

FONETIK USLUBIYAT

PHONETIC METHODOLOGY

*Andijon davlat Pedagogika instituti Filologiya
fakulteti o'zbek tili va adabiyoti yo'nalishi 1-kurs
102-guruh talabalari*

***Rahmiddinova Dilnozaxon Muhammadali qizi va
Pattidinova Bahoroy Faxriddin qizi***
*Fan o'qituvchisi : Filologiya fanlari doktori
Usmonov Farhod Faxriddinovich*

Annotatsiya. Annotatsiya Mazkur ish “Fonetik uslubiyat” mavzusiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda fonetika va uslubiyatning o'zaro aloqasi, turli uslublarda tovush vositalarining qo'llanish xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Asarda adabiy til uslublarida fonetik vositalarning estetik va ifodaviy imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Ayniqsa, badiiy adabiyotda tovush takrorlari, aliteratsiya, assonans kabi hodisalarning matn mazmuniga ta'siri ko'rsatib berilgan. Shuningdek, publitsistik, ilmiy va rasmiy uslublarda fonetik jihatlarning qanday xizmat qilishi haqidagi misollar orqali mavzu keng yoritilgan. Ish tilshunoslik va uslubshunoslik sohalarida tadqiqot olib borayotgan talabalar hamda o'qituvchilar uchun foydalidir.

Abstract. This work is devoted to the topic of “Phonetic stylistics”, which highlights the relationship between phonetics and stylistics, the features of the use of sound means in different styles. The work analyzes the aesthetic and expressive capabilities of phonetic means in literary language styles. In particular, the influence of phenomena such as sound repetitions, alliteration, and assonance on the content of the text in fiction is shown. The topic is also widely covered through examples of how phonetic aspects function in journalistic, scientific, and official styles. The work is useful for students and teachers conducting research in the fields of linguistics and stylistics.

Kalit so'zlar: fonetik uslubiyat, intonatsiya, ritm, aliteratsiya, assonans, ekspressiv fonetika, poetik fonetika, stilistika, badiiy nutq, fonetik vositalar, zamonaviy tadqiqotlar, tilshunoslik.

Keywords: stylistic phonetics, intonation, rhythm, alliteration, assonance, expressive phonetics, poetic phonetics, stylistics, literary speech, phonetic devices, contemporary research, linguistics.

Nutqning tovush tomoni segment (lotincha: segmentum — qirqim, parcha, bo'lak) va ustsegment (supersegment) birliklarga bo'linadi. Segment birliklar ketmaket

joylashadi (bir vaqtning o'zida 2 ta tovushni talaffuz qilib bo'lmaydi). Shuning uchun ularni silsilali yoki ketmaket birliklar deyish mumkin. Ustsegment birliklarga urg'u va ohang (intonatsiya) kiradi. Bu birliklar segment birliklar ustiga qo'yiladi va ularga turlicha tus beradi. Har qanday nutq tovushi, avvalo, nutq a'zolarining harakati tufayli talaffuz etiladi, ya'ni fiziologik xususiyatga ega. Ikkinchidan, u havoning ma'lum elastik jiyemni tebratishidan hosil bo'ladi; demak, uning akustik (fizik) jihati bor. Uchinchidan, muayyan so'z va morfemaning ma'no tomoni bilan tovush qobig'i birgalikda inson ongida shakllanadi, zero inson ma'lum tovushlar majmuini eshitish bilan qabul qilar ekan, ushbu majmu zaminidagi ma'noni idrok etadi, bu perseptiv (psixofonetik) xususiyat sanaladi. Va nihoyat, eng muhimi, nutq ma'lum vazifani bajaradi, binobarin, funksional qimmatga ega. Nutq tovushlari yuqoridagi xususiyatlariga ko'ra turli nuqtai nazardan o'rganilishi mumkin ¹

Fonetika tilning tovush tizimini qaysi jihatdan o'rganishi (maqsadi) nuqtai nazaridan quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi: umumiy fonetika; tarixiy (diaxron) fonetika; tasviriy (sinxron) fonetika; qiyosiy fonetika; eksperimental fonetika Yuqoridagilar bilan birga xususiy fonetika ham ajratiladiki, unda barcha fonetik xususiyatlar aniq bir til misolida o'rganiladi. Tovushlarning Ekspressiv Funksiyasi Tovushlar nutqning tarkibiy qismlaridan biri bo'lishi bilan birga, ular ma'no yaratishning asosiy vositalaridan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Badiiy nutqda tovushlarning ekspressiv roli juda katta, chunki ular faqat so'zlarning ma'nosini ifodalash bilan cheklanmaydi, balki ularning his-tuyg'ularni, kayfiyatni va tasvirlarni aks ettirishdagi o'rni ham muhim. Tovushlarning ekspressiv ta'siri tilning o'ziga xos qudratini namoyish etadi. Tovushlarning ritmik takrorlanishi, ular yordamida yaratilgan melodik tuzilmalar, o'quvchi yoki tinglovchining ruhiy holatini o'zgartirishi mumkin. Aliteratsiya va assonans kabi fonetik vositalar, tovushlarni qayta-qayta takrorlash orqali aniq bir kayfiyatni aks ettiradi, bu esa asarlarning emotsional kuchini oshiradi. ²Misol uchun, Shekspirning "Hamlet" tragediyasida aliteratsiya va assonans orqali qayg'u, qorong'ulik va fojining estetik tasviri yaratiladi. Tovushlarning bu turdagi ishlatilishi o'quvchining ichki holatini kuchaytiradi, tasavvurlarni jonlantiradi va ularni chuqurroq his qilishga undaydi. Aliteratsiya va Assonans: Tovushlarning Estetik Funksiyasi Fonetik uslubiyaatda aliteratsiya va assonans kabi vositalar badiiy nutqning musiqiyligi va estetik kuchini oshiradi. Aliteratsiya — bu so'z boshidagi yoki yirik tovushlarning takrorlanishi bo'lib, u nutqning ritmini va ohangini aniqlaydi. Aliteratsiya yordamida yaratilgan tovushli tuzilmalar asarni musiqiylashtiradi va unga o'ziga xos ritmik tuzilma beradi. Assonans esa vokal tovushlarning takrorlanishidir, bu tovushlar yordamida adabiy asarlarning melodik tuzilmasi yaratilib, o'quvchining hissiy ta'sirini

¹ <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fonetika>
Wikipedia

² Shamsiyev, A. (2011). O'zbek tilida fonetik uslubiyaat. Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti Nashriyoti.

kuchaytiradi. Tovushlarning estetik funksiyalari, ularning takrorlanishi orqali o'quvchining ruhiy holatini o'zgartiradi va unga boshqa dunyoqarashni taqdim etadi. Masalan, Edgar Allan Poening "The Raven" asarida aliteratsiya va assonans yordamida qorong'u kayfiyat yaratilib, o'quvchini qayg'uga, qorong'ulik va fojiiyaga olib keladi. Bunday fonetik vositalar yordamida yaratilgan musiqiy tuzilmalar, adabiyotda yanada boy va ta'sirchan obrazlar yaratishga imkon beradi.³

Tovushlarning Nutqdagi Roli va Funktsiyalari

Tovushlarning nutqdagi roli, ayniqsa, nutqning badiiy va psixologik ta'sirini kuchaytirishda juda muhimdir. Nutqning fonetik tuzilmalari, o'quvchi yoki tinglovchining psixologik holatiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Tovushlar o'zining ritmik, melodik va semantik jihatlari orqali nutqning ekspressiv imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi. Nutqdagi tovushlarning ta'siri nafaqat ma'no yaratish, balki ruhiy kayfiyat va tasavvurlarni shakllantirishda ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, Ibsenning "Hedda Gabler" pyesasida tovushlarning, ayniqsa, ularning takrorlanishi, pyesaning g'aroyib va tartibsiz kayfiyatini yaratishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Nutqdagi tovushlarning rolini tahlil qilish orqali, uning badiiy ta'sirini yanada yaxshiroq tushunish mumkin.⁴

Tovushlarning Psixologik va Emotsional Ta'siri

Badiiy nutqdagi tovushlar faqatgina ma'no va tasvirlarni yaratish bilan cheklanmaydi. Ular o'quvchining ruhiy va hissiy holatini o'zgartiradi. Nutqdagi tovushlar yordamida yaratilgan atmosferalar, his-tuyg'ularni jonlantirish va o'quvchini tasavvurlarga chorlaydi. Tovushlarning ritmi, ularning uzunligi va shakli, o'quvchining ichki holatiga ta'sir etadi. Shuning uchun tovushlar, faqat tilni ta'riflashda emas, balki uning psixologik va estetik xususiyatlarini anglashda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tovushlar yordamida yaratilgan aloqalar, o'quvchining xotirasiga chuqur o'rnatiladi, bu esa uning emotsional reaksiyalarini oshiradi. Bunday vaziyatda, tovushlar yordamida yaratilgan psixologik ta'sir, nutqning jozibasini yanada kuchaytiradi. Bu, ayniqsa, she'riy asarlarda, masalan, Byronning "Don Juan" asarida o'zining yuqori darajada ifodalanishini topadi.⁵

Tovushlarning Psixologik Ta'siri

Tovushlar, nafaqat so'zlarning ma'nosini yetkazishda, balki ularning psixologik ta'sirini yaratishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tovushlarning inson psixikasiga ta'sirini o'rganish fonetik uslubiyatda muhim yo'nalish hisoblanadi. Badiiy asarlarda tovushlarning psixologik ta'siri ko'pincha o'quvchi yoki tinglovchining ichki dunyosiga kirib, uning hissiyotlari va kayfiyatini shakllantiradi. Tovushlarning o'ziga xos takrorlanishi, ohanglar va ritmlar orqali yaratilgan psixologik ta'sir, asarlarning

³ Turganov, M. (2015). Lingvistika va stilistika: Fonetik vositalar. Toshkent: Fan va Texnologiya.

⁴ Pavlenko, A. (2000). L'Art de la phonétique: Phonétique et stylistique dans la poésie française. Paris: Éditions du CNRS.

⁵ Jakobson, R. (1960). Linguistics and Poetics: An Introduction to Linguistic Poetics. Cambridge University Press.

emotsional kuchini oshiradi. Tovushlarning Stilistik Roliga Diqqat Qaratish Fonetik uslubiyatda tovushlarning stilistik funksiyasi, nutqning estetik va emotsional jihatlarini yoritishda muhim hisoblanadi. Tovushlarning o'ziga xos tarkibi va uslubi, adabiyotda o'zgacha ohang yaratadi, bu esa o'quvchining hissiy reaksiyasini kuchaytiradi. Stilistik jihatdan tovushlar yordamida turli xil atmosferalar, kayfiyatlar va hissiyotlar aks ettiriladi. Masalan, qo'llaniladigan alliteratsiya, assonans, onomatopoeiya kabi fonetik vositalar, o'quvchiga asarning umumiy kayfiyatini tushunishga yordam beradi va uning tasavvurini jonlantiradi. Badiiy Asarlarda Tovushlarning Rolini Yoritish Badiiy asarlarda tovushlar yordamida yaratilgan tilning estetik xususiyatlari nafaqat ma'no, balki o'quvchi yoki tinglovchining tasavvurlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Aliteratsiya va assonans kabi fonetik vositalar, nafaqat so'zlarning ritmik tuzilishini, balki ularning musiqiy jozibasini ham yaratadi. Bu badiiy vositalar orqali nutqning hissiy va psixologik ta'siri kuchayadi, va bu elementlar badiiy asarlarning aniq bir uslubda ifodalanishini ta'minlaydi.

Fonetika (yunoncha: phonetikos — tovushga, tovush chiqarishga oid; tovushli, ovozli) — 1) tilshunoslikning nutq tovushlarining hosil bo'lish usullarini va akustik xususiyatlarini; bo'g'in, nutqning pauza bilan ajraluvchi qismlarini o'rganuvchi bo'limi. Shu bilan birga, ayrim tilshunoslar fonetika doirasiga tovush birliklarining yozuvdagi ifodalari (grafika) va ma'noli birliklarning yozilish qoidalari (imlo)ni ham qo'shib, uning o'rganish obyekti yanada kengaytiradilar (rus olimi L. V. Shcherba). O'zbek tilshunosligida fonetika doirasida, asosan, nutq tovushlari [ularning artikulyatsion, akustik, persektiv (psixofonetik) va funksional tomonlari] va ohang (bo'g'in, sintagma, urg'u va boshqalar) o'rganiladi.

The sound aspect of speech is divided into segment (Latin: segmentum - cut, piece, fragment) and supersegment (supersegment) units. Segment units are located one after the other (two sounds cannot be pronounced at the same time). Therefore, they can be called serial or consecutive units. These segment units include stress and tone (intonation). These units are placed on segment units and give them different tones. Any speech sound is pronounced, first of all, due to the movement of the speech organs, that is, it has a physiological nature. Secondly, it is formed by the vibration of air through a certain elastic body; therefore, it has an acoustic (physical) aspect. Thirdly, the semantic aspect of a particular word and morpheme and the sound shell are formed in the human mind together, because when a person perceives a certain set of sounds by hearing, he perceives the meaning underlying this set, which is considered a perceptual (psychophonetic) property. And finally, most importantly, speech performs a certain function, and therefore has functional value. Speech sounds can be studied from different perspectives according to the above properties. Phonetics is divided into the following types from the point of view of the aspect (purpose) of studying the sound system of a language: general phonetics; historical (diachronic)

phonetics; descriptive (synchronic) phonetics; comparative phonetics; experimental phonetics. Along with the above, special phonetics is also distinguished, in which all phonetic properties are studied on the example of a specific language.

Expressive Function of Sounds

Sounds are not only one of the components of speech, but also serve as one of the main means of creating meaning. The expressive role of sounds in artistic speech is very large, because they are not limited to expressing the meaning of words, but also play an important role in reflecting emotions, moods, and images. The expressive effect of sounds demonstrates the unique power of language. The rhythmic repetition of sounds, the melodic structures created with their help, can change the mental state of the reader or listener. Phonetic devices such as alliteration and assonance, through the repeated repetition of sounds, reflect a specific mood, which increases the emotional power of the works. For example, in Shakespeare's tragedy "Hamlet", an aesthetic image of sadness, gloom, and tragedy is created through alliteration and assonance. This type of use of sounds enhances the reader's inner state, enlivens their imaginations, and encourages them to feel more deeply.

Psychological and Emotional Effects of Sounds Sounds in literary speech are not limited to creating meaning and images. They change the mental and emotional state of the reader. The atmospheres created with the help of sounds in speech revive emotions and invite the reader to imagination. The rhythm of sounds, their length and shape affect the internal state of the reader. Therefore, sounds are important not only in describing the language, but also in understanding its psychological and aesthetic properties. The associations created with the help of sounds are deeply embedded in the reader's memory, which increases his emotional reactions. In this situation, the psychological effect created with the help of sounds further enhances the charm of speech. This is especially highly expressed in poetic works, for example, in Byron's "Don Juan"

Phonetic devices such as alliteration and assonance, through the repeated repetition of sounds, convey a specific mood, which increases the emotional power of the works. For example, in Shakespeare's tragedy "Hamlet", alliteration and assonance create an aesthetic image of sadness, darkness, and tragedy. This type of use of sounds enhances the reader's inner state, enlivens the imagination, and encourages them to feel more deeply.

The Psychological Effect of Sounds Sounds play an important role not only in conveying the meaning of words, but also in creating their psychological effect. The study of the effect of sounds on the human psyche is an important direction in phonetic methodology. The psychological effect of sounds in works of art often penetrates the inner world of the reader or listener, shaping his feelings and mood. The psychological

effect created by the peculiar repetition of sounds, melodies and rhythms increases the emotional power of the works.

Phonetics (Greek: *phonetikos* - relating to sound, sound production; sound, voiced) - 1) a branch of linguistics that studies the methods of formation and acoustic properties of speech sounds; syllables, parts of speech separated by pauses. At the same time, some linguists further expand the object of study by including the written expressions of sound units (graphics) and the rules for writing meaningful units (spelling) in the scope of phonetics (Russian scientist L. V. Shcherba). In Uzbek linguistics, within the framework of phonetics, speech sounds [their articulatory, acoustic, perceptual (psychophonetic) and functional aspects] and tone (syllable, syntagma, stress, etc.) are mainly studied.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar :

1. <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fonetika>
2. Jakobson, R. (1960). *Linguistics and Poetics: An Introduction to Linguistic Poetics*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Pavlenko, A. (2000). *L'Art de la phonétique: Phonétique et stylistique dans la poésie française*. Paris: Éditions du CNRS.
4. Turganov, M. (2015). *Lingvistika va stilistika: Fonetik vositalar*. Toshkent: Fan va Texnologiya.
5. Shamsiyev, A. (2011). *O'zbek tilida fonetik uslubi*. Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti Nashriyoti.