



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF PHONOGRAPHIC MEANS AS A LANGUAGE ACTIVITY IN THE ANALYSIS OF POETIC TEXTS

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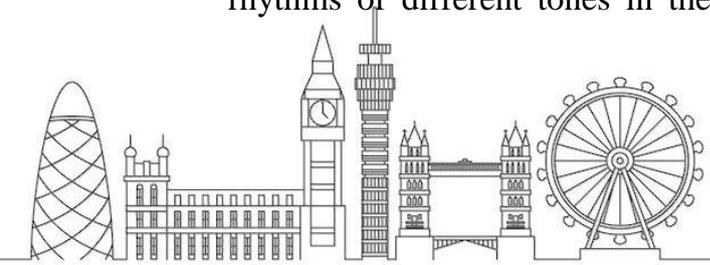
ABSTRACT: *The phonetics of poetic speech can be the most important object of study. Because the relationship of this level with poetics requires a wide range of study. We know that the system of finger poetry is based on the number of syllables, in addition to its division into stops, intonation features, the place of a pause, and the emergence of several arts related to sounds, the junction of phonetics and poetics - phonopoetics. Phonopoetics is the phonetic study of poetic speech. This should be taken in a broad sense. The reason is that the essence of phonopoetics cannot be revealed in just by analyzing each of the phonetic laws. Similar to it, there are also cases where phonetic laws are used in poetic purposes, and which are not clearly understood in writing, but express several hidden meanings. The building material of poetry is actually phonetic units.*

KEY WORDS: *use of phonographic tools, phonology, phonetics, stylistic tools, poetics, intonation, poetry lines.*

INTRODUCTION: Linguopoetics, which is considered a field that studies the language of an artistic work as a manifestation of the aesthetic function of language, is gaining a special position in the system of philological sciences. However, phonopoetics is the lower level of linguopoetics, just as there is a sublevel of each field. As phonopoetics is examined in a separate direction (level), it is important to determine its specific characteristics and research tools. As its specific features, it is possible to show the quality of a poetic work, increase its logical and aesthetic, expressive value, musicality, tone, timbre, rhythmic intonation, and emotional quality. However, these are actually the object of investigation of phonetics, and the phonetic examination of a poetic work leads to phonopoetic research. If we talk about the importance of phonographic and stylistic tools in English and Uzbek poetry, the emergence of several types of poetry and stylistic tools, as well as the expressive effect of words in a poetic text with the same composition, are of great importance.

1.1 Phonetic and phonographic means in poetic lines and its importance.

The reader of the poem or the poetic text, which is performed by lowering it to the rhythms of different tones in the poem, during the reading of the word stress or the

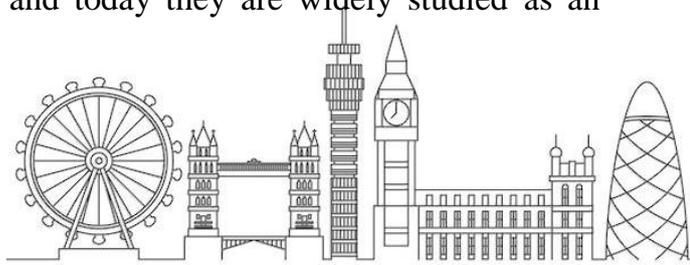




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intonation stress in the syllables, to the whole reality and the time and space reflected in reality. It is necessary for him to illuminate fully the corresponding feeling with his inner experiences. We can clearly observe that there has always been an integral connection between poetry and phonetics in the examples of poetry belonging to any literary and social period. If we take a broader view, the poetic fragments that are being translated from one language to another or to several languages, without deviating from the vision of the main pictorial-expressive existence that was understood and intended in the original version, is a duplicate version of this poetic text. It is necessary to find answers to a number of questions. It requires both the poet and the translator to show them as much as possible how the lexical-syntactic units, phonetic-stylistic tools and phonographic harmony, which are the basis of the poetic text, are preserved in all variants. Words in our language usually serve to express a certain meaning (lexical). The meaning is manifested not only in words, but also in the sounds of the material part of the word and in cases related to their pronunciation. That is, it can be seen that some meaning and purpose is expressed in the sounds of the word. This, of course, requires the need to study the methodological meanings that arise in connection with the expression of sounds in different situations. Various forms and methods of melodious speech are characteristic of poetic speech by their nature and essence. Poetic speech is an exciting rhythmic speech, arranged in a certain tone, as an expression of feelings. Poetry is characterized by the wide use of certain tonally regulating tools (for example, rhythm, rhyme, radif, stanzas). Therefore, the structure of the poem stands out as a special field of phonetic stylistics. Since the human language is a sound language, the words, phrases, and sentences in the language are expressed through speech sounds.

Sound is one of the phonostylistic foundations that ensure the artistry of literary works. Sounds, as well as accent and intonation, are an important stylistic tool for increasing the tone and emotional impact of poetic works. A certain stylistic color is expressed in sounds, as well as in words, phrases and word forms. Emotionality, impressiveness, sonority in pronunciation, pleasantness in hearing, rules of their artistic use, aesthetic role in speech sounds are the object of study of phonetic stylistics. In this respect, phonetic means have a special place in providing emotionality, emotionality, sonority in pronunciation. Naturally, the emotional-expressive task in speech is performed using phonetic means. That is, prolonged pronunciation of speech sounds or writing more than one, various phenomena in the phonetic process express the speaker's different attitude to the speech process, to reality: sarcasm, sarcasm, anger, joy, surprise, etc. The phonetic meaning of a word differs sharply from its other (grammatical, lexical, conceptual) meanings. It is possible to interpret and analyze the grammatical, lexical, and conceptual meanings of the word. But its phonetic meaning does not obey traditional methods of analysis. In our opinion, phonostylistic studies are not determined by aspects such as repetition, assimilation, and length-shortness of sounds. Phonostylistic processes associated with sounds have a deep content, and today they are widely studied as an





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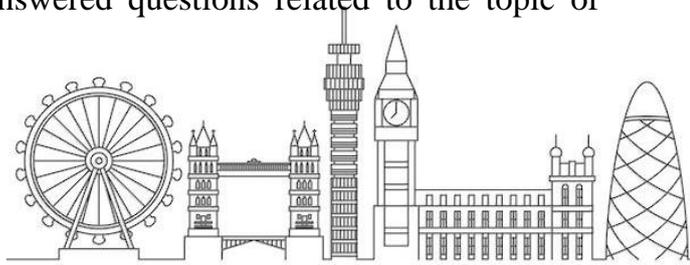
object of a separate direction called "phonosemantics" in world linguistics. A certain stylistic color is expressed in sounds, as well as in words, phrases and word forms. Emotionality, impressiveness, sonority in pronunciation, pleasantness in hearing, rules of their artistic use, aesthetic role in speech sounds are the object of study of phonetic stylistics. The term "expressive phonetics" was first coined by linguist Sh. Balli. It was used by Bally, who extensively analyzed phonetic methodological tools in his work.

1.2 Scientific researches in different languages for analyzing phonographic means in poetic texts.

In Russian linguistics, it was expressed in the scientific researches of R. I. Avanesov, V. V. Vinogradov, N. S. Trubetskoi, L. V. Shcherba, and others. From this point of view, phonetic means also play a special role in providing emotionality, expressiveness, sonority in pronunciation. Naturally, the emotional-expressive task in speech is performed using phonetic means. That is, prolonged pronunciation of speech sounds or writing more than one, various phenomena in the phonetic process express the speaker's different attitude to the speech process, to reality: sarcasm, sarcasm, anger, joy, surprise, etc. In Uzbek linguistics, the characteristics of certain sounds for speech, the poetic weight of sounds, their connection with various associations, the possibilities of vowel sounds in terms of expressing expressiveness in the system of speech sounds, as well as the importance of alliteration based on consonants in increasing effectiveness. Several studies have been published. The meaning of the word occurs through the sounds, and the listener perceives the meaning through the sounds. Therefore, the change in pronunciation of a sound in a word, i.e. its lengthening, replacement, omission, definitely affects the meaning. In such cases, the connotative meaning of the word changes, not the denotative meaning. The connotative meaning is especially evident when pronouncing certain vowel and consonant phonemes in the word by lengthening or replacing them. The lengthening of the vowel in the word intensifies the emotion. Rhyme as a phonopoetic tool is also an object of study of linguopoetics. Because in this, the compatibility, harmony and variation of sounds calculated from phonetic means play an important role. Usually, "rhyme" (Arabic - the matching of words at the end of a verse) is an addition at the end of a poetic verse, a word, sometimes a combination of words, or rather, their content. based on the harmony of a group of sounds. In works of art, one of the methods that more clearly shows the artistic skills of the word artist is the use of connected rhymes, such as assonance rhymes based on the harmony of vowels and dissonance rhymes based on the harmony of consonants.

METHODS: It can be used in both quantitative and qualitative research. In the document review, it is essential to analyze the written materials containing information about the cases and phenomena that targeted to being investigated.

RESULTS: The purpose of writing this scientific-practical article has been achieved, because the answers to the abstract and unanswered questions related to the topic of





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phonographic means and poetic skills and the teaching of foreign languages that have not been found and cross-referenced are not experimental. It was tested by learners of different ages. If the future shortcomings of this article are not remembered, it is planned by the authors of the article to develop it further in a more scientific-practical and theoretical way.

DISCUSSION: It is written and based on practical experience that teaching foreign languages and language knowledge will be a reference educational and methodological-experimental source for the masses of students learning for foreign language studies in higher education and for defending their own scientific degrees. It has been reviewed by teachers and professors. It is recommended that the article covers its topic with content.

CONCLUSION

In the literary text, all language units perform a poetic function. Phonopoetics, which is considered a component of linguopoetics, which studies the emotional and expressive functions of sounds in artistic speech, reveals the possibilities of phonetic-phonological units to become an event, to be glorified, to realize a certain goal in speech. Two types of abbreviated word forms circulate in poetry: linguistic variants established by poetic tradition and occasional linguistic variants that appear as variations of the author. From this point of view, immovable diminutive forms are called conjugation, and linguistic phonetic contractions are more often called elision. At the same time, in the Latin (poetic) tradition, elision means the dropping of the last vowel in a word, which is also a synonym of syncope: in linguistics, the general term for the loss of sound segments is called elision. Other types of elision include the processes of apheresis, syncope, apocope, synixis, and sinaloepha. In European languages, contractions are often marked with an apostrophe that replaces the missing part of a word, but contraction also means syneresis. A similar process occurs when an adiphthong becomes a monophthong (although the interpretation of the two terms may be slightly different). This study does not aim to select and justify the most appropriate terms for the linguistic phenomena under consideration. However, we are looking for a general definition of the process when a word loses some segments, which can be called shortening, shortening, or truncation. Reasons for word shortening It should be noted that some types of shortened word forms are used not only in poetic texts, but also in registers of other languages.

In the process of analyzing the literary text, special attention should be paid to the aesthetic properties of phonetic units. In the poetic text, the aesthetic possibilities of speech sounds are perceived quickly and easily. Because the poem has a unique attractive tone. This melodiousness is achieved as a result of methodical use of sounds. Poetry mainly uses phonetic methods such as alliteration (repetition of consonants), assonance (repeat of vowels), gemination (folding of consonants). In prose, expressiveness is ensured with the help of phonetic methods such as lengthening vowels, folding consonants, repeating sounds, mispronouncing words, raising or lowering the sound. The possibility of "exactly" expressing the laws related to the methodical use of sounds in





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writing is limited. However, consistency of pronunciation and narration can be achieved by phonographic means.

Expressing the mental state in writing in works of art creates a unique complexity. Internal excitement in the psyche of the characters, happiness, sadness, approval, surprise, admiration, sarcasm, pity, cursing, applause, questioning, emphasis, dissatisfaction, protest, desire, support when giving such situations, writers use more than one way of writing vowels or consonants - phonographic means.



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