

## EXPRESSION OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN INTONATION

Yadgarova Zebiniso Tolibovna

Bukhara State University Assistant teacher of English linguistics department

E-mail: yadgarova0023@gmail.com, Phone number: 97 302-0023

### ABSTARCT:

**It is known that phono-stylistics is a new direction that arose between the sciences of phonetics and stylistics in the further development of linguistics. In phono-stylistics, the stylistic features of speech sounds are studied, as well as super-segmental phonetic means: intonation, pause, stress.**

**Intonation is a rhythmic-melodic aspect that serves to express syntactic meanings and emotionally expressive colors of speech, a super-segmental element representing the pitch of the voice. This article discusses the degree to which intonation expresses connotative meaning.**

**Keywords: phonostylistics, intonation, pause, accent, rhythmic-melodic, temp of speech, timbre of speech, intensity of speech, logical accent, emphatic accent, emotional-expressiveness.**

### INTRODUCTION:

In descriptive phonetics, speech sounds, types of their formation, phonetic phenomena such as syllables, intonation, pause, stress, and their peculiarities are considered as the most crucial terms to understand. The events recorded in the process of speech communication combine into an entire system, forming a speech act. Therefore, in the analysis and study of such phenomena, it is necessary to consider them separately, as well as events that require one another, in other words, units in which one cannot survive without the other [1, 24-28].

Intonation is one of the phonetic means of the supersegment, which is described as "the

rhythmic-melodic side of speech, the high pitch, the tone that serves to express the syntactic meanings and expressive-emotional colors" [5,45] .

In linguistics, the second name of intonation is intoema, and the field which masters intonation is intology. [2,23]

Problems of intonation in European and Russian linguistics Antonova DN, Artyomov ZA, Barishnikova K., Brizgunova YA, Zlatoustova LV, Kanter LA, Machkova RA, Mukhanov IA, Peshkovskiy M., Svetazarova ND, Torsuyev GP, Trubetskoy V. Tsepitiskoy. K, has been covered in the scientific works of linguists such as Cheremisina NV.

In Uzbek linguistics, comments on intonation are given by Gulomov A., Abduazizov A., Abdullayev A., Yuldashev B., Yuldasheva H., Karimov S., Mamatov J., Mahmudov A., Kilichev E., Yakhshiyev G. ., Urinbaev B., Kungurov R., Haydarov A., Khojialiev I., Mirtojiev M., Jamolkhonov H. can be found in the works of linguists.

According to the aforementioned scholars, intonation is the inability of any of the factors such as logical stress, emphatic stress and pause to perform an independent function on their own, the sum of which is the intonation of the pronounced part of speech as a whole.

### ANALYSIS:

In intonation, it is necessary to think about the speed of speech, tone of voice, pauses in speech. Speech speed is determined by the time spent in the process of its pronunciation. The speed of each part of speech varies in its different communicative forms. Declarative starts at a slower pace than the general

sentence tempo given at the beginning of the sentence.

For example: The exams are over at last.

The speed of the passages in the interrogative sentences is slightly higher than the speed of the interrogative sentences. Exclamatory sentences are pronounced aloud because they have an exciting feature.

Do you know when the festival end?

It is wonderful! What a very nice house!

It's rather difficult, isn't it?

Intonation occurs in all speech styles. In all speech styles other than the scientific style, the degree of connotative expression of intonation is strong. In oral speech it happens by the help of intonation, in written speech is done through punctuation. Intonation performs a variety of functions in speech.[11,215]

In particular, it expresses the type of sentence, the relationship between its components, modality, emotional color, and additional meanings, such as counting, contrasting, comparing, expressed in the sentence. In the process of speech communication, intonation performs two main functions:

1. Divide the flow of speech into semantic parts and express new content on this basis. The pause of speech also plays an important role in this, that is, any speech uttered with an intonation becomes an emotional speech.

For example: Death, no mercy!

No death, mercy!

Come and look out here. What a magnificent view!

2. Represents emotional paint in speech, these paints acquire a specific stylistic meaning.

"In scientific sources," writes linguist S. Karimov, there is a concept of tact intonation. As the sentences in the text are divided into specific strokes, these parts of the sentence need to be pronounced with a special intonation, and the stanza quotes the following

quartet as a rhythm in the reading of poetic texts:

Do not ask for water from rivers,

Do not ask for shade from the trees.

Such a feeling that is forgotten,

An idea like this that has been discarded. (A. Oripov)

Daryolardan / talab qilma suv,

Daraxtlardan / so'rama soya.

Unut bo'lgan / bundayin tuyg'u,

Bekor ketgan / bu kabi g'oya. (A. Oripov)

In the expression of emotional-expressiveness, intonation has a special character, it is the main and characteristic feature of any sentence. Emotionality is also determined by the speed of speech. For this reason, the tone of the interrogative pronouns is continuously pronounced in relation to the pronoun. For example:

Why should it worry you?

What's the good of doing that?

How about phoning them?

Separated parts of speech, prompts, introductory words are separated by tone in oral speech, and in written speech by appropriate punctuation.

For example: Really! Well you must get him.

In this example, the word Really is pronounced intonation in oral speech if it is separated by an exclamation mark in the text.

Perhaps, it will rain!

The introductory word in the example is separated by a comma in the text and pronounced intonation in the speech.

## DISCUSSION:

In speech communication, both features of intonation are realized, i.e., intonation serves the function of establishing communication and influencing the listener. In the speech process, intonation exhibits its properties as a means of influencing the listener, while the pitch of the sound differs in terms of audibility. Methodologically, in addition to the function of

intonation, it also serves the purpose of informing.[7,1647]

For example, changes in intonation can affect a speaker's mood. The emotional aspect of intonation is largely expressive of methodological meaning. Intonation serves as an important phonoestilistic tool in giving a certain stylistic color to a speaker's speech. It is natural to express a methodological meaning, of course, to give it a connotative (additional) meaning. Such connotative meanings include indifference, coldness, indifference, determination, threatening, begging, begging, and so on. In interrogative pronouns, the low-low tone mainly conveys connotative meanings such as seriousness, responsibility, accountability, and accurate assessment of the situation.

A) Declarative sentence: Pete plays football very well.

During the pronunciation of this sentence, the voice is lowered and connotative meanings such as satisfaction, pleasure, joy are expressed.

B) In command expression: Go out! (Get out!)  
Pronounced in a command tone, the sentence has "additional" meanings such as command, threat, and persistence.

C) In general interrogative sentences: Do you mind my opening the window? (Don't you mind opening the window?)

In addition to the content of the interrogation, the sentence contains "additional" meanings such as "please", "beg", "compliment".

D) Emotional sayings: What a fine day! (What a wonderful day!)

It has connotative meanings such as attention, joy, delight, and wonder.

An analysis of the above statements shows that with a change in intonation, different feelings of the speaker are expressed. That is, the sentences are separated from each other and show the pragmatic attitude of the speaker to the idea he is expressing. Intonation

plays an important role not only in speech, but also in artistic speech styles, as well as in poetry. [8,123]The importance of intonation in the pronunciation of poems is great, poetic works are based on rhyme, and a poem read without intonation becomes meaningless and blunt. In order to increase the effectiveness of poetic works, poets make effective use of the stylistic figure of repetition, reading or reciting a poem based on repetition plays an important phonostylistic function [9,8167].

The following verses are based on word repetition:

It was many and many years ago,

In a kingdom by the **sea**.

That a maiden they lived who is you may know.

By the name of Annable **Lee**.

And this maiden she lived with no other thought

Then to live and be loved by me. (E.A.Poe)

Quyidagi she'rda esa bir xil tovushlarning takrori aks etgan.

Sim-sim yomg'ir sirli soy misol.

Pichirlaydi ona tabiat.

Saxiyiligi ortganday qat-qat,

G'o'yo deydi ol, ol, olib qol. (Mirtemir "Yoz yomg'iri")

The following poem repeats the same sounds.

Wire-wire rain is an example of a mysterious stream.

Mother Nature whispers.

As his generosity increased,

As if to say take, take, take. (Mirtemir "Summer rain")

Reading the above-mentioned poetic passages in both languages with intonation will remain in the reader's memory for a long time and will delight him.

## CONCLUSION:

Observations show that oral speech cannot be formed without intonation.

Whatever phonetic phenomenon serves a stylistic function, it is difficult to imagine it without intonation. Intonation is an important phonostylistic tool in giving a certain stylistic color to a speaker's speech. The intonation of the connotative meaning is stronger than in other language units. Intonation and its components: pauses and accents simultaneously in speech. application has a strong connotative meaning.

#### REFERENCES:

- 1) Abduazizov A. A. Fonostilistik vositalarning o'rganilishiga doir// O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. T.: 1985. N2 – B. 24.28.
- 2) Boboxonova L.T. Ingliz tili stilistikasi. – T.: O'qituvchi, 1995.-B.135.
- 3) Jamolxonov H. O'zbek tilining nazariy fonetikasi. – T.: "Fan" 2009. – B.170.
- 4) Karimov. S. A. O'zbek tilining fonetik stilistikasi. Samarqand. 2016. – B.23.
- 5) Haydarov. A. A. Intonatsiyaning uslubiy xususiyatlari. BuxDu ilmiy axboroti. 2006. N1. – B. 69-72.
- 6) Haydarov A. Takrorning uslubiy vazifasi. O'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb muammolari. Ilmiy – amaliy anjuman materiallari. Andijon, 2012. B. 353-356.
- 7) Solieva Munavvar Ahmadovna "Speech etiquette and speech act in intercultural communication", Academicia (An international multidisciplinary research journal) ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 2, February 2021 Impact Factor: SJIF 2021 = 7.492.p.1646-1650, South Asian Academic research journals A publication of CDL College of Education , Jagadhri (Affiliated to Kurukshetra,India)
- 8) Soliyeva Munavvar Ahmadovna. Features of the implementation of modular teaching english to students of a technical university, International Scientific Journal ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science Philadelphia. USA. Issue 05. Volume 85 published May 30, 2020, e ISJ «Theoretical & Applied Science». P.122-125.
- 9) Kobilova A.B. Features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts. International journal of Psychological Rehabilitation, Vol.24, Issue 07, 2020. – Pag. 8162-8168. <https://www.psychosocial.com/article/PR270794/18979/>
- 10) Kobilova Aziza. The main classification of periphrases of English language. Collection of the material of the international online conference: Actual problems and solutions of modern philology. Uzbekistan, December, 7<sup>th</sup> 2020. <http://journals.e-science.uz/index.php/conferences/article/view/223>
- 11) Kobilova A.B. Periphrasis – as a stylistic device. Proceedings of Global Technovation 2<sup>nd</sup> International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference. Hosted from London, U.K., December, 28<sup>th</sup> 2020. – pag. 215-216. <https://conferencepublication.com>
- 12) Hojiyev A. Lingvistik terminlarining izohi lug'ati. – T. 1985. – B.45.