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SUPER-SEGMENT PHONOSTYLISTICS: PITCH, LOUDNESS, AND LENGTH OF SOUNDS

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Annotatsiya. *Barcha tovushlar segmentlar yoki biz IPA (Xalqaro fonetik alifbo) belgilari bilan belgilagan aniq nutq tovushlaridir. Biroq, biz segmentlar darajasidan yuqori bo'lgan tovushlardan ham foydalanamiz. Prosodiya, shuningdek, suprasegmental ma'lumot sifatida ham tanilgan atama, biz gapiradigan so'z va jumlalarning ritmini, vaqtini, adabiyotda vaznini va urg'usini aniqlaydigan tovushli ma'lumotdir. Tovushlarning balandligi (bizning qulog'imizning tovush chastotasiga javobi), balandligi(to'lqinning energiyasiga bog'liq) va uzunligi bo'limlardan tashqari ma'lumotlarning uchta asosiy komponentidir.*

Kalit so'zlar: *prosodiya, tovush balandligi (bizning qulog'imizning tovush chastotasiga javobi), balandligi(to'lqinning energiyasiga bog'liq) va uzunligi, baland va past tovush, ohang, intonatsiya.*

Аннотация. *Все звуки являются сегментами или отдельными звуками речи, которые мы обозначаем символами IPA (Международный фонетический алфавит). Однако мы также используем звуки, находящиеся выше или за пределами уровня сегментов. Просодия, также известная как суперсегментная информация, представляет собой звуковую информацию, которая определяет ритм, время, метр и ударение слов и предложений, которые мы произносим. Высота, громкость и продолжительность звуков являются тремя основными компонентами надсегментной информации.*

Ключевые слова: *просодия, высота тона, громкость и продолжительность звуков, высокий и низкий звук, тон, интонация.*

Abstract. *All the sounds are segments, or the distinct speech sounds that we denote with IPA (the International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols. However, we also use sounds that are above or beyond the level of the segments. Prosody, also known as suprasegmental information, is the sound information that determines the rhythm, timing, meter, and stress of the words and sentences that we speak. The pitch, loudness, and length of sounds are the three main components of suprasegmental information.*

Keywords: *prosody, the pitch, loudness, and length of sounds, high and low sound, tone, intonation.*

Both sound and prosodic units participate in the formation of the pronunciation style. Super-segment phonostylistics studies the stylistic properties of super-segment units. Pitch can be low or high as in music. It is a phonatory prosody. It is an auditory property that enables a listener to place a sound on a scale going from low to high. It refers to the highness or lowness of voice, determined by the frequency of vibration of the vocal cords. Its utilization in speech includes tone and intonation.

Many kinds of information can be conveyed by variation in pitch:

1. Personal characteristics of the speaker e.g. sex, age, emotional status.

2. To mark the boundaries of syntactic units. We use pitch to mark the completion of a grammatical sentence. The last syllable is a lower pitch than it would have been if it had been in a non-final position. Depending on how it is said, the sentence, "I am late" can be a statement of fact or an expression of surprise. But generally, if the word "late" comes at the end, it is rendered in a low pitch. But if in a medial position, it is higher.

3. Questions are marked with a higher pitch. Incomplete utterances also often have higher pitches.

4. To teach the meaning of a word. In tonal languages, pitch varies meaning.

The pitch of a sound is how high or low it is. We produce high pitched sounds when our vocal folds have a high-frequency vibration, and when our vocal folds vibrate more slowly, the resulting sound is lower in pitch. How high or low a sound is depends on its pitch. When our vocal folds vibrate at high frequencies, we make high-pitched sounds; conversely, when they vibrate at lower frequencies, we produce lower-pitched sounds. Pitch information can be used in some languages to indicate changes in word meaning. When pitch is used in this manner, the pitch information is known as **tone.** These words appear to have all been transcribed the same way if you only examine at the segmental level of a few examples. However, when people pronounce these words, their voices vary in pitch, which causes the second syllable to have a high, mid, or low tone, which alters the word's meaning. Tone variations are possible in a single language. Although these words appear to have the same segments upon closer inspection, their meaning is differentiated by the tones.

Pitch variation that is related to short stretches of speech – syllable length, words gives tonal contrasts.

Used to indicate different meaning of words.

/ \ ∨ ∧

Rise fall fall-rise rise – fall

Pitch can also be used in languages to indicate information at the discourse level, a speaker's emotion, or attitude, rather than to alter the meaning of words. When employed in this way, pitch is referred to as **intonation** rather than tone. Let's look at a few instances of how English employs pitch for intonation.

Jack got a C1 in CEFR.

Jack got a C1 in CEFR!

Jack got a C1 in CEFR?

Jack? got an C1? in CEFR?

These sentences are all composed of the same words (and sentence segments), but by changing the intonation, we can send a distinct message about the speaker's perspective on the statement's meaning. Observe how we occasionally imply a sentence's prosody using punctuation in our writing.

Another component of suprasegmental information is the length of sounds. Some sounds are longer than others. Listen carefully to these two words in English. *beat, bead.* The vowel sound in both words is the high front tense vowel [i]. But in *bead*, the vowel is a little longer. This is a predictable process in English — vowels get longer when there's a voiced sound in the coda of the syllable. The diacritic to indicate that a segment is long looks a bit like a colon [i:]. Sound length is another aspect of suprasegmental information. Different noises have different lengths. Pay close attention to these two English terms. beat , bead. Both words have the high front tense vowel I as their primary vowel sound [i]. The vowel is a tiny bit longer in bead, though. In English, vowels lengthen when the final consonant of the syllable has a voiced sound; this is a predictable process. The diacritical mark used to denote long segments resembles a colon [i:].

So a sound can change in length as the result of a predictable articulatory process, or, like intonation, length can signal discourse-level information about an utterance. Consider the difference between:

That apple was yummy,

That apple was yuuuuuuummmyyyyyyyy.

Particular speech patterns in sentences are refereed to as intonation groups. They are also called tone units. In a stretch of words or syllables, the intonation group is marked by different boundaries namely:

Pause: This can be filled or unfilled. The unfilled pause is marked by silence. The filled pause is marked by different sounds such as /a/ and /m/ in RP. These sounds are usually used at the end of boundaries. If they are placed where there are no boundaries, it symbolizes hesitation. The pause

occurs as the speaker changes from one pitch pattern to another. It is often very brief and is unfilled, it is hardly noticeable. The intonation pauses occur at different places in an utterance.

In conclusion, prosody, often referred to as suprasegmental information, is sound information that is above the level of the segment. Pitch, loudness, and length make up this attribute. Prosody is used in many languages to convey discourse-level information, and it is also sometimes used to alter the meaning of words.

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MEDIA TILIDA MODALLIK KATEGORIYASINING LINGVISTIK ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya. *Till va tafakkurning birligi nutqda o'z ifodasini topar ekan unda fikrimiz moddiy shaklga, ya'ni hissiy idrok etiladigan shaklga kiradi va shu tariqa u nafaqat shaxsga emas, balki jamiyatga tegishli bo'lib qoladi. Darhaqiqat, til jamiyatda yuz berayotgan voqea va hodisalar to'g'risida xabar berish bilan insonlarga ma'lum ta'sir o'tkazish, hissiyotini qo'zg'atish kuchiga ham ega.*

Kalit so'zlar: *mediamatn, modallik, modallik kategoriyasi, kommunikativ, lingvokulturologik, aspektlar, media tili.*

Аннотация. *Так как единство языка и мышления находит свое выражение в речи, то и наша мысль принимает материальную форму, т. е. форму эмоционального восприятия, и тем самым принадлежит не только личности, но и обществу. На самом деле язык обладает способностью оказывать определенное влияние на людей и пробуждать их чувства, информируя о событиях и явлениях, происходящих в обществе.*

Ключевые слова*: медиатекст, модальность, категория модальности, коммуникативные, лингвокультурные аспекты, медиаязык.*

Abstract. *Since the unity of language and thinking finds its expression in speech, our thought also takes on a material form, that is, to form an emotional perception, and thus not only belongs to the individual, but also to society. In fact, there is an impact on people and awaken their feelings, informing about events and phenomena regulated in society.*

Keywords*: media text, modality, category of modality, communicative, linguistic and cultural aspects, media language.*

Jamiyatda til kommunikatsiya vositasi sifatida axborot uzatish orqali, ommaga dunyoni anglash, dunyo qarashni shakllantirish, xulosa chiqarish kabi xususiyatlar siyosiy ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy axborotni yoritish negizida olib boriladi. Butun dunyoda hozirda yuz berayotgan voqealarni til birliklari orqali yoritish, anglash nafaqat jurnalistikaning uslubiy ko'rinishi shuningdek, uning ba'zi muhim til xususiyatlarini belgilaydi. Zero, tilning barcha shakllari, funksiyalari va mavjudlikning barcha bosqichlarida uzviy bog'liqligi bilan jamiyat hayoti va faoliyatining barcha sohalarida xilma-xil ravishda qayd etiladi. Zero, mediamakonda tilning imkoniyatlari kengligini u orqali dunyoda sodir bo'layotgan voqea hodisalari yoritilishi, auditoriyaga milliy madaniyatni sindirish, til mentalligi masalalarini kommunikatsion vaziyatda voqealanishini o'zida mujassam qiladi.

Til – bu "mavhum tizim emas, balki har doim maxsus kontekstda va vaziyatlarda kommunikativ ehtiyojlardan rivojlanadigan bir qator amaliyotlar sifatida qaralishi mumkin. Tilning har bir qismi biron bir maqsadga ega" [1, 28]. Tadqiqot obekti bo'lgan modallik kategoiryasi ham