

The Definition of The Concepts of "Phoneme" and "Phonostylistics"

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the phonetics of world linguistics, the historical formation of phonostylistics, the stages of development. It also summarizes and treats the existing scientific-theoretical views on phonostylistics in world linguistics.

Key words: *phoneme, sound, syllable, accent, tone, phonology, variant, stylistic variant, dialectal variant, combinatorial variant, positional variant, contrast, associative relation, phrase, tacteme, accenteme, paradigm, syllabeme, intoneme, generality and specificity.*

I.Introduction

Linguistics studies in detail all the changes that take place in language. Any science, in turn, arises and develops out of necessity.

It is known that centuries of experience in the history of world linguistics show that representatives of different currents have spent their entire lives to clearly show the object of study and its essence, considering it the most optimal way to study language.

"As the human mind develops, so does its worldview, thought, and outlook," he said. As with any science, linguistics is evolving day by day, leading to the emergence of various new trends, directions, new scientific and theoretical views. As a result, new types of linguistics have emerged: psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, metalinguistics, neurolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, pragma linguistics, and so on."¹ In addition, it is important to note that many studies on the study of linguistic means, such as phonetics, morphology, and syntax, based on such a number of areas of linguistics, are being developed.

Society has always paid special attention to the development of science and the study of its problems in order to ensure its own development.

In modern linguistics, the study of sound speech problems is relevant, the main direction of which is the cognitive approach to the listener, the study of human information as a processing system, and his behavior should be expressed in terms of perception, processing, memory, application to speech. (cognition, i.e., cognitive activity is the act of receiving, presenting, and creating information), i.e., sound-visual means that consciously affect.

II.Literature review

Opinions and attitudes towards the scientific and theoretical views of scholars in world linguistics on phono stylistics, based on the data, it can be said that phono stylistics - the Greek word "phōnē - sound, sound, noise + stylistics". It is a branch of linguistics that studies the pronunciation variants of linguistic units and the

¹ Jo'raeva M.M. "Linguocognitive, national-cultural features of the modality category in French and Uzbek fairy tales". Doctoral dissertation in philological sciences. Tashkent. 2016. - P.52– 65.

laws of their functioning in the fields and situations of communication. Phono stylistics (phonetic stylistics) is also a linguistic science that studies the frequency of use of phonemes in different styles, their harmony and interdependence, analyzes sound effects based on the content and imagery of the text.

The role of world and Uzbek linguists in the creation of the theoretical foundations of phono stylistics is significant, who put forward important scientific and theoretical views on its features, conducted numerous studies on the study of general and specific problems of phono stylistics. In this regard, the works of scientists like N.M. Shansky, L.V. Sherba, D. Hudson, L.V. Bondarko, M.V. Panov, D. Nyumens, L.R. Zinder, V.V. Vinogradov, O.S. Akhmanova are noteworthy. Among them are the researches of phonostylists who share their scientific and theoretical views in Uzbek linguistics, as well as the researches of A.A. Abduazizov, E.R. Kilichev, A.A. Haydarov, N.M. Kambarov.

"A.A. Abduazizov emphasizes the need to study the field of phono stylistics in terms of synchrony and diachrony."²

According to linguist A.A. Abduazizov, "Phono stylistics is the youngest functional and linguistic discipline. He deals only with oral speech. Based on experimental phonetic analysis, it was found that each phonetic style has its own unique intonation and pronunciation features. Phone stylistics cannot be called a "new trend" in phonetics. On the contrary, it is a "new perspective" on phonetic phenomena. Until recently, linguists were not skeptical of this method of language analysis, the understanding of the need for such an analysis arose from the understanding of the need to study spoken language. What motivated this process?"³ Of course, we agree with the scientist's opinion, because phonetics and stylistics are interrelated and consistent with phonetic phenomena.

III. Analysis

Although the concept of phoneme is currently being studied by all linguists, it can be said that its role and status have not been clearly defined, that is, it seems that there is no uniformity, because the world is developing so rapidly, of course, does not fail to exert its influence on the field of phono stylistics of linguistics, always evolving in close connection with the content of a particular science, its theory and practice, existing by forming different paradigms based on different relations in linguistics and formed in connection with the process of phonetic phenomena.

Sources point out that Baudouin de Courtenay, who is considered the founder of the doctrine of phonemes in linguistics, also laid the groundwork for the emergence of different approaches to the issue of phoneme status. "Baudouin de Courtenay shows that a phoneme is a simple generalization of two anthropophones (i.e., acoustic-articulatory) features and has a different aspect, such as the driving component of a morpheme and the sign of a particular morphological category."⁴ Baudouin de Courtenay's idea of these two different aspects of the phoneme later led to the emergence of two different directions in determining the status of the phoneme.

In addition, the Moscow phonological schools founded by Reformatsky, Dmitriev, Sidorov, Avanesov, the Leningrad phonological school founded by LV Shcherba, the phonological school of N.S. Trubetsky and many other phonological schools were well received by many.

Scientific articles, monographs, dissertations on this phonology are, of course, connected with the ideas and views of the phonological school, as well as the fact that all phonological schools are based on the views of the scientist Baudouin de Courtenay, as well as phoneme theory in modern linguistics I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay and his students. It is also clear that it is associated with the name.

² Abduazizov A. A. On the study of phonostylistic means // Uzbek language and literature. - Tashkent, 1985. - P.24-28.

³ Abduazizov A.A. Abduazizov A.A. Phonology and morphology of the Uzbek language. T: "Teacher", 1992. - P.11-22.

⁴ Boduen de Kurtene "Opyt fonetiki rezyanskix govorov" Peterburg 1873. - p.40-52.

We know that the main function of a phoneme - to act as an indicator of a morpheme - is built on the secondary and constructively forms a text, which turns out to be the result of their absence, not the continuation of its semantic functions. The main reason for the realization of the ability of sound tools of language to create text, and therefore their "unspent" semantic potential, is the desire of language to fill functional gaps.

IV. Discussion

In Uzbek linguistics A.A. Abduazizov studied the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of Uzbek phonemes, his theoretical views on the development of Uzbek phonology are of particular importance. For the first time in Uzbek linguistics, the scientist introduces into Uzbek linguistics a system of special terms explaining from European linguistics, based on the manifestation of the dialectic of general-specific in each phonetic division of speech. He learns speech phonetically through linguistic means such as phrase, tact, syllable, and sound: he contrasts units such as phrase, tact, syllable, and sound into emic units that can be contrasted in a paradigmatic line: sound - phoneme, tact-takteme, syllable-syllable, etc.

It is well known that phono stylistics always stems from communicative intent. The study of voice speech problems is relevant in modern linguistics. Its main direction is to study the cognitive approach to the listener, the human being as a system of information processing, and his behavior should be expressed using concepts such as perception, processing, memory, application to speech (cognition), i.e., cognition activity is the act of receiving, presenting, and creating information (information), i.e., audio-visual means that consciously affect. Such an effect is based on the ability of sounds to form initial associative connections and is perceived by the person in the communication process even before the logical analysis of the lexical content of speech, problems of speech communication efficiency are traditionally considered within communication theory.

"Uzbek phono variants are actively used both in live speech and in the speech of the fiction heroes. In the Uzbek language, explosive sounds are replaced by typical sounds, and dialectal words of the population of the Fergana Valley and a number of other regions of the republic form phono variants."⁵

"There are six phonemes in modern Uzbek literary language. Of these, the phonemes "i", "a", "u" is distinguished by the fact that they have different variants in different positions of the word."⁶

Phonology, on the other hand, distinguishes articulatory-acoustic features in the definition of phonemes, it seems that phonetics provides a source for phonology, phonological conclusions are based on phonetic data. They require each other and also complement each other.

In world linguistics, the study of the specific features of each national language on a scientific basis and their transmission to future generations is important in today's rapidly evolving science and to some extent contributes to the science of linguistics.

Language, on the other hand, occupies a place in the spiritual world of man as the greatest discovery in the way of realizing his identity, and as person studies language over time, he continues to discover its various and new aspects.

V. Conclusion

Summarizing the above theoretical views, opinions on the concepts of phoneme and phono stylistics, the results of past and present research, taking into account and enriching the theoretical views of scientists, we can conclude: "Phono stylistics always comes from the desire to communicate. It is a section that studies the pronunciation variants of linguistic units and the laws of operation in communication processes and situations, in this sense, is limited to a specific type of context, analyzes the various situations in speech to identify phonetic signs and classifies them according to their functions.

⁵ Gafurov B. Z. Comparative study of the description of the segmental phonostylistics of the horse (based on materials from Russian, Uzbek, English) Bukhara 2020. - pp. 8-20.

⁶ Abduazizov A.A. Phonology and morphology of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: "Universitet", 2010. - pp. 58-69.

In short, the science of linguistics studies in detail all the changes that take place in language. Any science, in turn, arises and develops out of necessity. Society has always paid special attention to the development of science and the study of its problems in order to ensure its own development. Language is the most important component of national culture, and speech is a means of understanding the spirituality, philosophy, and history of a people.

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