

Intonema and its Types

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the unity of intonation, intonemes and their types. It is known that the intonema in the process of speech communication varies according to the characteristics of the tone (speed, tempo, shortness and length). Accordingly, it can be divided into several types, such as mental, emotional. Types of intonema serve to express the emotional, mental state of the communicators in the speech process. These were explained with examples from works of art.

Key words: *intonation, intonema, interrogative intonation, message intonation, rhythm, melody, timbre, tone, tone.*

I. Introduction

Intonation is a necessary condition of oral speech; in written speech it is represented by punctuation marks. In linguistics, intonation is used in the sense of changing the tone of a syllable, word, or sentence. Intonation components are an integral part of human speech. It is not clear how the Uzbek language sounded many centuries ago. Russian scholars have identified sixteen types of intonation in Russian, but the types of Uzbek speech tones have not yet been studied. There are also intonations that are used in the same way in all countries of the world.

As you know, language is a "system of systems." Prosody is an integral part of the phonological system of a language. Each component has its own units, rules and methods. First of all, let's talk about prosodica.

Prosody is a unit of phonology that reflects the physiological properties of speech as a measure of substantial degree. The linguistic-functional features and functions of phonetic-phonological units in language, the components of phonology that study their role in the mechanism of language are called phonemes, syllobema, accentema and intonema. Phonology itself is divided into segmental and supersegmental phonology. Prosody is a generalization of syllabas, axintems and intonemes, which are the subject of supersegmental phonology [1].

One of the main components of language is intonation (tone), and the tone of the spoken speech is characterized by a complex structure and a variety of functions.

II. The Main Part

There are also intonations that are used in the same way in all countries of the world. For example, we can cite the following.

Depending on the purpose of the sentence, the types can be:

- Informative intonation:

The last syllable of the sentence is pronounced aloud. Informative intonation is characterized by an increase and decrease in sentence tone.

"Your friends are here." Your preference has returned from the military. They are sitting there, said the mother, looking at the groom with affection.

It simply came to our notice then.

Meaning: "Your friends are here." Afzal returned from the army. They are sitting there, "said the

mother, looking at the groom with affection.

"It simply came to our notice then.

• Questioning intonation:

Questioning intonation is used in two different ways:

1) if the question is related to the meaning of the whole sentence, for example: *Sen Buxoroga bugun borasanmi* (Are you going to Bukhara today?) The melody rises at the last syllable of the sentence;

Spitting his broken teeth on his handkerchief, he asked in order to clarify the matter: - Should he work on the spot?

Meaning: *He spat his broken teeth into his handkerchief and asked in order to clarify the matter: — Should he continue to work in his place? [11]*

2) If the question is related to a specific word in the sentence, for example: When are you going to Bukhara? In this case, the role of the tone depends on the word in question.

Meaning. Just then the street door opened and two men entered. They went out on the porch, tapped their feet, and sniffed. Then he opened the door and entered the house which have something to warm up.

"Who's home?" Asked the short man.

"Where is your father?" Asked the novice.

"My father left with my aunt."

"Where?"

"My brother brought it."

"Where is your father?" Asked the novice.

"My father left with my mother."

"Where?"

"To bring my brother.."[11]

• Invocation intonation:

In this type of intonation, the tone of the sentence has the appearance of an intonation that expresses an exhortation, a request, or a command that rises rather than an informative intonation.

— Men oshnam bilan gaplashib olay, malol kelmasa siz chiqib turing. Tabibboshi maoyeklol kelganini yashirmay chimirilib qo'ydi. Elchin buni sezib endi qat'iyroq, **buyruq ohangida** dedi: — *Siz hujjatlarni to'zrilang, hozir ketamiz.*

— *O'tiring, — dedi Jamshid. Bu safar uning ovozida mehribonlik emas, qat'iylik, amr ohangi zohir edi.*

— *Aniqrog'i shuki... Siz san'atdagi obro'yingizni tiklab olishingiz kerakmikin? To'yda... har xil odamlar bo'ladi. Sizlarning oralaringizda ham hasadgo'ylar bor. Bitta yaxshi ashula chiqarsangiz xalq eshitib xursand bo'ladi, hasadgo'ylaringiz esa kuyib ketadi. Yana ham aniqroq aytsam, gap shuki, endi sizning obro'yingiz mening ham obro'yim. Sizni... o'zlim deganman. Anvar-jon, siz guvohsiz, o'rtozingiz kuyovim emas, o'zlim. Chet eldagi o'zillarim kelishsa, aka-uka bo'lib ketasizlar, Xudo xohlasa. Men bir narsaning isini sezmasam, gapirmayman, to'ylarga bormay turing.*

Asadbek gapni maslahat ohangida boshlab, buyruq tarzida yakunladi.[11]

Meaning. They looked at each other strangely. "Sit still," said the short man.

"I'll talk to my friend. If you don't mind, you can come out." The doctor grinned, not hiding his tiredness. Sensing this, the ambassador said more firmly, in a commanding tone: - You correct the documents, we will leave now.

"Sit down," said Jamshid. This time it was not kindness but determination and command.

- More precisely ... Do you need to restore your reputation in art? At the wedding ... there will be different people. There are jealousy among you too. If you sing a good song, people will be happy to hear it, and your jealousy will burn. To be more precise, the point is that now your reputation is my reputation as well. I called you ... my son. Anwar-jan, you are a witness, your friend is not my husband,

my son. If my sons from abroad come, you will become brothers, God willing. I don't talk if I don't smell something, don't go to weddings.

Asadbek began the speech in a tone of **advice** and ended it in the form of **an order**.

All types of intonation are united in one concept - logical intonation. It is the intonation that defines the character of the expression, while at the same time contradicting the emotional pronunciation.

There are also incomplete intonation sentences, for example:

- Contradictory intonation. Concepts are found in complex, contradictory sentences. In written speech it is represented by a hyphen, for example: *Ko`prikni biz qurdik – g`animlar o`tdi* (*We built the bridge - the enemy passed*).

- Warning intonation. The warning intonation divides the sentence into two parts with a long pause. The divided part of the sentence is pronounced in a raised tone, for example: *Ertaga tog`ga chiqmang, qor yog`ishi kutilyapti* (*Do not go to the mountains tomorrow, it is expected to snow*).

- Input intonation. There are no pauses between words and accents in the introductory intonation. It is based on the speed of speech.

- Counting intonation. The enumeration is characterized by a pause between the same equal members of the sentence. Logical emphasis is placed when counting words in a sentence. If there is a generalizing word before counting, then it is distinguished during pronunciation.

- Separation intonation. A separate sentence or word is separated and emphasized in the sentence with a pause and emphasis. The first pause is longer and the second is shorter.

Intonema is a functional unit of intonation, the dynamics of tone, which manifests itself in speech in three different ways: beginning + midpoint + end.

In the process of speech communication, the movement of the tone can be as follows:

- a) starting point - flat / ascending;
- b) midpoint - falling / flat / rising;
- c) end point - descending / ascending.

The role and function of intonema in speech intonation are different. We were able to learn the following:

I. Formative function - creates external / formal dynamics of speech rhythm.

II. The distinguishing function has five different forms:

1) The structural function differs according to the place of speech in a sentence. In this case, the following types of intonema can be distinguished:

- a) general - the end (end of the sentence) / incompleteness (middle or beginning of the sentence) of the speech rhythm;

- b) private - this phenomenon is manifested only in the separation of some unfinished parts of the sentence bar.

the communicative function distinguishes the sentence according to the purpose of speech;

emotional function can express the following:

- a) personal (subjective) feelings: fear, curiosity, dreaming,...

Meaning. "I returned after serving my sentence." My sentence has not yet been carried out. I am serving my sentence. If I had been sentenced to be shot then, I would have survived ... Elchinsighed.[11]

- b) feelings towards the interlocutor: threat, anger,...

Meaning. "I thought I should get a message from my brother who had just returned from prison," said Elchin angrily. [11]

"I would have flown when I knew you were coming," he said sarcastically. Then the tone changed dramatically: "Hafiz, let's talk like a man without chewing." I'm not responsible for your wife's death.

"Even if you go and sit down, you can take him out," said Asadbek in a stricter tone.

1) **the emotional-affective function** (ie, the carrier of emotional sensitivity) emphasizes the

importance of speech tact by exaggerating the features of the structural, communicative and emotional functions;

2) the methodological function is to give the sentence a biblical color / appearance.

To express the position of the protagonist in the state of speech (character, age, profession, mood), the purpose of the speech (interrogative, cognitive, motivational meanings) by giving the author the tone of the speech (rhythm, timbre, melody), tries to "infect" the student.

Consider the following example: *Kampirvang`illadi*: - *Varaqa`qimaganbo`lsang, nimanio`qiding? Domlango`qitadimio`zi?* Or: *Kampirshaqillar, G`afforjonho`ngraredi. Hammaningdilisiyohbo`ldi.* The author tries to express the negative character of the image of the old woman by giving the tone of her speech, that is, by using the word "wangled" instead of "said", "told".

In another place, the author tries to reveal the purpose of the protagonist's speech from his tone and expresses it as follows:– *Uyga bevaqt kelasiz desam, joningizning huzurini topib olgan ekansiz-da... – dedi* ("When I told you to come home early, you found the presence of your soul," he said).

Ayam bu gapni *shunday bir ohangda* aytdiki, shu bilan: "*Onang to`kadigan zaharni bitta o`zim yutib o`tiribman*", demoqchi ekanini hatto men ham fahmladim"(My mother said this in *such a way* that I even understood that she meant to say, *I'm the only one listening to your mother's poisonous words*"). The purpose of the speech would not have been clear if it had not been for the tone of "*I'm the only one listening to your mother's poisonous words.*"

III. Conclusion

Thus, we can conclude that the speech that occurs in the process of communication is characterized by a variety of tones. With its help, along with the various features of the communicant, the originality of the nation; gender characteristics; professional characteristics; different meanings, such as lifestyle characteristics. Proper understanding of the tone of speech and the correct pronunciation of linguistic and pragmalinguistic means leads to a correct understanding of the purpose of speech. Although the tone features of speech, the stylistic possibilities of artistic speech are studied, the peculiarities of modern speech today, the features of speech tone in the Uzbek language are not taken as the object of research, which increases the importance of our topic.

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