

PHONETIC STYLISTIC METHODS AND METHODOLOGICAL APPLICATION OF PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTARCT:

To understand the specific nature of stylistic devices in speech construction and to explain the application of phonetic, morphological, syntactic, stylistic rules in speech in different historical periods of the development of a particular language in its language norms.

KEYWORDS: Language system, linguistic phenomena, syntactic stylistic devices, world linguists, stylistic syntactic constructions, phonographic methodical means, language of fiction.

INTRODUCTION:

Linguistic views, one of the most important branches of modern linguistics, aim to determine the laws and principles of the use of linguistic units as a means of speech activity, as well as to determine the features of linguistic phenomena in real communication situations. The relevance of this study, on the one hand, focuses on the analysis of the semantic-structural features of the word, which is the language system and its basic unit.

Specific expressions in speech construction, tools for expressing emotions that create specific forms of speech, syntactic stylistic devices, and special expressions of syntactic units are created using these tools, which are observed in different activations in speech.

The theory of stylistics in linguistics L.V.Shcherba, A.V.Bondarko, A.M. Kuznetsov, A.I .Yefimov, A.N. Gvozdev, Shomaksudov A, Rasulov I, Kungurov P, Rustamov X. associated

with the names of world linguists such as Specific expressions in speech construction, the means of expressing the emotion that give rise to particular forms of speech, the syntactic stylistic devices, and the means by which special expressions are created determine the mechanism by which they differ radically from neutral syntactic units. To understand the nature of syntactic stylistic devices, it is necessary to understand what is the norm of syntactic language.

Identify the means of expression, the syntactic stylistic means that serve to express emotions that create specific forms of speech, specific applications in communication, speech construction.

- To understand the nature of syntactic language norm to understand the nature of syntactic stylistic means.
- Identify the laws of creation of syntactic stylistic methods on the basis of existing morphological, syntactic and stylistic rules.
- Study of stylistic syntactic constructions as a general syntactic type of language.
- The norm is the application of phonetic, morphological, syntactic, stylistic rules in speech in different historical periods of a particular language development.
- One of the syntactic stylistic methods is the frequent use of rhetorical interrogative sentences, contradictory words, etc. in oral speech, and the emergence of additional meaning as a result of changes in the structure of such sentences. , the emergence of emphasis, emotionality, and sensitivity in oral speech.

The seriousness of the study of the language of fiction in linguistics allows us to better understand the forms of expression of language units in the language of fiction, their artistic and aesthetic features, as well as their possibilities of forming the language of fiction and their aesthetic impact. helps us understand. Although all units in our native language serve as illustrations in fiction, a detailed analysis of the linguistic and artistic-aesthetic function of a large group of them, known as phonographic stylistic devices, in literary work still requires much research.

It should be noted that stylistic features are present to some extent in all language units. Phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical units are also the subject of stylistics.

Specific applications in speech construction, the means of expressing emotions that create specific forms of speech, are called syntactic stylistic devices. Using these tools, special expressions are created that are radically different from neutral syntactic units. We will discuss the attitude of this "special" to the simple "neutral" below.

To understand the nature of syntactic stylistic devices, it is necessary to understand what is the norm of syntactic language.

A syntactic stylistic method is a departure from existing morphological, syntactic, and stylistic rules, but this retreat is seen as a mistake, rather than the emergence of one's own judgment. Stylistic syntactic constructions can be studied as a general syntactic type of language. The norm is the application of phonetic, morphological, syntactic, stylistic rules of speech in different historical periods of a particular language development.

Phonetic stylistics has been interested in ways to use the stylistic features of speech sounds as a means of increasing the effectiveness of speech. There are many types of sound and tone of voice in speech. The various forms of alliteration, assonance, and

sound repetition play an important role in the emotional and expressiveness of speech, and the phenomenon of imitating the sounds of objects and animals is also widely used in stylistics to exaggerate and express an idea. Such methods of making speech effective can be found in prose and poetry, proverbs and parables, and even in the prose parts of folk tales and epics. The phonetic harmony and repetition of vowels and consonants make speech sound and effective, making it easier to remember the fact of language. The various forms and methods of melodic discourse, by their very nature and essence, are peculiar to poetic speech. Poetic speech is an exciting rhythmic speech that is organized in terms of tone and emerges as an expression of emotion. Poetry is characterized by the widespread use of means to regulate speech in terms of tone (for example, rhythm, rhyme, radif, verses). Therefore, the structure of the poem stands out as a special branch of phonetic stylistics.

Intonation is a change in tone, a change in tone. This includes the concept of rhythm and stress and pauses. The concept of intonation also includes the tempo of speech. The intonational devices that make up speech, such as melodies, accents, and pauses, are largely syntactic. That is, it expresses syntactic situations: expressing the completeness of a sentence, showing logical-grammatical divisions within a sentence, showing the relationship of parts, and so on. Accordingly, the part of phonetics devoted to intonation is called syntactic phonetics.

In the process of analyzing the literary text, special attention should be paid to the aesthetic features of phonetic units. In a poetic text, the aesthetic potential of speech sounds is quickly and easily understood. Because the poem has a special charm. This melody is achieved through the methodical use of sounds. Poetry uses phonetic techniques such as alliteration, consonance, and gemination. In prose,

expressiveness is achieved through phonetic techniques such as stretching vowels, folding consonants, repeating sounds, mispronouncing words, adding or subtracting sounds. The ability to express "exactly" the laws governing the methodological use of sounds in writing is limited. However, pronunciation and narrative compatibility are achieved using phonetic means.

Conclusion It helps us to better understand the forms of expression of linguistic units in the language of fiction, their artistic and aesthetic features, as well as their opportunities to form the language of fiction and their artistic aesthetic impact. Although language units serve as imagery in fiction, a large group of them, known as phonetic methodological tools, have undergone linguistic and artistic-aesthetic analysis in a literary work.

It should be noted that stylistic features are present to some extent in all language units. Phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical units are also the subject of stylistics.

The means of expression of the language, which serve to perform a methodological function in the language of fiction, also identified the most important features that determine the position of the literary style among other functional styles.

Focusing on the concepts of phonetics and stylistics, first of all, the definition of these terms, the movement and state of phonetic speech organs during sound formation - articulation, the laws of sound change, its intonation. Stylistics is a sign of expressiveness of language units, their degree of adaptation to speech patterns.

The linguistic aspect, the writer's attitude to the vernacular, the use of linguistic

resources, the writer's skills, the ideas about the style are described. Phonetic stylistics is one of the sounds. -expressed the stylistic possibilities of interconnection, in short, the methods and laws of speech sounds that can serve as an effective means of language.

In short, phonetic devices are linguistic and aesthetic factors that can clearly show that the artistic style has a special place among other functional styles as an integral part of the language units that form a literary work and their application.

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