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## UNITS OF SPEECH INTONATION

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### ABSTRACT

*The following article deals with intonation and its units. Types of intonema, the functions performed by intonema in speech, the meanings it expresses, and its semantic types are also given in the article.*

**KEYWORDS:** *speech, intonation, intonema, prosodica, prosody, speaker speech, mental intonema, arbitrary intonema.*

### DISCUSSION

In modern linguistics, it is important to analyze the language phenomena based on the state of speech, because speech is complex and multidimensional. Language units are specific to perform different tasks in speech. In speech that results from the communicators' common goal of "informing" or "receiving information", tone, or intonation, is one of the tools that help to understand this "purpose of speech".

Any speech is dynamic, and this movement is accomplished by a certain intonation: the tone, speed, pauses, pitch and power of the speech change and glow depending on the requirements of the content and emotion of the sentence. We cannot make up a sentence without intonation: that's why every sentence has its own intonation. [6] For example, if we tell the sentence "Grandmother has come" in question, exclamatory or affirmative form, we will be able to change the aim of the sentence. The word "Sky..." (incomplete tone, i.e. the continuation of an idea), "Sky" (informative tone); "Sky!" (endless excitement, enjoyment); "Sky?" (interrogative tone); pronouncing in this way serves to reveal the essence of the speech. Thus, melody is the main nonverbal tool for the correct understanding of the "purpose of speech".

It is clear that, language is a "system of systems". Prosody is an integral part of the phonological system of a language. Each component has its own units, rules and methods.

The word "prosodica" is being used in recent researches. Prosody is a unit of phonology that reflects the physiological properties of speech as a measure of the substantial level. The linguistic-functional features and functions of phonetic-

phonological units in language, the components of phonology that study their role in the mechanism of language are called phonemes, syllabema, accentema and intonema. Phonology itself is divided into segmental and supersegmental phonology. Prosodica is a generalization of syllables, accents, and intonemes that are the subject of supersegmental phonology [1].

Intonation is derived from the Latin word "intonation" ("intono, intonare" - "to pronounce aloud"). Intonation is a set of interrelated rhythmic and melodic components of speech. As the American scholar Kington indicated, "Intonation is the lifeblood of the speech process". Intonology is the study of intonation in linguistics. Scholars focus on intonation tools such as accent, melody, tempo, and timbre. The tempo, timbre, and emphasis of these tools are used to express the main mood, emotions, and mood of the speaker. The pace of speech can vary depending on the purpose: slow, medium, fast. Changing the pace of speech depends on the emotional state of the speaker. It's played by actors who play more roles, because that's how they describe the situation of the actor they're playing. [7]

Alexander Alexandrovich Reformatsky, a representative of the Moscow School of Phonology, was one of the scholars who made a significant contribution to the role of intonation in the phonological system. He revealed the peculiarities of intonation in his book "Prolegomena to the study of intonation". A.M. Peshkovsky, in his article "Intonation and Grammar", emphasized the need to study the intonation structure of sentences in order to build a grammatical theory [3].





Looking at intonation from the point of view of the speech process seems that its function as a way of organizing the whole meaning of the communicative speech expression and connecting it logically with the next sentence. Intonation reveals the informational nature of speech, reflects the interconnectedness of speech. The description of intonation allows us to look at the sentences as a meaningful one, a grammatical tool, and a speech phenomenon, connecting them in terms of logical sequence when analyzed based on the above function. H. Jamolkhanov has defined the role of intonation in language and speech as follows:

- it serves as an important tool for expressing the intonation of the sentence;
- it participates in distinguishing types of speech according to the purpose of expression and emotionality;
- it is an important phonetic device representing syntactic connections [6].

All the functions of intonation together help to express the rich nature of oral discourse, which is called "speech in action".

In the "age of innovation" with the development of computer technology, the telephone and various communication programs (such as telegrams, IMO) are actively used as a means of communication between people, as well as long-distance means of communication. People use the "sms" service to send messages, the possibilities and conveniences of which are not new to today's man. Interestingly, in sms messages, we use "smile" because the words do not fully reflect our thoughts, that is, the purpose of our speech. In addition to the main "information" of the speaker, they have a variety of additional meanings, such as his personal opinion, mood in the process of speech, age, nationality. This means that the letters of the alphabet, the words in our dictionary, "fail" to fully explain the "purpose of speech." In oral speech, the tone of speech can express the function of these "smiles". For example, consider the following passage from the work: "It's cold, - said my mother in **thoughtful tone**. There is not anything to put on children's body and head, especially difficult for the little ones" [5]. The author's "**thoughtful tone**" reflects the woman's helplessness and the family's support for her husband. A change in the tone of the sentence could change the tone of the speech. (E.g. anger, indifference, threat, etc.).

Individual intonation research in world linguistics has begun not so long ago - in the 1940s, with great advances in linguistics and the collection of a number of experimental data from the study of many world languages. The use of modern precise methods of phonetic analysis has led to astonishing results, which have made it possible to declare

intonology as an independent branch of linguistics with its own object of study and its own method of analysis. Intonation began to be studied from different angles: linguistics, paralinguistics, sociology, didactics, aesthetics, and others.

Intonation is a universal linguistic tool, all languages have their own intonation, but its form and function inevitably differ from the point of view of the situation.

The research that began today with the study of the difference between the English dialect and the British and American dialects has led to the discovery of many interesting scientific discoveries, such as the Azerbaijani dialect, the Italian dialect, and the Turkish dialect. It should be noted that the Uzbek dialect has not yet been studied.

The unit of intonation is the intonema (tone phoneme, intonation structure), which is the intonation period, the intonation characters (parameters) sufficient to distinguish the statement or part of it and the communicative type of the statement, the semantic significance of the syntagms, and the division into topics and parts.

The term intonema first appears in textbooks and manuals on Russian linguistics published in the 1940s. Russian scholar V.A. Artyomov, who directly involved in intonation, linked the origin of the term to the name Reformatsky. [2]

According to the opinion of V.A. Artyomov, intonema is a functional unit with a typical pattern of various intonation elements, in this regard it is important to distinguish between the concepts of intonem and intonation invariant. Typically, the first term is a socially non-linguistic unit of speech in the context of a language system, while the second term refers to speaker speech as a relative model (structure) of the acoustic features required in a particular language.

An intonema is a unit of intonation, an intonation model, the result of the generalization of intonational qualities related to the meaning of a statement. Intonema provides intonational regularity, which helps to identify intonation-semantic segments in speech. The material of an intonema consists of intonation elements (stop, syntagma, rema, etc.), but this intonema does not mean a simple combination of these elements. The physical aspect of an intonema is usually characterized by the formation of generalizations based on the similarities of the pure intonation sounds present in the speech of certain language speakers. According to experts, a generalized set of intonemes is stored in the memory of speakers of a particular language (for example, Uzbek, Russian or German) and serves as a norm in the pronunciation or "comprehension" (listening) of specific parts of speech.



Linguists classify intonemes semantically and divide them into four groups. These are:

1) **mental intonema** (true intonema division, connection intonema level, significance intonema level, question intonema, affirmation intonema) serve to distinguish syntactic meanings and categories, to separate the flow of speech, and to compare the question with affirmation. Mental intonemes are always present in speech.

The values of intellectual intonemes are the moments of mental activity reflected in the language associated with the formation of speech, that is, the use of intonation in one of two selected forms of expression: statement (transmission of information) or question (desire to receive information).

True intoneme division serves to divide a text into paragraphs, sentences, and syntagms, and is followed by a pause.

The communicative intoneme refers to the relationship between the actual units of division by component. It usually consists of melodious music, which slows down the pronunciation. True intoneme division and communication intoneme often interact in the flow of speech.

Significant intoneme is used to emphasize the most important parts of speech. It is characterized by slow speed and high density as a secondary elevation. Significance intonation usually refers to the logical effect of one or more words on a syntagm. For example,

You are right. All conditions are well. We know that the conditions are right for any whirlwind, - said Omonullo, emphasizing the word "we". It was a special sound that struck the boss in the brain like a hammer and shook him. But he laughed out loudly. [10,77 p.]

2) **arbitrary intonema** - directly, depending on the position of the speaker (communicator) in the speech environment. Naturally, the speech conditions are intertwined with the listener's influence on the communicator during the discourse, the fact, the external influences (health, social status, level, worldview of the informant). The melody of voluntary intonemes is, of course, higher than the norm accepted by society, because even if the communicator's mood is not reflected in the words, it is difficult not to express it in the tone of speech. For example,

We left in the yard only two with my Kimsan aka. I shamed to be standing in front of him, and I was walking toward the yard for laundry, when Kimsan aka gestured with his hand: Sit down, Robiya... I have something to talk to you...

I have understood everything from the **word tone**. My heart pounded. He sat in front of me on the porch. There was a deep, thoughtful meaning in his eyes. Sweat dripped down his sunburned face, and

his lips quivered. It's as if he's grown up one day ... [4, 101p.]

It is clear from the passage that the speaker (Kimsan) knew something terrible about the listener's father (Robiya) from his tone of voice.

Arbitrary intonemes are divided into two groups:

1) arbitrary intonema – neutral intonema (My heart pounded. He sat in front of me on the porch. There was a deep, thoughtful meaning in his eyes. Sweat dripped down his sunburned face, and his lips quivered. It's as if he's grown up one day... [4,101p.]

2) stimulating intonema (order, strong density, high range). The order is pronounced, the words are clearly separated and emphasized, and the tone is in a wide range of ups and downs. Options for implementing the order intonation: decision, desire of interest, persuasion, warning, request, etc. This intonation is characterized by wave-like music. The music is placed in a high range so that the interlocutor adapts to the interlocutor as usual. For example,

— "Comrade Captain, if you have anything to say, come and talk." There's some information on the phone that you can't tell, you know.

After a brief explanation of the address, the man forgave the connection. Omonullo understood from **their tone** that the case of the "**boy who speaks directly to Moscow**" was related to the State Secret Service. He also realized that it would not be easy to find and talk to someone with a "helicopter underneath". [10,63 p.]

In discourse, the speaker uses a stimulus intonation even when the goal is to turn an idea expressed in the speech into a basic speech reality (to provoke, to draw attention, sometimes to gain information through it). For example,

Omonullo told him about his new views on Samandar Ochilov and the conclusions of the examination. Mels Khodjaev had promised to deal with the next case, which would be resolved through a military prosecutor. After Omonullo summed up the trip, he began to report, "**We didn't sit idle either, brother**".

- "I spoke to the district military prosecutor personally," said Mels Khodjaev, with childish joy and childish pride, and looked at Omonullo as if expecting applause. [10,101p.]

If we say something in order to prove or explain something (the content of which does not correspond to orthoepic norms), all the sentences can be an example of arbitrary intonation.

3) **emotional intonema** - serves to express the emotional state of the speaker, expresses his feelings (anger, fear, tenderness, sadness, hatred, indifference, sadness, joy, shame, surprise, etc.) by intonation.



Emotional intonemes are related to a person's mental experiences and are expressed using independent speech units (emotional urges, rhetorical questions, urges, etc.). However, the presence of a communicator's emotional state may not be necessary at the time of speech to express these signs. It is important to know the specifics of each emotional intonation. For example, **the intoneme of anger** is characterized by an increase or decrease in intensity:

- "Get up, Rano, get up, my dear!" They are calling me.

Behind the hole, my daughter-in-law Rano whispered in a low but **angry tone**:

"Damn you!" Where did this cold sock come from? They will not leave me alone today. [4,153p.]

• **The intonema of grief** produces a small variation in tone, in which the beginning of the syntagm is intense and then the intensity decreases or is interrupted:

Kimsan brother turned to us hanging on a pole like a porter. My mother looked back and sobbed as she covered her face with her palm. "The war has begun!" said my grandfather in a **broken tone**. The Germans invaded our country. [4,100 p.]

A wife of my brother-in-law sat quietly playing the corner of table cloth and said: "I sold my pearl" in a **muffled voice**. "I have to do sacrifices for two children." "She was choking with tears, and she couldn't cry." Her lips trembled and she covered her face with her palms. [4, 199 p.]

• **Intonema of indifference** - the tone is dry, cold, decreased intensity, as well as the state of indifference is felt in the intonation as well as in the intonation, which is less pronounced abstraction.

- He approached and greeted. – What's up, bride? he said in a dry tone. "You're looking for a bridegroom!" [5,297p.]

• **The intonema of joy** high "jump" tone, duration of ascent, "light", "warm" timbre:

The boys and girls greet each other with a squeak. Ermon takes his grandfather and sits down to dry. He unties the knot without haste. "Oh, the blacksmiths!" "Oh, pops," he said in a **solemn tone**. "Welcome to the table." Don't be shy, coincidences! [5,68p.]

• **The intonema of guilt** is characterized by a decrease and prolongation of the voice, inconsistency and trembling, as if the tone of speech does not seem to end:

I looked at my mother in fear. "I did," he said slowly. "Isn't there any left?" "She fell over," said my mother **guiltily**. [5,24p.]

• **The intonema of licking** is characterized by the length of the voice, the rhythm of the speech:

Once we came across a woman in a shawl. My mother asked again in the same **naked tone**:

"Hey, bless you, don't you know the Prophet?" [4,120p.]

• **The intonation of calm**, serenity is characterized by a slowing of the tempo of the melody, a rhythmic rhythm and, in part, abstraction:

He'll be out sooner or later. They're checking now, I said in a very calm tone. - If it is true, they will publish an article and assign you a "personal pension". If it's wrong, they'll sue. [4, 151p.]

• **In the intonema of surprise**, the volume is directed from top to bottom and is combined with a state of amazement and fear.

4) **in a positive intonema**, expressive expositions, pleasant events, beautiful objects, appearances, non-negative features of details (appropriate to a person's mental state) serve to elevate the intonation means. The semantics of these intonemes are related to mental processes such as perception, intuition, and imagination. Among the positive intonemes are the following: an intonema with the meanings of "big" ("strong", "worthwhile", "burdensome") is characterized by a low level of sound, ie low frequencies, emotional length, slowing down: intonema, which means "small" ("weak", "flickering", "flickering"), is expressed aloud (I started reading!); An intonema meaning "urgent" ("urgency") is described at an accelerated rate; The intonema, which means "quiet" ("long" ("far")), is characterized by a slow, low-intensity length.

A communicator is able to use all types of intonemes effectively in speech, based on his inner experiences, and emotional state of speech.

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