

Intonology - An Independent Field of Linguistics

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Abstract: The article deals with intonology, one of the youngest branches of linguistics. It has been studied in world linguistics since the emergence of intonology as an independent field, and the scholars who contributed to it have been mentioned. Information is provided on the components, units and role of this field in Uzbek linguistics. Unity of intonology The function of intonation in the speech process is studied.

Keywords: intonology, intonation, intonema, speech, speech situation, language, language unity, stress, pause, temp.

In modern linguistics, the analysis of language phenomena based on the state of speech is popular. Because speech is complex and multidimensional. Language units are specific to performing different tasks in speech. In a speech that results from the communicators' common goal of "informing" or "receiving information," the tone, that is, the intonation of speech, is one of the means by which the "purpose of speech" is properly understood.

Any speech is a movement, and this movement, of course, is accompanied by a certain intonation: the tone, speed, pauses, pitch and power of the speech vary depending on the requirements of the content and emotionality of the speech. There is no speech without intonation: that is why each sentence has its own intonation¹. For example, saying "My grandmother came" in the form of a question, exhortation or message can change the purpose of the speech. Or the word "Heaven" is pronounced "Heaven..." (incomplete tone, i.e. the continuation of thought), "Heaven". (message tone), "Heaven!" (endless excitement, enjoyment), "Heaven?" (interrogative tone) serves to reveal the essence of speech. Thus, melody is the main nonverbal means for the correct understanding of the "purpose of speech".

Intonation is derived from the Latin word "intonatio" ("intono, intonare" - "to pronounce aloud"). Intonation is a set of interrelated rhythmic and melodic components of speech. As the American scholar Kington put it, "intonation is the lifeblood of the speech process²."

The term intonation is used in various fields as a means of performing a specific function. For example, it is used in all fields of art, in medicine, in defectology, and in related fields of speech³.

Intonology is the study of intonation in linguistics. Scholars focus on intonational means of speech tone, such as stress, melody, tempo and timbre. From these tools, tempo, timbre and emphasis serve to express the basic state, emotion and mood of the speaker. Changing the tempo of speech depends on the emotional state of the speaker. It is followed by actors who play more roles. Because they can express the state of the actor they are acting in⁴.

The manner in which a word is pronounced, whether it is high or low, is the intonation of a word. Intonation reflects how the speaker treats others and his attitude towards the interlocutor. Intonation reveals the informational nature of speech, reflects the

¹ Jamolkhonov H. Theoretical fanaticism of the Uzbek language. - T: "Fan", 2009.224 p.

² O'zME. The first volume. - T: 2000.

³ Jamolkhonov H. Theoretical fanaticism of the Uzbek language. - T: "Fan", 2009.224 p.

⁴ Qilichev E. Uzbek language of stylistics practice. T.: "O'kituvchi", 1985. 104 p.

interdependence of speech. The description of intonation allows us to connect the sentences in a logical sequence, analyzing them from the above point of view, as a means of expression of meaning, secondly as a grammatical means, and thirdly as a speech phenomenon. H. Jamolkhanov defines the role of intonation in language and speech as follows:

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

Musicians have long tried to put the melody into written form. The first attempt at this work is found in Chinese music scholars. They are able to reflect the tone of five musical notes typical of Chinese music in the III-VII centuries. There were also attempts to find written forms of music in ancient Greece, ancient Egypt, and Mesopotamia. They did research on how to accurately reflect the pitch and rhythm of music in writing⁵.

In the "age of innovation" with the development of computer technology, the telephone and various communication programs (such as telegrams, IMOs) 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" 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 role of these "smiles". For example, consider the following passage from the play: "It's cold," said my mother thoughtfully. - Not on children's clothes, not on their heads. It is especially difficult for the little ones "[O`H.]. The author of the work called "a thoughtful tone" a woman's helplessness, a pillar of the family - kindness to her husband. A change in the tone of this sentence could have changed the speech situation in a completely different direction. (E.g., anger, indifference, threat, etc.).

In order to save time, modern people use technology to send smiles alone to inform about the feelings or moods of the interlocutor. This single symbol can provide the interlocutor with a lot of information about the sender, which at the same time can not be conveyed by language units. It is the state of the interlocutor that, when expressed in letters or words, does not mean what it says or reacts to. It turns out that the letters of the alphabet or the vocabulary of our language do not fully reflect the purpose of written speech. In speech, some of the feelings and emotions that cannot be expressed through language units are understood from the tone of speech. This again shows the importance of the function of speech intonation.

In linguistics, intonation has been studied as an integral part of phonetics, and it has not been long since it entered science as an independent field. In the middle of the twentieth century, intonation was the tone of thought, that is, the interrogation, the command, the command, and so on. and so on. Intonation research in the 1940s and 1950s focused on the tone of syntactic units, in the 1960s on its basic units, and in the 1970s and 1980s on phonostylistic analysis of the text⁶.

Individual intonation research in world linguistics began not so long ago - in the 50s of the twentieth century, due to the great achievements in the field of linguistics and the collection of a

⁵ Gasanova T.N. A brief history of the development and formation of intonology // Young scientist. Magazine. - 2012. - No. 9. - S. 182-185.

⁶ Gasanova T.N. A brief history of the development and formation of intonology // Young scientist. Magazine. - 2012. - No. 9. - S. 182-185.

number of experimental data obtained as a result of studying many world languages. The use of modern precise methods of phonetic analysis has led to surprising results, which allowed 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.

The role of intonation in the speech process has been studied in a special monograph by linguist I.A. Kanter. The scientist's monograph "System analysis of speech intonation" is devoted to the phonostylistic analysis of speech intonation. The tone of the speech was studied by a number of Russian scholars, such as VA Artyomov, IA Stezorova, M.A. Burak, E. Benvinist⁷.

In linguistics, speech tone is analyzed in terms of the speech situation. According to TN Hasanova, the first research on the tone of speech began in the second half of the XVI century, more precisely, in 1551, when the English scientist John Hart studied the tone of speech in English. It was this work that laid the foundation for the study of intonology as a separate branch of phonetics in world linguistics. Towards the end of the 19th century, scholars began to analyze the tone of speech as a means of reflecting the individual characteristics of communicators, as well as various information about them, such as physical, mental, and psychological. In the 1960s, scientists began to study the emotional function of speech. By the end of this century, the peculiarities of the dialects of different languages, in particular, the difference between the English dialect of English and the American dialect, were studied. D. Shivnani studied the Hindi form of English speech and published his conclusions in his scientific work.

At the end of the twentieth century, research in intonology began to take on a new dimension. Scholars such as D. Crystal and D. Brasil began to analyze the tone of speech in terms of real situation and real time. They emphasized the need to distinguish between biblical and real-life discourse. plab laid the groundwork for the discovery of interesting scientific discoveries. It should be noted that the tone of Uzbek speech has not yet been studied.

In Uzbek linguistics, intonation is considered as an integral part of the phonetic level, as an element of speech, and unites and organizes language units in the speech process; determining the content of a sentence, interrogation or command; studied as a means of expressing meanings such as the duration or end of a sentence. Today, the analysis of language elements from the point of view of the real speech process, that is, from a pragmalinguistic point of view, provides information not only on the intonation as a means of giving a certain grammatical content, but also on the emotional, mental and psychological state of communicators.

The most complete research on this subject in our language is in the book "Practical stylistics of the Uzbek language" by Ergash Kilichev. xtalib, explained by means of examples. In addition, the peculiarities of the intonation of poetic speech have been the subject of research in various dissertations and monographs.

There is no linguistic unit in our linguistics that does not depend on intonation. However, the peculiarities of the Uzbek dialect have not been studied so far.

Hasanboy Jamolkhonov stated that "Intonation is a mandatory phonetic component of oral speech, without which speech or speech is not formed and expressed."⁸

Psychology of speakers, current mood or age, position, is influenced by many factors such as customs, upbringing. In this process, the field of intonology evaluates the tone of the interlocutor's speech as an auxiliary tool.

Various gestures and facial expressions are used as nonverbal language tools in conjunction with language units to express the feelings of the speakers. The purpose of communicators, that is, the physical and mental state of a person during a conversation, is expressed not only by these

⁷ Artunov. N. D. The proposal and its meaning. - M.: "Librocom", 2013.

⁸ Jamolkhonov H. Theoretical fanaticism of the Uzbek language. - T: "Fan", 2009.224 p.

means, but also by the tone of the interlocutor's speech, its acoustic specificity. For example, a tone can include many concepts, such as whether the subject has been changed, finished, or the subject's characteristics such as the subject's objection, consent, or the difference between the content of the question and the content of the speech.

In many real-life situations, what a person uses using language units is not important, and the tone of the speech he expresses is a desire not to grieve or offend the other person. But we can't ignore the fact that each person's voice is unique. That's why in a particular film, the protagonists are chosen by dubbing actors who vote according to their character.

Discourse is characterized by a variety of tones. The tone not only reflects the character or mood of the speaker, but also reflects the national identity of each nation. Because different mentalities use different tones. In any discourse, tone appears as a means of communication, an expression of emotion, or a part of speech. Being able to analyze the tone of a speaker's speech is the key to understanding the purpose of the speech.

The author of the work of art also tries to reflect the tone of the speech spoken by the speaker in order to convey the speech situation or the inner experiences of the protagonists, to make the conversation process brighter for the reader. The various characteristics of the protagonists are reflected in the tone of their speech, for example:

- 1) The expression of the hero's rudeness and rudeness: -Don't worry, farming is great! Said the stranger in a roaring voice; I shouted. - Why not?
- 2) The protagonist is suffering from a child's longing: - Can I see my child? Haji's grandmother's voice trembled. Or: - Is he alive? -
- 3) Speech of a foreigner who speaks Uzbek: - Who cries? -
- 4) the hero is old, has gone through a lot of events, remembers the events of the past for some reason or has painful memories: -... This is the world jon ”;
- 5) The expression of the male character of the female protagonist:... One day a commission came to the school ... The class was silent. At that moment the window slammed open and Aunt Zebi's thick voice was heard: - Vali, ma, non!
- 6) Fear: - Come on, opovsi, how are you? His voice trembled.
- 7) Wrath: - I say don't lie! My father shouted so loudly that the icy windows crackled. Or: - Do you need "dry"?
- 8) The mystery of the speech: - I explained to Comrade Toshev in bed, - Dalavoy lowered his voice again. I said, "Forgive us, our man."
- 9) The hero's helplessness and pity for his interlocutor: - It's cold, - said my mother thoughtfully. - The children do not wear it, they do not wear it on their heads. The author tries to "infect" the reader by giving the tone (rhythm, timbre, melody) of the speech⁹.

Consider the following example: The old woman cried out: - What did you read if you hadn't read the paper? Does the teacher teach himself? Or: The old woman, Gafforjon was moaning. Everyone's heart was ink. The author tries to express the negative character of the image of the old woman by giving the tone of her speech, that is, by using the word "wangled" instead of "said", "said".

Elsewhere, the author tries to explain the purpose of the protagonist's speech in the tone of his speech, saying: My aunt said this in such a way that I even understood that she was saying, "I'm the only one who swallows the poison your mother spills." The purpose of the speech would not have been clear if it had not been for the tone of "I'm swallowing your mother's poison alone."

⁹ Hoshimov O. The affairs of the world. Qissa. - T: For Literature, 2018.206 p.

Thus, we can conclude that speech is characterized by a variety of tones. With its help, along with the various features of the communicant, the originality of the nation; gender characteristics; professional characteristics; different meanings, such as lifestyle characteristics. Proper understanding of the tone of speech and the correct pronunciation of linguistic and pragmalinguistic means leads to a correct understanding of the purpose of speech. Although the tone features of speech, the stylistic possibilities of artistic speech are studied, the peculiarities of modern speech today, the features of speech tone in the Uzbek language are not taken as the object of research, which increases the importance of our topic.

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