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PHONOSTYLISTICS IS THE SCIENCE OF STUDYING THE SOUND COMPOSITION OF LITERARY TEXT

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Norova Mavluda Fayzulloyevna

An Associate-Professor Of The Department Of English Language Bukhara State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

Babajanova Zarifa Rashidovna

The First Grade Master Student In Literary Studies: English Language At The Faculty Of Foreign Languages Of Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This research is purposed to define a nature of phonostylistic features in literary texts, to offer a scientific explanation for particularities and matter, meaning, place and role of language features with phonostylistic connotation.

KEYWORDS

Lingvostylistics, phonostylistics, phonostylistic connotation, literary text, subtext, elements of intonation, density of sounds, rhythm, metric, pause, pace, empirical accent.

INTRODUCTION

Phonostylistics is a branch of linguistic stylistics that studies the sound component of speech and the connotation of phonetic means.

Phonostylistics explores the functional and stylistic possibilities of a language according to the purpose, content, circumstances, and this or that environment of conversation at the phonetic level. This branch of linguistic stylistics stylistically evaluates the sound structure of the language, determines the sonority of

the conversation according to the national language itself, explores the circumstances, implied information, different methods of linguistic functional means reflecting the main content of the text and the aesthetic role of phonetic means in literary texts.

Phonostylistics is a branch of linguistic stylistics. The main tasks of this science are considered to be the study of the use of phonetic means ((sound, rhythm, tone, stress, tempo of conversation, rhythmic melodic,

phonics (mood of conversation), etc.) in conversation, the sound content of the conversation and their stylistic meaning in the subtext of artistic. Therefore, in phono-stylistics much attention is paid to the phonetic (poetic phonetics) study of works of art [1, 107].

Phonostylistics is a science that studies the sound component of artistic speech. The main goal of this science is the use of phonetic means according to their relevance in the conversation environment and analysis, analysis of these means used in the context.

Phonostylistics analyzes and evaluates the stylistic possibilities of the sound composition of the language, determines the language features, the sound expressiveness of each language, characteristic only for them, and the stylistic potential of phonetic means in a certain context. Phonostylistics analyzes the aesthetic role of the phonetic means of a language [2, 15].

The linguistic laws of phonostylistics make it possible to increase the artistic power of sounds, create a pleasant sound through the coherence of speech and make the idea more meaningful.

The function of a literary text is an aesthetic, emotional reflection of history, truth. The scientist Ya. Mukarzhovskiy said about this: “The purpose of a literary text is its aesthetic influence” [3, p. 30]. Whatever the text, it must be considered from three angles: meaning (what is written), style (how it is written) and pragmatics (reader's reaction).

The phonostructure is very important in a literary text. The phonostylistic means used in the literary text create the necessary background for the work, this happens through the individual artistic detailing of the author. The author artistically reflects his idea, thought

not only through the denotative meaning of words, but also through various phono-stylistic connotations, stylistic means containing linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The main idea of the author is conveyed in the subtext through these stylistic connotations [4, 78].

The scientist Yu.M. Lotman noted that in conducting a stylistic analysis of a literary text, it is necessary to pay special attention to the phonostructural composition and “elements that have an aesthetic impact” at different levels of the text - especially important [5, p. 47].

Phonostylistics is a science that studies the sound composition of a literary text. This branch of linguistic stylistics studies the composition of the stylistic background of a literary text from different angles by phonetic stylistic means.

According to the views and positions of scientists on this issue, in the XVIII-XIX centuries, the course of research into phonetic stylistics became the basis for studying the features of the use of sounds in speech. This direction is still being studied by scientists as the main direction [6, 82].

The problem of phonostylistics of the English and Uzbek languages is currently being studied at a level limited by the lack of scientific information. One of the main directions of these studies is the definition of the stylistic connotation of phonetic means, the study of the function of phonetic means in literary texts, the definition of requirements for the colorfulness of sounds in a sentence and the reasons for their non-compliance. One of the main problems of phonetic stylistics is the definition of the stylistic connotation of phonetic means. The study of linguistic units of phonostylistic connotations and the stylistic features

of the available phonetic means determines the research direction of phonetic stylistics [7, 54].

The works of the poetic artistic world, which have a high artistic potential, harmoniously combine rich content and aesthetic beauty, have the ability to awaken reading feelings in a person, strengthen tired minds, can influence consciousness, spiritually enrich and bring aesthetic pleasure.

Conducting a linguo-stylistic analysis of the language of a work of art, B. Usabaliyev expressed the following opinion: “A literary word has one inalienable law - figurativeness, polysemy, in other words, “it can only cut with cotton”. Thanks to this property, it influences a person, forces him to think, makes him fall into longing” [8, p. 372].

The connotation of phonostylistic means plays an important role in understanding this figurativeness, the hints in the content, the information given by the subtext and the author's ideas “hidden behind the text” in a creative, masterfully written text.

The connotation of phonostylistic means is the possession of a number of other stylistic meanings by phonetic means, sound, elements of intonation, pitch, voice power, tempo, pause, timbre, rhythm, pronunciation, phonics, rhythmic-melodics, stress, rhyme, alliteration, assonance, repetition and other similar phonetic units, in addition to their direct meaning, the creation of artistry, the ability to complement the meaning, the performance of the function of creating an artistic means [9, 440].

Each phonostylistic connotation used by the author in a literary text is very important for the work, it carries depth and usefulness and performs an important

function in enhancing the aesthetic beauty of the work.

The scientist V.M. Zhirmunsky noted: “It is important to investigate what is said (content) in the work and how this content is transmitted.”

Artistic information, implied by the subtext of a work of art, is given in the form of details through the architectonics of the text, through phonostylistic means and elements. To be more precise, the artistic details of a literary text, phonostylistic means form the basis of subtext artistic information. The detailing of artistic information given in the subtext is of two types:

1. An artistic detail in accordance with the customs and traditions of the creative environment in which the author was brought up. Drawing up an artistic detail is also associated with these traditional conditions.
2. Compilation of artistic details related to personal creativity, personal learning potential, personal human consciousness, abilities and talent. To be more precise, the author, according to his abilities, details his individual characteristics. Thus, the compilation of artistic details is formed from the contradictions and harmony of the dialectic of traditionality and individuality.

In composing artistic details, phonostylistic means perform an equally important function than other artistic means. Phonostylistic means play an important role in any speech. In some cases, the phonostructure of the text is of decisive importance. For example:

1. – Get out of here!...
2. – Get away!

In this example, the phonostructure has turned into a phonostylistic means, in other words, it has acquired a connotative meaning. It can be said that the structure, stress, intonation, voice power, sentence tempo in the first example had a meaningful function. Despite the fact that in both examples the sentence structure consists of the same words, the meaning, emotion and attitude contained in them are completely different.

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