

Phonetic Methodology of Phraseological Units in Khudoyberdi Tokhtabayev's Work

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ABSTRACT: In this article, the importance of phonetic stylistics, which is a part of linguistic methodology, in phraseologism was considered through examples. The opinions and relations regarding the division of phrases into phonetic style were discussed. The importance of correct expression of phonetic stylistics was considered through examples.

KEYWORD: phraseologism, methodology, stylistics, phrase, tact, phonetics, proclisis, enclitics, enclisis, accent, syllable.

Introduction. *Phonetic method of phrases.* Linguist M. Khalilova interprets methodology as a speech event, manifested in the process of speech composition. At the same time, he defines the term stylistics as a broader concept than methodology.

Stylistics as a separate field studies the possibility of expressing the human attitude to the concepts expressed by language units, while methodology, in contrast, studies the attitude to the use of these language units.

The style of fiction is characterized by its comprehensiveness, that is, it expresses all styles. So, stylistics has two types: 1. Speech stylistics. This is also called functional forms of the language. This includes conversational style, formal style, scientific style, journalistic style and artistic style. 2. Linguistic, i.e. language stylistics.

Its types:

It is divided into such types as a) phonetic stylistics b) lexical stylistics d) grammatical stylistics.

Research method and methodology. Speech is divided into phonetic units in the following order:

- 1) phrase;
- 2) tacts;
- 3) syllables
- 4) sounds.

The largest phonetic unit divided by a pause on both sides is called a phrase. During the pause, the speaker takes the necessary breath to pronounce the next phrase. One phrase can contain several sentences. One sentence can be divided into several phrases. Because of this, phrases and sentences do not match. A sentence is a grammatical (syntactic) unit, and a phrase is a phonetic unit. Phrases are connected to each other using

intonation. The phrase is divided into beats. A tact is a part of a phrase, consisting of the connection of one or more syllables with the help of a syllable. The highest part of the bars connected by an accented syllable is distinguished by a strong pronunciation. Tactics serve to connect meaningful words to words that do not have independent stress. Auxiliaries are connected before and after meaningful words. Their connection from the front side is called proclisis. A word connected by an antecedent is called a proclitic. For example: Five less than one, five old women; here's a world for you, a flower (Hamid Olimjon), as always. Backward linking is called an enclise and the connected unstressed word is called an enclitic. For example, you too, I thought it was you. Meaningful words can also act as proclitics and enclitics. Such a feature exists in the Uzbek language, and it is characteristic of semantically connected (ie, lexicalized) word combinations. For example, white snake, white snake, where are you lying in the moon? (from the song.) In this place, the words "white, white" appear as proclitics. Things are good, my friend, good — in which the word friend acts as an enclitic in the function of an introductory word.

Discussion and results. When analyzing the phonetic features of phraseological units (phrases) in the children's literature works of Adib Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev: 1. To cheer up - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

firstly, this fixed combination consists of one phrase;

secondly, there is a tact in 1 place in this stative compound: to cheer up::

thirdly, there are special features of this stable combination that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, which are the beginning of both words in the combination with the consonant k and the repetition of the vowel o in the second sound of both words;

fourthly, when this compound sentence occurs, two words are pronounced with one single accent, and this accent is given to the second word, and the first word is pronounced with an accent that follows this accented word.

2. To rub their noses on the ground - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

firstly, this fixed combination consists of one phrase; to rub their noses on the ground::

secondly, this stative conjunction has tact in 2 places: to rub their noses: on the ground::

thirdly, there are special features that ensure the phonetic harmony and intonation quality of this stable combination, such as the repetition of the vowel u in the first two syllables of the first word, and the repetition of the vowel a in all three words , more repetition of voiced consonants.

fourthly, when this compound sentence occurs, all words are pronounced with one single accent, and this accent is given to the third word, and the first and second words are pronounced with an accent that follows this accented word.

3. White heart - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

firstly, this fixed combination consists of one phrase;

secondly, there is a tact in 1 place in this fixed compound: white heart::

thirdly, there are also special signs of this stable combination that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, which is the repetition of back consonants (q, k) coming at the end of the first word and at the beginning of the second word.

fourthly, when this compound sentence occurs, all words are pronounced with one single accent, and this accent is given to the first word, and the second word is pronounced with an accent that follows this accented word.

4. If we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase, which does not even enter our dreams in seven sleeps:

firstly, this fixed combination consists of two phrases; seven sleeps: not even in our dreams:

secondly, there is a tact in 3 places in this constant combination: seven sleeps: not even in our dreams::

thirdly, this stable combination also has special features that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, such as double occurrence of one sound (tt) in the first word, repetition of vowel i, first and last word the arrival of the consonant y in z;

fourthly, when this compound sentence occurs, the words in the first phrase and the second phrase are pronounced with a special accent, in the first phrase, the emphasis is on the words seven, in the second phrase, on the words dream, and the rest of the words have this accent uli is pronounced with the pronunciation that follows the word.

5. To catch a leg - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

firstly, this fixed compound consists of one phrase: To catch his leg::

secondly, there are tacts in 2 places in this stative conjunction: To catch his leg::

thirdly, this stable combination also has special features that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, such as the repetition of vowels o in the first and third words, the repetition of mainly sonorous consonants, the repetition of deep tongue back consonants application;

fourth, this compound is pronounced with one strong accent that comes in the sentence, this accent falls on the first word, and the remaining two words are pronounced with a tone that follows this word.

6. He could not find a place to put himself - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

firstly, this fixed combination consists of one phrase: He couldn't find a place to put himself::

secondly, there is a tact in 2 places in this stative compound: Put yourself: can't find a place::

thirdly, this stable combination also has special features that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, such as the repetition of o' vowels in the first and second words and o in the third and fourth words, mainly sonorous repetition of consonants;

fourthly, when this compound sentence occurs, the words "self" in the first bar and "place" in the second bar are pronounced with a special accent, and the rest of the words are pronounced with a pronunciation that follows this accented word.

7. It is snowing from his forehead - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

First of all, this fixed compound consists of one phrase: It is snowing from his forehead::

secondly, there is a tact in 2 places in this stative compound: From the forehead: it is snowing::

thirdly, this stable combination has special features that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, all three words in the combination have deep back consonants, the first syllable of all three words has o vowel repetition;

fourthly, when this combination occurs in the sentence, the word snow in the second bar is pronounced with a special accent, and the rest of the words are pronounced with a pronunciation that follows this accented word.

8. Did they see the moon behind the old man - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

firstly, this fixed combination consists of two phrases: After the old man: did they see the moon::

secondly, there is tact in 3 places in this stative compound: Old man's: behind: have they seen the moon::

thirdly, this stable combination also has special features that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, such as the repetition of the o sound in the first syllable of the second, third, and fourth words in the combination, in the words the use of sonorous (m, n, l, r, ng) sounds in many places;

fourthly, when this compound sentence occurs, the word "old man" in the first beat and the words "moon" in the third beat are pronounced with a special accent, and the rest of the words are pronounced following this accented word.

9. My heart rose like a mountain - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

First of all, this fixed combination consists of one phrase: My heart rose like a mountain::

secondly, there are tacts in 2 places in this stative compound: Like a sad mountain: rose::

thirdly, there are special features of this stable combination that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, and the use of the back consonant k in all three words in the combination;

fourthly, when this compound sentence appears in the sentence, the word "mountain" in the first bar is pronounced with a special accent, and the rest of the words are pronounced with a pronunciation that follows this accented word.

10. My heart rose like a mountain - if we take the phonetic analysis of this phrase:

First of all, this fixed combination consists of one phrase: My heart rose like a mountain::

secondly, there are tacts in 2 places in this stative compound: Like a sad mountain: rose::

thirdly, there are special features of this stable combination that ensure phonetic harmony and intonation quality, and the use of the back consonant k in all three words in the combination;

fourthly, when this compound sentence appears in the sentence, the word "mountain" in the first bar is pronounced with a special accent, and the rest of the words are pronounced with a pronunciation that follows this accented word.

Summary. To sum up, among the linguistic styles, the correct expression of the phonetic style creates a lively communication between the speaker and the listener. Among other things, the phrase, tact, accent, and syllable in the words play an important role in conveying the expressed idea to the listener. Phonetic stylistics teaches the stylistic possibilities of speech sounds. What does it mean? In this case, it is understood that each sound has the ability to clearly and correctly express the purpose of making the speech effective and attentive. Phonetic tools of stylistics include rhythm, weight, rhyme, alliteration, and other pronunciation tools. The tools characteristic of performance include intonation, pause, phrasing, and logical-logical emphasis. Each style of speech has a great place and importance.

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