Extralinguistic Factors Determining Phonostylistic Changes

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Abstract:

Modern linguistics, in addition to the problems of internal linguistics, is concerned with the phenomena and factors associated with language, in particular, language and speaker (listener), language and communication process (environment, factors), language and logic, language and philosophy, language and the universe, language and culture.

The article provides a linguistic analysis of the features of phonostylistics, identifying its pronunciation styles and describing and classifying their specific features, identifying combinatorial and positional changes in speech units expressed in orthoepic and orthographic forms, and statistical and linguistic analysis of data obtained by various methods.

Keywords: extralinguistic factors, pronunciation styles, linguistic analysis, phonostylistics, orthoepic and orthographic forms, speech units.

Introduction

To date, linguistics has paid great attention to the study of the internal, that is, the language system and the problems associated with it, and has made significant progress in this direction. Modern linguistics, in addition to the problems of internal linguistics, is concerned with the phenomena and factors associated with language, in particular, language and speaker (listener), language and communication process (environment, factors), language and logic, language and philosophy, language and the universe., language and culture [1-4]. At present, great attention is paid to linguocultural research. In this direction, the issues of language - human - cultural triad, and the interaction of culture and language are studied. This study is devoted to the study of the features of phonostylistics, a new branch of linguistics, which provides a new approach to phonetic phenomena. It is well known that speech is a direct activity of language, and phonostylistics emerged as a field of study of the linguistic and extralinguistic factors of this speech. This linguistic phenomenon is manifested in a unique way using language tools in languages of different systems [5-9].

Literature revive

The methodological basis of the study is fundamental research, general linguistics and comparative typology, in particular Baudouin de Courtenay, B.A. Serebrennikov, N. Khomskiy V.Gumboldt, I.Meshchaninov, N.Amosova, V.Maslova, A.Bushuy, A.Hojiev, A.Abduazizov, D.Ashurova, O.Yusupov, Sh. Safarov,

N.Turniyozov, J. Boronov, A.I. Bolotov, G'.M. scientific researches of Hoshimov, M.Rasulova, O.Muminov, O.Bozorov and others, scientific works of Turkic scholars became the theoretical basis for this research [8-13]. Their monographs and dissertations in the field form the methodological basis of the research. Studies of English phonostylistics from a lingvostylistic, cognitive-semantic, and lingvoculturological perspective were also analyzed.

Materials and methods

Understanding phonostylistics as a science that studies the laws of the methodological functions and significance of phonetic phenomena in different areas and situations of communication makes it an integral part of sociolinguistics. The phonetic formation of different stylistic manifestations of speech is an important issue for phonostylistic research. Many factors affect the types of use of language tools, among which phonetic tools have their own characteristics. As a result of research on this issue, the following factors are the main ones that cause phonostylistic changes:

1. The purpose of the conversation;

2. The attitude of the speaker;

3. Form of communication;

4. Level of formality;

5. Level of readiness.

It should be noted that the item in this list can be considered as a factor that forms the main - phonetic style, and other factors can be considered as means of changing the style within a particular style. It should also be borne in mind that all factors are interrelated and interrelated. Below we consider each factor separately. The first factor is the purpose of the speech, in which, first of all, the type of pronunciation depends on the purpose of the speaker and the type of pronunciation depends on the purpose of the speaker and the lexical units he wants to pronounce. What phonetic opportunities does the speaker use to achieve his goal in organizing his speech - he tries to persuade, persuade, punish, teach, advertise, or check something by addressing the listener [14-19].

In doing so, he is forced to use certain phonetic means to achieve his goal, choosing the most appropriate option among them. From a phonostylistic point of view, we can talk about the role of the speaker according to the circumstances, trying to achieve his goal. Another extralinguistic factor is the attitude of the speaker towards the situation, i.e. his attitude to the speech being spoken and heard [12,10].

It is well known that communication and its conditions are an integral part of human daily life. It is therefore important that he looks at the situation from his own point of view, feels that it is relevant to him, and is able to influence it [18-23]. Whether he likes the subject (speech) he is talking about, he expresses his attitude in an extralinguistic way. This emphasizes once again that oral speech has its own characteristics. It is well known that oral speech is directed at the listener and is usually expressed through different intonations, in which the speaker expresses his attitude differently in different contexts and distinguishes it directly from a written speech.

When thinking about the form of communication, we must first focus on 2 types of communication - monologue and dialogue. A monologue is a type of communication in which the speaker is not interrupted by

others. From a linguistic point of view, a monologue is usually long and has a phonetic, lexical, and grammatical connection, that is, it forms an integral whole that is interconnected in terms of meaning.

Mastering a monologue, that is, giving a speech, is a process that requires special preparation, as people can usually get into dialogue faster, but they may not always be ready for a monologue speech. In dialogue, it is assumed that another member can be added to the speech and invited to it [24-28]. However, these are specific features of both species that are manifested at all levels of language. Another extralinguistic factor that leads to phonostylistic changes is the degree of formality of the conditions in which speech occurs. In the process of communication, the role of its participants in social life also to some extent affects the type of communication. As an alarm code, we accept sound, speech sounds, pronunciation, tone, stress, and various sound changes.

The same material signal of nature can pass to its other second material signal. Examples: written speech, oral speech, and reading processes. In a written speech, there is a transition from sounds to letters, in oral speech, there is a transition from speech to sound, and in reading, there is a transition from letter to sound. Speech movement -> sound -> letter. So here the speech act is the primary code from which the sound code is derived and from the sound code the letter code. Mastering these three codes will ensure correct speech [29-32]. In the process of verbal communication, the scope of use of the word expands. In this, the place and role of phonetic motivation are great.

In English stylistics its phonostylistics - phonetic stylistic issues are not sufficiently studied. The phonetic features of oral speech are reflected in written speech, mainly by a graphic (spelling) means. Therefore, the reflection of phonostylistic features in oral speech also corresponds to graphic stylistics (graphostylistics) in written speech [31-33]. Therefore, in stylistics, phonostylistics is separated as a separate department.

Therefore, there is a growing interest in phonostylistics in world linguistics, the study of the methodological features of phonetic units, phonetic phenomena and phonetic means, which are its object. A scientific analysis of phonostylistics is possible by following the firmness of philosophy from simple to complex. That is, segment units in language - speech sounds, sound combinations, syllables, (prosodic) - hard or soft tone, high or low, long or short, separation and addition of speech fragments, musicality, accent dynamics, change of speech tempo, pauses and their types, speech norm, melodic pronunciation in literary pronunciation (euphonology), phonetic symbolism (phonosymbolism), phonetic synonyms, emotional state of the speaker, description of the rhythmic and musical structure of the poem and some phonetic-methodological classification. Phonostylistics is a new branch of linguistics.

In its formation, the thoughts and ideas of ancient philosophers and scholars of the beautiful speech, oratory, calligraphy and several other phonostylistics of their time played a key role.

Extensive study of phonostylistic means is one of the most important conditions for increasing literacy. If we look at history, the history of phonostylistics issues goes back to the teachings of scholars about the correct norms of language, and the norms of good style.

Conclusion

The study of linguistic phenomena from the point of view of human communication has become one of the advanced directions of modern linguistics. Such a communicative approach requires the development of scientific theories for the study of language as a means of communication. The phonetic features of oral speech are reflected in written speech, mainly by a graphic (spelling) means. Therefore, the reflection of phonostylistic features in oral speech also corresponds to graphic stylistics (graphostylistics) in written

speech. Therefore, while phonostylistics is separated as a separate section in methodology, graphostylistics should be separated as a similar section.

The graphical (spelling) methodological means of written speech are not limited to the reflection of phonostylistic features inherent in oral speech. Perhaps it makes effective use of graphical methodological tools. Such tools include the use of uppercase and lowercase letters, letters in written texts (both uppercase and lowercase) in different sizes, in different fonts, italicization of different important parts of the text, the use of different colours, symbols, and more. Using these tools, the methodological goals of the written speaker are realized.

Therefore, at the point of intersection of "phonetic stylistics" and "graphic stylistics" (e.g., sound extension in oral speech and repeated writing of a letter in written speech), the concept and term "phonographic stylistics" were formed.

Phonographic stylistics is a branch of general stylistics that studies the ways and means of expressing the methodological possibilities and features of pronunciation in written speech, as well as the graphical (spelling) methodological possibilities and features of written speech in dialectical unity.

The phonographic method realizes a variety of connotative meanings by clearly reflecting in a speech the long syllables of syllables and some vowel or consonant sounds in them, dialectal and other different speech pronunciations in writing. In a written speech, phonographic means are often reinforced by lexical interpretation methods that have the nature of a remark or commentary. This feature is widely used, especially in conversational (dialogue) speech, and stage productions.

Therefore, in such cases, it can be seen that phonographic methodological tools can form a speech synonymous group with lexical means.

Our research focuses on writing letters in different sizes or fonts in different speech styles, especially in scientific, scientific-educational and artistic styles. also raised the issue of a comprehensive scientific-practical study of its properties.

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