographic manner and on the basis of the materials of the English and Russian languages, he makes a comparative and systematic phonostylistic analysis[7].

Intonation in the Uzbek language has only been briefly discussed in some researches related to syntax. Therefore, the experimental study of intonation possibilities that express different meaning colors of thought is one of the current issues. For the first time in the Uzbek language, Prof. A. Gulomov presents his valuable views on the issues of intonation, its composition and functions, as well as its relationship with syntax in his scientific works. According to the famous scientist, intonation is one of the necessary signs of speech. In fact, intonation is a necessary phonetic sign of a phrase. When a phrase is divided into parts, it can correspond to one or more sentences. A sentence is a unit of syntax and is not directly related to intonation, but is considered in relation to a phrase and a sentence.

A.Gulomov attaches great importance to the phonological function of intonation and writes about it as follows: «Intonation expresses the syntactic division of words in a group, how the elements are connected. When there is an intonation change in a group, it usually indicates a different syntactic division, content. For example: 1)*katta mevali / daraxt (mevasi katta) — 2) katta / mevali daraxt (daraxt katta*)»[8]. At this point, it should be emphasized that this situation also occurs in simple sentences.

Also, the scientist emphasizes that intonation with the combination of "otherness of content" performs a phonological function, in particular, it serves semantic division with the help of emphasis in the combination, and using the term "syntactic phonetics" in linguistics, the components of intonation include the change of speech melody, rhythmicity, emphasis, pauses (short and complete), introduces speech tempo[9].

In many works, intonation is considered as an auxiliary tool of language and it is emphasized that it is related to the content and structure of speech. Therefore, the division of speech into parts

---

[5] Sanghoun S. Modeling information structure in a cross-linguistic perspective (Topics at the Grammar-Discourse Interface 1). Berlin: Language Science Press, 2017. P 46.

[6] Crystal D. "Prosodic features and linguistic theory". The English tone of voice: essays in intonation, prosody and paralanguage. Edward Arnold, 1975. Pp 21-2.

[7] Кантер Л.А.Системный анализ речевой интонации.-М.:1988. С. 92-114 1 18А.А.Ҳайдаров "Ўзбек тили фоностилистикаси"Бухоро-2006, 31-бет. 41

[8] Ғуломов А.Ғ.Асқарова М.А.Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Т.,1961.20-бет.

[9] Ғуломов А.Ғ.Асқарова М.А.Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Т.,1961. 33 -бет.

is based on grammatical - mental and intonation aspects. "Intonation itself does not have an intellectual content: it exists through the speech,"[10] and it forms the speech phonetically, and grammatically shows intellectual completeness.

A. Gulomov shows the incomparable role of tone in expressing emotions along with predicativeness and distinguishes the following types of intonation:

1. Affirmative and negative intonation.
2. Message intonation.
3. Command intonation.
4. Interrogative intonation
5. Counting intonation.
6. Intonation of urge

When the scientist thinks about the accent tone: "A word in the function of an accent has a consonant" intonation. It is usually similar to the possessive in the main agreement form, but the consonant intonation, among other features, indicates that it is different from the possessive.

The inflection sometimes has its own special form, in which case the inflection is accompanied by forms such as -u, -yu, -ov, -ev, or the vowel in its last syllable is lengthened: There are two cases: this vowel often changes - it becomes another vowel[11]...

For example: 1. *Salima-yu, onam chaqiryaptilar.*

2. Ma'rifat-u, bolang uyg'ondi, tez kel.

A. Gulomov also expressed interesting thoughts about the stylistic function of intonation. In his opinion, intonation expresses different mental states and emotions. When showing emotionality with the help of intonation, when defining the type of the sentence according to the purpose, sometimes the word in the sentence moves to another word group: *Talabalar qancha (interrogative pronoun) —, talabalar qancha! (adverb of quantity).* The famous scientist A. Gulomov also showed other aspects of expressing emotionality (such as lengthening the vowel, repeating the consonant, repeating the word). In general, intonation has been thoroughly studied by Prof. A.Gulomov, and its complex, inextricable connection not only with phonetics, but also with grammar (especially syntax) and stylistics has been confirmed by comprehensive examples.

In her book "English Intonation", E.A.Antipova provides detailed information on intonation, the falling and rising properties of pitch, and notes that intonation serves two functions in the speech process.:

1. Dividing the flow of speech into meaningful parts and expressing content on this basis
2. Expression of emotional tone in speech[12].

It is worth saying that, as mentioned above, by dividing the speech flow into meaningful parts, the difference of other speech events, including words and phrases, from the sentence is determined. It can be said that words and phrases differ from sentences in that they have an incomplete tone.

For example: the form is the same *1. O'qigan talaba. 2. O'qigan – talaba.* the first of the units is a phrase, and the second is a sentence. These derivatives differ by tone, and the first one is

---

[10] Ғуломов А.Ғ.Асқарова М.А.Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Т.,1961. 34 -бет..

[11] Ғуломов А.Ғ.Асқарова М.А.Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Т.,1961. 33-бет

[12] АнтиповаЕ.А. "English Intonation"-М.:1974

a definite-definite phrase with an incomplete tone. In this case, the definite is said with a rising tone, meaning an unfinished thought.

These derivatives differ by tone, and the first one is a definite-definite phrase with an incomplete tone. In this case, the definite is said with a rising tone, meaning an unfinished thought.

Also, *O'qigan - talaba* has the meaning of a cut-off form, which is known in speech through the accentuating factor, that is, through the tone, and expresses a complete thought, forming a simple sentence. As our linguists-scientists have noted, a word or combination has completeness in terms of thought, syntax and tone, and can become a sentence[13]. Also, intonation not only indicates the formation and completion of the sentence, but also plays an important role in determining the types of sentences according to the purpose of expression: declarative, interrogative, command and request   sentences.
Forexample:

Dars...

Dars.

Dars!

Dars?

Dars!?

It seems that only the tone of speech shows whether a word is a noun or a sentence. Just as a word or SB as a noun unit is distinguished from a sentence by tone in speech, tone, together with other factors, is used to distinguish types of sentences. For example, *Jonim!* . Only the tone shows that his speech is emotional. *Voy, jonim!* and in speech, the lexical (*voy*) and phonetic (tone) factors cooperate. When determining the types of speech according to the purpose of expression (statement, question, command), types according to the expression of emotions, lexical and morphological factors may or may not be involved, but the phonetic factor must be present.[14]

As mentioned, it is possible to determine the meaning (semantic) aspect of language units through stress and intonation. In particular, intonation (tone) and stress are of great importance in differentiating the content, form and function of sentences.

The analysis of the above sentences shows that the different emotions of the speaker are expressed by the change of intonation, that is, the sentences are separated from each other and the speaker shows his attitude towards the thought he said. "Intonations not only refers to formation and completion of sentence, but also it plays important role in determining types of sentences according to the purpose of expression"[15].

A pause, which is considered an element of intonation, is a non-verbal supersegmental element that helps determine the grammatical status and content of the elements in the sentence. It is a stop, a break in the speech chain.

[13]Сайфуллаева Р. Р., Менглиев Б. Р., Боқиева Г.Ҳ., Қурбонова М. М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили –Тошкент – 2009.

[14]Сайфуллаева Р. Р., Менглиев Б. Р., Боқиева Г.Ҳ., Қурбонова М. М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили –Тошкент – 2009,

[15] Нилуфар ЮЛДОШЕВА. Содда гап қолиплари воқеланишига таъсир қилувчи акцентуатив омиллар. O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti xabarlari, 2022, [1/3] ISSN 2181-7324, 305-б.

A pause is a component of intonation, (Greek: pauses- to take a break, to stop) - it means a sound stop, a break in the flow of speech[16]. In the pause, a number of additional meanings are expressed, such as attracting the listener's attention, allusion, sarcasm. The linguistic function of a pause is, first of all, to separate syntagms in a sentence, and secondly, to influence the content of the sentence, to emphasize a certain part in oral and written speech. Because our speech does not consist of one continuous flow, but is divided according to the integrity of the content. This division occurs due to the articulatory-physiological need. The language skillfully uses this unit, that is, the pause, to serve the content of the speech. A pause is often at the end of a sentence. But there are pauses that can appear in different places of the sentence depending on the intonation of the sentence. Such pauses are usually marked by a rise or fall of the voice.

According to the character of the intonation, pauses can be indicative, interrogative, or exclamatory. This is its syntactic function that determines the content of the sentence. In addition, the pause also serves a stylistic function. A pause is, first of all, an event that acoustically indicates the end of a sound, and physiologically indicates the cessation of articulation. A pause separates one syntactic unit from another and at the same time represents an emotional-expressive color. A pause in speech reflects different situations. When pronouncing words sometimes in syllables, the pause also has an important phonostylistic value.

In speech, a pause reflects different situations and it is determined by emphasis.

Various definitions of stress are found in studies. Daniel Jones defines accent as «the degree of force involved in the pronunciation of a sound or syllable»[17], while Abercrombie says «the degree of breath tension»[18]. David Crystal evaluates the pitch as the main indicator of accent.

The phonological significance of the accent in the Uzbek language was discussed by prof. A.G'.Gulamov was the first to point.

Accents play an important role in the organization of the chain of the speech process at different levels of the language. Accent is also studied in the accentology branch of phonetics. *Accentology* (lat. accentus-accent, greek. logos-word, doctrine) is a branch of phonetics that studies the accent (the nature, type, function, etc.) of the accent. The function of the accent is to serve as a differential sign that indicates the prosodic difference from each other. Accents play an important role in the organization of the chain of the speech process at different levels of the language. Accent is also studied in the accentology branch of phonetics. Accentology (lat. accentus-accent, Greek. logos-word, doctrine) is a branch of phonetics that studies the accent (the nature, type, function, etc.) of the accent. The function of the accent is to serve as a differential sign that indicates the prosodic difference from each other.

Prosodic factors are intonation, pause and stress super segmental units, which not only form types of simple sentences according to the purpose of expression, but also take part in forming types of simple sentences according to the relation of form and meaning, which have been left out of the research source so far. In particular, their incorrect use in the process of speech activity causes syntactic ambiguities and causes the occurrence of syntactic homonyms. *The phenomenon of homonymy is widely observed not only at the lexical and morphological level of the language,*

---

[16] Ҳайдаров А. "Ўзбек тили фоностилистикаси"Бухоро-2006, 31-бет. 41

[17] Jones D. An outline of English phonetics. Cambridge, 1962

[18] Crystal D. "Prosodic features and linguistic theory". The English tone of voice: essays in intonation, prosody and paralanguage. Edward Arnold, 1975. Pp 21-29

but also at the syntactic level in the process of understanding and analyzing syntactic units. As a result, various ambiguities arise in speech. In particular, lexical ambiguities caused by homonymy cause syntactic ambiguities in the sentence structure.

For example:

– Ikromiddin, bu yoqqa qarang, bizga pishirishingiz bitta osh, qovoq ham solasiz-a?

– Qodirjon aka, sizlardaqa, aziz mehmonlarga atab har xil ovqat qilganmiz, bu sho'rva, osh qovoqda.

In this example, " qovoq ham solasiz-a?'' " syntactic unit expressed different meanings based on variable valence: 1. Ovqatga qovoq (poliz ekini ma'nosida) solmoq. 2. Xo'mraymoq, norozi bo'lmoq.

N. Sayidirakhimova mentions that syntactic ambiguity is considered the most important characteristic of human speech in the occurrence of asymmetry of language signs and shows the following factors as the main reason for the occurrence of syntactic ambiguity based on examples: ambiguities in lexemes *(tosh! (toshmoq; tosh — object); ot! (ot — animal, ot! — action verb; bor! — exist / bor! — action verb; tush! (action verb; tush! — animal)), grammatical conversion is partly lexical and partly grammatical homonymy (tuzsiz! (sentence is non-sense)/ tuzsiz! (low in salt...), different interpretation of grammatical forms (beshbolali (k) yigitcha... — (from the Besh bola daha of Ferghana... / besh bolali yigitcha / thr father of five children...), inaccuracies in determining connections between syntactic units, namely variable valency, which ensures the facultativeness of constants (bozordagi to'sto'palon: overcrowding in the bazar / quarrels in the bazar), variability of actants (u tamom bo'ldi / u the lesson ended / he died / he was in trouble), facultativeness of actants (Musiqa o'qituvchi chalishni bilmaydi; Musiqa / o'qituvchi chalishni bilmaydi; Musiqa o'qituvchi / chalishni bilmaydi (putting up an artificial barrier / kicking)*[19] .

In these examples, we are talking about the homonymy of the speech situation.

Syntactic ambiguities arise as a result of some linguistic units having more than one meaning in the process of speech activity, inability of the addressee or the addressee to perceive the meaning of the used lexemes, incorrect use. It is known that the text determines the limits of lexical-semantic compatibility and syntactic connection of words and determines the semantics of words. But the same idea can be expressed in a speech in different ways. This creates ambiguity in the sentence. In linguistics, the double interpretation of the sentence is referred to as amphibole..

In A.Hojiev's "Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати" it is interpreted as "amphibolia (*greek* amphibolia - double meaning) is a sentence that can be understood in two ways "*Yangi joyning bu dilni siyoh qiluvchi manzarasi qanchalik noxush tuyulmasin, Mohidil ko'nikishga majbur*"[20] is cited as an example. This pronoun in this sentence causes two different interpretations of the sentence and creates the phenomenon of amphibole.

In the speech process, the speaker effectively uses pauses and pronunciation as "weapon of attack" towards his goal. As a result, speech homonymy, text homonymy – "*uncertainty of*

---

[19] Сайидирахимова Н. Ўзбек тилида синтактик омонимлар (когнитив аспект)// Scientific-methodological electronic journal "Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan", 2020, No 5 (34), 86-94-б

[20] Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти. 1985. –Б.13.

expression with two different interpretations and comments", i.e. amphibole, occurs and becomes a pragmatic factor.

For example:

Afandi bir kuni gaplashib o'ltirib, a'lamni "*siz axmoq odamsiz*" deb qo'ydi. A'lam uni podshoning oldiga sudradi. Podsho Afandiga bir qancha po'pisa, siyosatlar qilgandan keyin:

– *Darrov uzr ayt, siz ahmoq odam emassiz, kechirasiz de-chi, yo'qsa hozir jallod chaqiraman!* – dedi.

Afandi a'lamga qarab dedi:

– *Siz – axmoq, odam emassiz! Kechirasiz!..*

Siz ahmoq odam emassiz the content of the sentence can be interpreted in different ways: first, you are not a stupid person; Second, you are not a fool. These are simple forms of amphibole such expressions are often found in our language. So, amphibole (text homonymy, variety of text content), on the one hand, it is evaluated as a speech defect, a defect that hinders communication, on the other hand, it is a rhetorical method that shows the skill of the speaker and a pragmatic factor of revealing the communicative intention of the speaker is considered[21]

In fact, in essence, amphibole is a variety of styles and is considered a regularly observed phenomenon typical for texts in the genre.

The fact that amphibole is not an insignificant phenomenon for language can be justified by the asymmetric dualism characteristic of the linguistic sign (opposition between the infinity of the content and the limitation of the linguistic means of expressing it)[22].

Or:

Stol chiroyli gullar bilan bezalgan.

In this example, the phenomenon of amphibole is realized through the word beautiful. When the word beautiful is connected with the word table, it expresses the beauty of the table and forms a compound sentence at the syntactic level. When the word "beautiful" is connected with the word "flowers", it expresses the beauty of flowers and forms a simple colloquial sentence.

In oral speech, such cases are separated by a pause, and the pause not only indicates the boundaries of sentences, and also some sentence fragments, but also indicates the syntactic relations between them. The change of stop in speech affects not only the grammatical situation, but also the meaning of sentences.

For example, above *"Yangi joyning bu dilni siyoh qiluvchi manzarasi qanchalik noxush tuyulmasin, Mohidil ko'nikishga majbur (J. Abdullaxonov)"* if this pronoun in the example is used before the word landscape, amphibole is lost:

Yangi joyning dilni siyoh qiluvchi bu manzarasi qanchalik noxush tuyulmasin, Mohidil ko'nikishga majbur.

Also,

Stol chiroyli gullar bilan bezalgan.(Sodda yoyiq gap)

Stol chiroyli, gullar bilan bezalgan. (Bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap)

If the pause plays an important role in differentiating the types of these sentences according to their structure, in the written speech the punctuation mark (comma) is important and causes the

[21] Нурмонов А., Раҳимов А. Лингвосинергетикага кириш. Т.: Академнашр, 2013. 87 б.

[22] Нурмонов А., Раҳимов А. Лингвосинергетикага кириш. Т.: Академнашр, 2013. 87 б.

loss of amphibole. But at the syntactic level, the phenomenon of homonymy remains between simple and compound sentences.

It seems that prosodic tools in the communication process can affect the structure of the sentence and change its types. But syntactic patterns at the linguistic level do not change their form in essence.

Siz ahmoq odam emassiz .(Sodda yoyiq gap) – linguistic syntactic pattern – [WPm].

Siz – ahmoq, odam emassiz. (Bogʻlovchisiz qoʻshma gap) [lisoniy sintaktik qolipi – [WPm, WPm].

It seems that while the phenomenon of amphibolism is eliminated in spoken speech by tone and stop, in written speech this phenomenon can be eliminated by changing the punctuation marks or word order.

So, the disappearance of the phenomenon of amphibole can be caused not only by linguistic factors, but also by non-linguistic factors: speech conditions, time, place, speech situation, etc.

References

1. Миртожиев М. Товушлардаги маъно.-Т.: "Ўқитувчи". 1982. 24-Б.
2. Сайфуллаева Р. Р., Менглиев Б. Р., Боқиева Г.Ҳ., Қурбонова М. М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили –Тошкент – 2009.
3. Сайфуллаева Р. Р., Менглиев Б. Р., Боқиева Г.Ҳ., Қурбонова М. М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили –Тошкент – 2009.
4. Ўринбоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили ўуз бирикмаси ва содда гап синтаксисидан лекциялар. Самарканд, 1990, 8-13-бетлар.
5. Sanghoun S. Modeling information structure in a cross-linguistic perspective (Topics at the Grammar-Discourse Interface 1). Berlin: Language Science Press, 2017. P 46.
6. Crystal D. "Prosodic features and linguistic theory". The English tone of voice: essays in intonation, prosody and paralanguage. Edward Arnold, 1975. Pp 21-2.
7. Кантер Л.А.Системный анализ речевой интонации.-М.:1988. С. 92-114 1 18А.А.Ҳайдаров "Ўзбек тили фоностилистикаси"Бухоро-2006, 31-бет. 41
8. Ғуломов А.Ғ.Асқарова М.А.Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Т.,1961.20-бет.
9. Ғуломов А.Ғ.Асқарова М.А.Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Т.,1961. 33 -бет.
10. Ғуломов А.Ғ.Асқарова М.А.Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Т.,1961. 34 -бет..
11. Ғуломов А.Ғ.Асқарова М.А.Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили.Т.,1961. 33-бет
12. АнтиповаЕ.А. "English Intonation"-М.:1974
13. Сайфуллаева Р. Р., Менглиев Б. Р., Боқиева Г.Ҳ., Қурбонова М. М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили –Тошкент – 2009.
14. Сайфуллаева Р. Р., Менглиев Б. Р., Боқиева Г.Ҳ., Қурбонова М. М., Юнусова З.Қ., Абузалова М.Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили –Тошкент – 2009,
15. Нилуфар ЮЛДОШЕВА. Содда гап қолиплари воқеланишига таъсир қилувчи акцентуатив омиллар. Oʻzbekiston Milliy universiteti xabarlari, 2022, [1/3] ISSN 2181-7324, 305-б.

16. Ҳайдаров А. "Ўзбек тили фоностилистикаси"Бухоро-2006, 31-бет. 41

17. Jones D. An outline of English phonetics. Cambridge, 1962

18. Crystal D. "Prosodic features and linguistic theory". The English tone of voice: essays in intonation, prosody and paralanguage. Edward Arnold, 1975. Pp 21-29

19. Сайидирахимова Н. Ўзбек тилида синтактик омонимлар (когнитив аспект)// Scientific-methodological electronic journal "Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan", 2020, No 5 (34), 86-94-б

20. Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси» Давлат илмий нашриёти. 1985. –Б.13.

21. Нурмонов А., Раҳимов А. Лингвосинергетикага кириш. Т.: Академнашр, 2013. 87 б.