



## Text Phonopoeitics

*Tursunova Odina Azimjanovna (PhD)*

*Andijan State University*

**Abstract:** *The artistry of the language of a prose work is different; it cannot be approached with the criteria of poetry. The limitation of tropes in prose, about various stylistic figures, does not show the completeness of the language, since the beauty of the mystery of the language of fictional prose lies in its deeper layers.*

*To systemize phonopoeitic means of the Uzbek language, to define the theoretical foundations of phonopoeitic means through poetic text analysis and revealing their aesthetic, emotional function.*

**Key words:** *tone, accent features, prosodic units, pause, intonation period, intonation fraction, rhythm, tempo.*

*Date of Submission: 17-08-2021*

*Date Of Acceptance: 23-10-2021*

In an artistic text, all level units of language perform a poetic function. An integral part of lingvopoetics, which studies the emotional-expressive functions of sounds in the structure of artistic speech, is considered as phonopoeitics - the ability of phonetic-phonological units to occur in speech, to polish, to achieve a specific goal. Linguist G. Abdurahmanov, according to "each type of style is formed by the means of creating methodological color (emotionality, expressiveness)."<sup>1</sup> In all types of artistic speech, melody serves a stylistic function. Phonetic-phonological means, which play an important role in artistic speech, form phonopoeitic units.

**Tone, accent, stop.** One of the means of revealing some aspects of the features of poetic speech, of determining its figurative expression, and, of course, of reflecting the attitude of the speaker in a particular sense, is tone. Sound tempo, timbre, manner of speaking, pronunciation of words, intonation, which is assessed as the sound within the speech volume and for a certain unit of time (anger) is the primary means of expression. This feature serves to make the poetic idea attractive, lively and impressive to the listener.

Any speech has its own intonational integrity, the syntactic structure of speech, the place of words in the sentence, the slow or fast pronunciation of some of them with a pause creates a different intonation. This is important in the correct understanding of the content underlying the speech (caressing, shouting, bitterness, etc.), in correctly determining the emotional sensitivity of the speech.

The importance of the intonation-syntactic structure of poetic speech is that the intro-unit that maintains the integrity of any speech, "cementing" them, is the intonation, because intonation plays an important role in distinguishing meaning, in expressing attitudes. In this case, the poetic idea finds its expression in a reasonable, purposeful way. As a characteristic feature of contextual poetry, it is traditional to symbolically express sorrow in figurative language as cold and dark, bitter. At this point, the speaker is pointing out that all the grief has disappeared with the bud, which is a symbol of warmth and awakening, swelled in the branch of the tree. Even though that universe, that space (but time was in motion) exists, the environment was freed from darkness, the universe seemed to be renewed.

<sup>1</sup> Abdurahmonov G'. Yozma nutq uslubini yaratuvchi vositalar// O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent, 1994. – B. 22.

It is obvious that the intonation of poetic speech is determined by the mood of the speaker, his mental state, the poetic purpose.

A piece of poetic speech consists of intonation cycles (independent and complete sentences between two ideas) and the intonation fragments that make up them (intonation-independent units within an intonation period and a unit consisting of two pauses).<sup>2</sup> In the example above, it can also be observed that there are three intonation periods and five intonation sections. From this point of view, it can be said that if the position, timbre, tempo of the pauses of poetic speech intonation change (which, of course, is due to punctuation features in written speech), it also has a significant effect on content productivity.

The polishing of a word is mainly determined by the prosodic units, tone, pause, stress, and the basic meaning of the polysemantic word, because in both the intersection and addition of polysemous words the central meaning is always at the center of the semantic field they form, and all other meanings directly or indirectly. subject to.

Not every verse always forms an intonation period. The intonation period tends to vary depending on the source of a particular speech situation.

It is natural for the speaker to quote words whose sounds are harmonized in order to achieve high sensitivity, because consonantal words create euphonia. In that case, not only the content but also the expression of the form is manifested in the form of a poetic possibility.

Tone is a set of elements such as musicality, tone of voice, tempo of speech, rhythm, emotional stress, speed, intensity, timbre, and so on. Tone organizes speech phonetically, is a means of expressing different syntactic meanings and categories, as well as enhancing the expressive-emotional color of expression.<sup>3</sup>

In phonopoeitics, melody serves to convey the poetic idea to the listener in an attractive way. Tone plays a very important role in a play of art. The unique syntactic structure of each work, the place of words in the context, the pronunciation of some of them with a certain pause, slowly or quickly, create a different tone. Content differentiation by tone is common in classical literature:

*Ёрим кечалар келарди бурун  
Бу тун келмади, оҳ ёрим қани!  
(Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur)*

In this night combination, it is understood through pronunciation and tone that it is a show diamond, and the meaning emerges tonight. If it is pronounced in the whole style, it will never be understood, and in this case spontaneous musicality will occur.

We find this not only in the dream, but also in the modern, finger-weighted poems.

The intonational integrity of artistic speech fully conforms to the requirements of the system of subject matter, ideas, and images derived from it. Every word, tone, harmony of sounds is inextricably linked with the content. In artistic speech, phonetic units serve to convey exactly the meaning of “artistic burden”, in particular, such as shout, irony, hint, anger, resentment, surprise, joy, appeal, pride, urge, anger.

In poetry, the nature of intonation is determined, first of all, by the emotions, the spiritual experiences of the lyrical protagonist. Rather, intonation is the most important tool that reveals the character of the lyrical protagonist. The intonation of a poem is usually associated with the construction of norms, sentences, in busy and bytes. Therefore, poetic sentence, sentence construction is not just a syntactic phenomenon, but a rhythmic-syntactic phenomenon.

*Анор юзларингга  
не бўлди, анор?  
Сенга ким бунчалар*

---

<sup>2</sup> То‘учиёев У. О‘zbek sovet poeziyasida barmoq sistemasi. Filol.fanlari nomzodi...diss. – Toshkent, 1962. – B.16.

<sup>3</sup> Панов М.В. Современной русский язык. Фонетика. – Москва. Высшая школа. 1979. – С. 438.

*тикилди, чарос?  
Нега бир ёнозинг  
олдир, шафтоли?  
Гилос лабларингдан  
ким ўнди, гилос?  
(Sirojiddin Sayyid. Vatan abadiy. 123-p.)*

Emphasis also plays an important role in showing the poetic potential of phonetic-phonological units. In the example above, the separated sounds served to differentiate the meaning precisely in relation to the drop of stress. Emphasis on analogies, migrations, and the expression of various methodological means in a poetic text has a great influence, so it is important to shed light on the phonopoetic feature of such units before lexical-semantic analysis. In *pomegranate (anor)* face simulation and *pomegranate (anor)* impulse, *cherry (gilos)* lip resemblance, and *cherry (gilos)* impulse, although symbolic, the meaning is differentiated by emphasis.

*Карам истаб тизилгандай карамлар,  
Бозорнинг ҳам бор ўз ҳадду ҳадиси.  
Наманганнинг кўкатлари зулф тарар,  
Анграяди Қашқадарё кадиси.  
(Sirojiddin Sayyid. Vatan abadiy. 203-p.)*

In this example, too, emphasis serves to differentiate meaning and provides formal-semantic expressiveness. In short, tone, stress, and pause are the units that strike the most delicate threads of poetic speech. Indeed, although these units are not expressed in form, they are phonopoetic units that perform a semantically important function.