

Actualization Of The Modus Through Logic Stress

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Abstract. This article talks about the function of logical emphasis in the process of speech communication. In particular, emphasis serves to distinguish the dictum and modus parts of the sentence and to express the speaker's purpose and attitude. Joy, displeasure, anger, hatred, sadness are among them.

Key words: prosodic tool, stress, logical stress, mode, speech communication, actualization.

Introduction

The formation of the modal structure in the language is evident in all prosodic means. In particular, stress is carried by the term of intensity in the prosodic system of the language, therefore, the category of intensity in any unit pronounced in the process of speech communication is called stress. Usually, accent in world languages is divided into types such as word accent, logical accent, as well as free, steady, musical. From a typological point of view, the functions of stress in all languages serve to differentiate lexical units and sentence content. In this sense, in the process of speech communication, the characteristic of accent intensity serves to distinguish the dictionary meaning of a word or to actualize a part of a sentence. The question arises: as the above-mentioned functions of accent change the meaning of words and the content of the sentence, do they also affect the dictum and modus present in the sentence or text?

The main part

In lexicological phonetics, the elements of the prosodic system are defined as a way of differentiating and identifying the meaning of polysemous words and homonyms in the language [5]. Emphasis plays a special role in the differentiation of lexical units among prosodic elements. Accent not only serves to differentiate homonyms and polysemous words, but also distinguishes the modal meaning of words. As E.N. Mitrofanova noted: "emphasis primarily serves to reveal subjective, epistemic modal meanings [6, 102]" in speech activity. Based on the above considerations, it can be said that accent affects the lexical units in the structure of a sentence or text, changes the parts of the sentence depending on the communicative intention of the speaker, and certainly serves to differentiate the dictum and modus in the proposition.

In the process of speech activity, it is possible to give additional meaning to the denotative meaning of this lexical unit by giving special emphasis to the lexical unit in the sentence. In this case, syllables are long or consonants are pronounced hard and exaggerated. Pronouncing a long syllable in a high or low tone depends on the additional meaning that is attached to the word. "In particular, speaking in a high tone means confidence and questioning, while speaking in a low tone means confirmation" and lack of confidence: ... ka-atta - kichkina, yo'g'o-on - ingi-ichka [8, 50]". Also, M. Saidkhanov emphasizes that pronunciation of lexical units in a high or low tone is related to the attitude of the speaker to the sentence. So, emphasizing certain lexical units in the sentence, pronouncing the stressed syllable in a high or low tone represents the intention and attitude of the speaker. The use of such prosodic means, in addition to signifying modes such as begging, prohibition, distinguishing some quality of an object or people, protest, restriction of action, also performs the function of attracting the listener's attention.

- *Acajon! Jo-on aka!*

(A.Qahhorp, Anor)

- *Yo 'o 'q. Hecham unaqamas. Sizni nimaga chiqarib yuborishmayapti, khayronman. Sizga yana yangi dorilar buyurishibdi.*

(T.Malik, Shaytanat)

If in Indo-European languages such as English and German, subjective modal meanings are expressed by the stress of expression falling on modal verbs, in Uzbek such meanings are manifested by the stress falling on modal words and lexical units that perform the function of modal words. In particular, it can be observed that in the expression *men o'ylaymanki, u ertaga keladi*, the stress falls on the syllable I, and the pronunciation

of this syllable forms an intense peak of 79.06 db. *Men o'ylaymanki* while the participle of the mode part refers to the mode of knowing, the accented pronunciation of the participle *men* distinguishes the "men" of the speaker. After all, "... the category of subjective modality ... exaggerates the contradictions between the "men" of the speaker and those around him in the speech. As A.V. Zelenshchikov said, mode "includes the mental and psychic state of work, (in a broad sense) constitutes the propositional content of the sentence, the content of "evaluation" and is the basis for the formation of speech [2, 141]". This can be explained using the following examples: in psychology, people are asked what they see in a half glass of water to distinguish between positive and negative aspects. The first person states that the glass is half empty and the second person states that the glass is half filled with water. A psychological experiment analyzes people's perception on this basis. In linguistics, such an experiment is carried out on the basis of the representational function of language by the German psycholinguist K. Bühler. The higher the perception of the interlocutors, the more actual the positive thought will be and it will come to the fore in the expression plan. The lower the conceptual picture of the world is by the speakers, the more actualized is the negative thought, which also comes to the fore in the expression plan. M. Hakimov's work also mentions the actualization of the dictum and mode in the proposition [9, 55-64], but the logical emphasis-related aspects of actualizing or non-actualizing structures are not determined based on the intonation mode.

Mohira oyim har bir hayitdan birar oylar ilgari eriga aytib bolalarig'a kiyimlik oldirar edi. Oldirg'an kiyimlik Xushro'yg'a yoqmasa darrav yaramag'anini aytib almashdirib berishka dadasini majbur etar va ko'nglidag'ini hosil qilib tinchir edi. Ammo Zaynab bo'lsa o'ziga kelgan kiyimlikka qarshi boshda bir narsa demas, kiyimlik bichilib va tikilib ham arafa kunlari kelib yetkandan keyin hurpayib hech kim bilan so'zlashmay qo'yar edi. Mohira oyim qizining birarta ishdan norozilig'ini payqab "Ming'aymas, pismiq o'lg'ur, tag'in nima jin urdi seni?" deb so'rganida, Zaynab qovoq-dudog'ini solib bir og'iz ham javob bermas edi. Nihoyat ertaga hayit degan kuni Zaynabning hurpayishi yig'i bilan almashar va yig'i orasi maqsad ochilsa ham ko'pincha natijasiz qolar edi. Birar joyga mehmondorchiliq uchun boradig'an bo'lsalar, Hushro'y hammadan ilgari e'lon etar edi: "Men ham boraman!" Albatta uni qoldirib ketish uchun endi hech kimda had yo'q. Ikkinchi vaqt: "Men bormayman!" Bu taqdirda uni bir qadam siljitilsinchi! Ammo Zaynab onasi bilan yangasi Hanifa bir joyga o'tlanadig'an bo'lsalar, "boraman, bormayman" demas, ular ham yig'lamag'an bolag'a sut berilmas qabilidan indashmasdan mehmondorchilikka ketar edilar. Kechqurun qaytib kelsalar bir burchakda Zaynab yig'lab o'lturipti:

- Nega yig'laysan?

- Nega meni birga olib ketmadingiz ...

(A.Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar)

It can be seen from the example that the ability to perceive the external world and events of sisters raised in the same family may differ from each other. It is related to the intellectual ability of people and their inner spiritual world, and their development is reflected in the verbal and non-verbal activities of people. Attitudes towards events and events are initially formed in people's minds, based on the level of thinking, intellectual, spiritual and cultural potential of people, the positive or negative part of the attitude becomes actualized and finds its expression in the speaker's speech. So, perception has an individual character, and such individuality is manifested in the speech and behavior of people.

Prosodic devices serve to express the feelings of the speaker in addition to the substantive aspects within the context. "Expression of emotions in a special tone is their main feature. It is through the tone that emotions are differentiated from each other, for example, the depressed and high mood of the speaker is differentiated by a specific tone in the speech. In the process of speech communication, although the tone of the speakers is the same for a particular language, the intensity of the tone serves to distinguish different emotions. Accent is therefore considered one of the non-special components of speech [1, 8]".

Conclusion

It follows from this that, in addition to regulating speech as a prosodic tool in the process of speech communication, accent also acts as a unit controlling its semantic-functional structure, logical accent gives a subjective modal meaning to the semantic structure of a sentence or text. In particular, different emotions expressed in the same tone, such as *xursandlik* – *xayrixohlik* – *quvonch* – *norozilik* – *bezovtalik* – *g'azab* – *yovuzlik* – *nafrat* – *po'pisa* are distinguished by the intensity function of the accent.

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