

EXPRESSION OF PHONETIC MEANS IN ARTISTIC TEXT

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Abstract. *In this article, some of the unusual combinations used by writers in artistic texts are identified, and the main role of these combinations in expressing the content of the work and their linguopoetic properties are analyzed. It has been shown that the use of such unusual combinations not only reveals the creativity of the writer, but also increases the artistic-aesthetic content and colorfulness of the work, increases the reader's interest in reading the work, and encourages deep observation.*

Key words: *linguopoetics, linguistic poetics, artistic text, unusual combinations, literature, comparison.*

When any idea is expressed in a speech, the speaker almost always means not only the delivery of information to the listener, but also the extent of the effect of this idea on the listener. That is why skilled speakers, that is, writers, always look with a very sensitive eye at language units and tools that ensure expressiveness, effectiveness, that is, expressiveness of speech. It is known that there are various possibilities of expressing expressiveness in language. The extent of such opportunities is one of the criteria that shows how rich the language is.

It is natural that when studying the manifestation of the aesthetic function of the language in the literary text, that is, the linguopoetics of the text, all language units involved in the realization of the same task should be in the center of attention. However, "...in an artistic text, not all units and tools have the same artistic and aesthetic value. In the literary text, certain language units, language tools acquire special, especially poetic value, while others are more poetically passive, even if they participate in the image. According to the entire artistic text or a specific artistic context, a specific language unit comes to the fore aesthetically and becomes a representative of additional, new artistic meanings." [1. p. 23] It is said by most linguists that the language of any artistic work is a unity that realizes the aesthetic task, which is one of the important tasks of the language as an artistic text. This opinion certainly applies to world linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics.



In the following years, the Uzbek language grew in all aspects, its lexical structure, grammatical structure and phonetic system underwent various changes. Changes in the phonetic system are related to the evolution process of vocalism - vowel system, which occurred in the history of the language.

As a result of the disappearance of the synharmonic phenomenon, the number of vowel phonemes decreased from 8-9 vowels to 6-7 vowels in leading urban dialects. This was caused by the gradual convergence of back and front vowels. In addition to this, the vowel phoneme (j), which is formed with a back row, wide and slightly lip involvement, which is not typical for Turkic languages, was created and raised to the level of an independent phoneme.

The unique pronunciation, accent, and intonation of Russian-international words and terms influenced the pronunciation features of our language. As a result, some vowels were pronounced differently in stressed and unstressed syllables.

For example, tom, tok, ton are monosyllabic; In the stressed syllables of polysyllabic Russian words such as kolkhoz, sovkhoz, ton, it is changed to a sound between vowels, which is different from the o and u sounds in the Uzbek words gold and Uzbek. a similar pronounced vowel sound appeared.

In words from the Russian language, the vowel sound in the accented syllable keeps its quality and quantitative length. That is why the vowel i in the word realism and the vowel i in the word knowledge; The u vowel in the words dictatorship, communal and the u vowel in the words night and day are not the same in terms of pronunciation.

Many words with different syllables are absorbed into our language - the peculiarity of the accent system of the Russian language is gradually changing the accent system of the Uzbek language.

Speech sounds differ from any other sound as a product of specific physical and physiological processes: Sound is the vibration of a body under the influence of another body and the sound of this vibration is heard by the ear.

For example, the vibration of the drum strings under the influence of the fingers makes the air vibrate to the extent that it emits sound, as a result, a pleasant melody is heard - the soft sound of the drum strings.

Similarly, various animals and migratory birds make their own pleasant sounds. But these sounds are completely different from speech sounds. Because speech sounds are created primarily in the speech organs of people - lungs, trachea, throat, palate, tongue and lips. When we speak, the air flow from the lungs passes through the airways to the throat and vibrates the sound tubes in the throat to create sound. The flow of air passing through the throat



through the mouth is sometimes obstructed and sometimes unobstructed. As a result of the obstruction in the oral cavity, noise appears.

All forms of speech are formed on the basis of words and word forms, which are considered an important unit of both language and speech. Words exist through speech sounds, whose material base is a material shell. So, speech sounds are the first of the phonetic tools that shape speech from the sound side. Phoneme, accent, and tone phenomena are also important as phonetic tools that shape speech.

Speech consists of a stream of speech or a chain of tones in terms of tone and intonation. It, in turn, is divided into small phonetic parts: a phrase (sentence) is the largest phonetic part of speech, meaning a complete thought with intonational integrity. It is separated from the second phrase by a pause.

A phrase is equivalent to a sentence. For example, the following excerpt from A. Qadiri's work contains three phrases: The Khan's stomach is a big beast that carries every filth. (A.Q. 193).

So, the speech sounds consist of the sound produced by the vibration of the sound tubes in the throat and the noise produced in the speech organs.

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