

About Some Phonostylistic Features of Amateur Speech

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Abstract: In this article, an opinion is expressed about the phonetic phenomena in the speech of amateurs, the stylistic possibilities that emerge as a result of this phenomenon. The article describes the importance of phonostylistic tools in creating meaning, their methodological aspects related to their use in comic texts.

Key words: phonostylistic tool, communicative purpose, phonetic structure, emotional state, speech activity

Introduction

Each word has its own meaning, that is, each word refers to a certain thing or group of things, as well as to certain signs of things - their characteristics, connections, relationships and other similar signs [4, 83]. The communication process of people is devoted to various topics, there are lexical units that embody aesthetic pleasure in oral speech, which express this or that information in a complete or incomplete form. Stylistic signs and adjectives are present in all language units [5, 7]. The expressive sign of language units interacts with stylistic phonetics, which studies the level of their specificity to speech styles.

The main part

Phonostylistics studies the methods and means of expression of the combined goal of phonetics and stylistics. It is appropriate to consider puns related to phonostylistic tools used in speech not as a natural speech process, but as a purposeful speech process [6, 77-78].

-Bormaaa kuyasan! Qooch kuyasan! Ana! Kuyding! (Hojiboy Tojiboyev)

One of the main features of phonetic stylistics is to increase the effectiveness of speech, its level of expressiveness, to make the audience laugh. Phonetic stylistics is interested in the methods of using the stylistic possibilities of speech sounds as a means of increasing the effectiveness of speech, and studies the cases of using sound and tone in speech, and different types of increasing effectiveness. Above: *Bormaaa kuyasan! Qooch kuyasan! Anaa kuyding!* in such sentences, the speaker uses phonetic possibilities to describe the situation and the situation of the addressee, to reveal the character of the addressee, and to increase the effectiveness of the speech. There are various methods and means of toning speech, all of which appear as a result of certain stylistic possibilities.

-Boshqa gaplarni o'rgataman. Mana qara, qiz bola yigitnikiga borsa kelin bo'ladi.

-Bola qiznikiga borsachi?

-Qo'y bo'ladi.

-Bola qizdan pul olsachi?

-Alfons bo'ladi.

-Xalqdan pul olsachi?

-Hooo kimligini aytmayman!

-Daraxt kessachi?

-Hooo kimligini aytmayman!

-Uy buzsachi?

-Hooo kimligi aytmayman!

-Ho'jayin, nega aytmaymiz?

-Qamalib ketaman-ku?

-Kim qamaydi?

-Hooo kimligini aytmayman! (Aristocrats show concert program. 2021 year)

In this text, we can see the importance of the unique phonostylistic style, created as a result of speech sounds, in the content of the text, its humor, and the fact that lexical units express more than one meaning. In

the comic text, the phrase "*hoo kimligini aytmayman (I won't tell you who it is)*" is a unit of primary importance. As a result of elongating the vowel sound, the main information is indicated in a unique style. If the vowels are not lengthened, the presence of the lexeme denoting the concept of "*hokim*", that is, an official who manages a region, is clearly felt, but the force of causing laughter in the text loses its effect. In addition, if you pay attention to the content of the information transmitted as "*hoo kimligini aytmayman (I won't tell you who it is)*", it will be understood that a positive opinion is expressed through a negative answer. If the phonetic units are not pronounced during speech communication, the main information in the texts created for the purpose of laughter may not be revealed, the communicative purpose may not be fully expressed. The change in phonetic structures is of particular importance in the speech of amateurs. In the speech of amateurs, purposefully prolonged pronunciation of speech sounds, or changes in the composition of phonetic units, as well as phenomena such as sound reduction, increase, and replacement become methodological tools that shape the speech of amateurs.

-Zamonam qiziqda! Oddiy makkajo 'xorini shunday-shunday chopib qo 'ylarimga bersam: "raxmaat"-deydi, o'shani qaynatib artistlarga bersam "vak-maak"-deydi. There are aspects of the art of interest that are close to the art of Askiya. In the comic text above, as a result of the deliberate change of the phonetic structure of the lexical units, a specific change occurred in the expression and content of these units. That is, the main purpose of the lengthened pronunciation of the word "*raxmaat (thank you)*" is to adapt it to the next word "*vak-mak*". The meaning of these units goes back to the varieties of maize. Common (*jaidari makka* in vernacular) which is grown as fodder for sheep and its type of *wak-mak* which is grown as fodder for humans. In addition, phonetic phenomena are considered to be of special importance in the speech of amateurs, and by using them, it is possible to create strong emotional states in the audience. In the speech of enthusiasts, from such units, adapted units are prepared and presented to the public, relying on today's situations, as well as on the coverage of situations known to the audience:

-Xalqimizda bir naql bor "erkaklar yaxshilikka yetaklar". Shunda ayollar qayerga yetaklaydi?(Million kansert dasturi 2023-yil)

Proverbs and wise words are widely used in various folk expressions, on the one hand, they serve to increase the effectiveness of the expression, and on the other hand, to show that the expression is based on life experience, and to ensure the vernacular nature of the transmitted information. The use of such tools in the process of speech communication is of particular importance in the emergence of the communicative goal. But in the speech of amateurs, the use of units serves to provoke laughter and affect the mood of the listeners. The lexemes of the ready-made units used in the speech are changed by those interested in the topic. The purpose of this is to provoke laughter. Despite the fact that this example is structured as a simple question, the speaker pronounces the lexeme "*ertaklar (fairy tales)*" in the style of "*erkaklar (men)*" in order to exaggerate the content expressed in it and to express his inner goal, as well as to provoke laughter. The phenomenon of sound replacement serves to realize the purpose of the speaker by moving away from the original meaning of the proverb. It is in this process that we witness that the purposeful change of phonostylistic events in the speech process served effectively.

-Kinolar bor ma'naviyatni yuksaltiradigan. Mana misol uchun "Yeson va arganatlar"

- "Jek va loviya poyasi"

- "Ip man".

- "Ip man" endi, ma'naviyatni rivojlantirmasa kerak?

-Itman agar ma'naviyatni rivojlantirmasa!

"*Ip man*" used in this comic text is the name given to the movie, but the second time the speaker uses the word, he causes laughter by pronouncing it like "*itman (dogman)*". It is also worth noting that changing the phonetic structure increases the level of expressiveness of the speech and serves as an invitation to reflection. As a result of such events, the original meaning of proverbs, which are considered to be products of folk art, becomes of secondary importance, and the importance of purposefully changed lexemes comes to the fore:

-Xalqimizda bir maqol borku "Birni ko'rib shukr qil, mingni ko'rib qanchasi rozi bo'lib ketyapti" degan.

In the given example, the second part of the proverb is purposefully adapted for the second part, the main purpose of which is to provoke laughter. The lexeme "*ming (thousand)*" in the comic text has the

meaning of "shaxs (person)" in the proverb, which is considered to be an example of folk art, while in the comic text its meaning is used to express the amount of money. The second part of the proverb is composed in a suitable way to clarify the meaning of this word, to illuminate it, and, most importantly, to provoke laughter. In linguistics, such units are explained under the term homonym. Homonyms are linguistic units that have the same form and have different meanings. Homonyms are divided into lexical, phraseological and grammatical homonyms. Some language units are considered homonymous only in a certain text area, and may not retain such features outside of speech. The lexeme "ming (thousand)" in the given example can be an example of such homonyms.

-O'tgan hafta bir iqtidorli qizlarni yig'ib "Quvnoq startlar" spartagiadasiga olib chiqdik. Spartagiada tumanda o'tkazildi. Nechanchi o'rinni olganimizni ko'rolmay qoldim.

-Nimaga?

-Tumanda o'tkazildi deyapman, hamma yoq tuman, hech narsa ko'rinmadi.

The lexeme "tuman" used in this text belongs to homonyms, the first meaning of which is "small water or ice particles that occur in the lower layers of the atmosphere", and the second meaning is the meaning of administrative territory "district".

Conclusion

The Uzbek language has its own charm, its own style and its own history. The inner part of our language is so wide that each lexical unit can be given a different look and meaning to the speech process. And in the speech of amateurs who are word artists, the development of the language expands even more. Because the art of curiosity knows no bounds in the topic of making people laugh. It is possible to provoke laughter by showing an interesting topic or a situation that is known to the audience by bringing a simple view of our life or a situation that exists in our daily life. The lexical unit encountered in the speech of fans is made up of units that are familiar to us viewers and that are encountered in our daily life. But to perform it skillfully, to be able to combine words for a certain goal, requires a special skill and demand from a person. In the art of entertainment, each performer has his own style and performance skills that are unique to him. Among the well-known artists, there is only Talay, an artist who has taken a deep place in the hearts of our people with his works that show the living conditions and lifestyle of the Uzbek people. A certain goal is aimed at the production of speech. To ensure the speech activity of enthusiasts, there are several services available. Their ability to use words can be a proof of the ability of the language.

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