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PRAGMATIC VALUES IN PRONUNCIATION OF PHONETICALLY CHANGED WORDS

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ABSTRACT

In the pronunciation of some words of the English and Uzbek languages, additional phono-stylistic meanings appear. Such meanings are more common in the pronunciation of phonetically modified words. Words with phonetic changes appear as two, that is, combinatorial and positional changes. The study reveals the phonopragmatic features inherent in some of both of the above mentioned phonetically inflected words, their place in the culture of speech and stylistic features.

Judgments are also made about pragmatic, phonopragmatic features in the pronunciation of words, the meanings perceived from them. Relationships and additional meanings resulting from phonopragmatics are analyzed using comparative examples taken from the two languages. Such an analysis plays an important role in the study and understanding of the subtle facets of phonostylistics.

KEYWORDS

Combinator, position, pragmatics, phonopragmatics, connotative meaning, linguopragmatics, addressee, language unit, sound acquisition, sound absorption, melodiousness, lexeme, morpheme, seme.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the main means by which human thought arises. Therefore, the concept of speech activity is implemented in close connection with pragmatics, which in Greek means “work”, “activity”. Consequently, the starting point (period) of the development of the language system begins with pragmatics. Pragmatics is a practical acceptability that expresses the subjective interests of the individual.

The term "pragmatics" was first introduced into linguistic science in the 30s of the XX century by the famous theorist C.W.Morris [1, 59]. He argued that pragmatics is one of the components of semiotics. Pragmatics seeks to reveal under what circumstances and for what purpose a person speaks, and it is based on explaining what the pragmatic effect of expression is.

Pragmatics expresses the speaker's attitude to material existence, to the content of the message, to the addressee (listener). The participation of the speaker and the listener in the communicative act reflects a number of such connotative meanings as the tone of speech: trust, determination, courage, fear, distrust, suspicion, uncertainty, joy. At the same time, such communicative elements as the use of language units, the use of phonetic, non-verbal means are considered extremely significant and provide additional information about the communicants.

"Linguopragmatics is a form of speech intervention in connection with the interaction of participants in communication, as well as forms of address, speech acts of communicants, a request, an order, courtesy, an appeal," writes linguist M.Norova [2, 86].

The important role of linguopragmatic analysis in the study of units of linguistic layers. Therefore, the study

of phenomena related to the pragmatic properties of phonetic units is one of the urgent tasks of linguistics.

The object of phonopragmatic analysis is the expression of the author's attitude as a result of the use of sounds and tones in speech with a certain hidden purpose. Of particular importance in the formation of a pragmatic seme in the seme of a lexeme are phonetic changes. The fact that additional, i.e. connotative meanings are expressed in the pronunciation of some words of the Uzbek language and the stylistic application of such meanings is mentioned in the monograph by A.A. Khaidarov [3, 117].

Phonetic modified words have two forms, namely combinatorial and positional [4, 24]. Such changes are manifested in pronunciation as a change in sound, sound acquisition, sound absorption, sound vibration, and as other phono-stylistic phenomena. Meanings formed as a result of changing sounds in the composition of language units are studied by the direction of phonopragmatics [5, 32]. Here are some of them:

1. When sound absorption is formed, various manifestations of the types of relations in speech are formed. This is connected with the speech situation and reveals the pragmatic components inherent in the subject of speech.

In Uzbek language:

Qayga desang, qaytmay borurman,

Ko'zlarimni yummasman aslo... (H. Olimjon).

In the above text, the deliberate omission of the sounds e and r in the word qaerga gave rise to such

pragmatic connotative meanings as rhyme and melodiousness. This phenomenon in English is expressed as follows:

When I ope my lips let no dog bark... [6, 93].

In the example above, the pronunciation of the word open with the omission of the last consonant n in the character's speech expresses his inner excitement. In the same way, ... If I might in entreaties find success – As seld I have the chance – I would desire... (W. Shakespeare).

The pronunciation in this example of the word seldom with the omission of sounds o and m reflects such pragmatic meanings as the desire, dream of the speaker, his achievement of success.

2. As the sound changes in the morpheme seme, a pragmatic connotative meaning is formed. For example, as a result of the pronunciation of the morpheme - moq in the form - mak, melodiousness increases, the efficiency of thought increases, an upbeat spirit is formed in the poetic text.

In English, to realistically reflect the speech of children, sounds contained in words with the same meaning are pronounced with a change: in the word rabbit - wabbit (hare), the sound r is replaced by the sound w. Similarly, in speakers with speech impediments, some sounds are used by alteration. Compare: simple – as temple.

3. On the basis of the phenomenon of sound exchange, i.e., metathesis, various emotional additional meanings are formed, which determines the subjective attitude of the author of the speech not only to the addressee, but also to events. Since in the phonopragmatic direction the speaker expresses his intention through

the text thought, he replaces some of the sounds of words in the structure of the text on the basis of a certain internal goal. For example: - Ha, endi o'zimizdan ham bo'lokhtir (buxgalter), desatnay (desyatnik), anjirnay (injener), sakratar (seketar) va kofirlar etishib qoldi-da, deb o'yladim... (A. Kadiri "From the diary of memories of Kalvak Makhzum").

As you can see, by replacing one of the sounds in the word with another, the writer A. Kadiri expresses his humorous attitude to reality.

While the phenomenon of metathesis is used in fiction to individualize the speech of characters, in colloquial speech it reflects some of the characteristics inherent in the dialect. In some cases, it can also be used when there are difficulties in pronouncing the same word. Such use generates different emotions. Pay attention to the following examples:

Kanglum, g'amlarimning ashklari - dayro ... (I. Otamurod).

In the above text, in the word kanglum o' is replaced by a; i is changed into u, while in the word daryo r is replaced by the sound y. The pragmatic goal in the alternation of sounds in the words ko'nglim and daryo is to reflect the emotional coloring in the ancient pronunciation of these words. Because these words have historically been used that way.

In English, phonopragmatic meaning also arises as a result of the phenomenon of sound exchange. In particular, this is characterized by the presence of the aks form (Old English form) of ask, or the axian and acsian forms of ascian. Or the pronunciation of the words wæps, hasp in the form hæps with the change of sounds in the word wasp expressed an archaic pragmatic meaning. Given that English is multivariant,

a metathesis case can be seen in its American English: Asterisk /æstə,ɪks/, cavalry /kælvəri/, comfortable /kʌmfətəbl/, foliage /fɔɪlɪdʒ/, pretty /pɜːti/. Over time, the words that underwent metathesis were standardized and their form in writing changed. As a result, it is clear that new forms of pronunciation have emerged [7, 219].

In English fiction, pragmatic meanings perceived from metathesis words are also used to individualize the speech of various characters, express their emotions, and please the reader. This phenomenon is often found in the speech of representatives of different dialects: The Lord is a shoving leopard. May I sew you to another sheet? Separately highlighted words are pronounced and written in colloquial speech in the form shoving, sheet. Through this, the speaker's humorous attitude to what is happening is clearly manifested.

As can be seen, the pronunciation of metathesis words in the compared languages expresses a number of such pragmatic meanings as tenderness, sympathy, anger, hatred, dialectality, speech individuality.

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