CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS EXPRESSED IN SOUND PRONUNCIATION

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Abstract

The article provides a comparative analysis of connotative meaning in the pronunciation of speech sounds in the English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords

speech sounds, connotative meaning, denotative meaning, inherent, adherent, articulation, acoustic, prosodic.

In the process of communication intervention, any meaning in words is conveyed to people through a complex of sounds and sounds. As A. Hojiyev writes "The word is an objective thing with its own shell-is the smallest basic language (speech) unit used in various grammatical meanings and functions that can express the concept of phenomena, the connection between them or the relationship to them".

Indeed, the fact that sound and meaning enter into a relationship constitutes a word and is involved as a piece of speech. Sounds also have meaning, they are signals that will be freely attached to them. The proverb in Uzbek, the meanings of Street words given through the complex of sounds, is given in English through the proverb, street complex of sounds.

In languages that are being compared, including Uzbek, there is a phenomenon of variateness in the pronunciation of vowel and consonant phonemes, and variateness forms various connotative meanings in them. Where there is a variant identity, there is selection, and the language produces a connotative (i.e., additive) meaning .

The additional meaning applies not only to words, but also to the sounds of speech that made it up.

The language has two distinct meanings: denotative and connotative meaning, whereas connotative meaning has two manifestations: ingerent and adgerent. Ingerent is present in the connotative sense (tone, stretch). In this respect, each

vowel sound, be it in English or Uzbek, acquires additional meanings in its own variety.

Vowel sounds are differentiated by having prosodic features such as being pronounced with different intonation, forming a syllable, receiving stress. Now let's think about some connotative meanings that arise in connection with the pronunciation of vowel sounds.

Vowel sounds in English are distinguished by syllable types. For example, the phoneme I [ai] is characterized by representing the sound [I] in the closed syllable and the sound [ai] in the open syllable. The deliberate stretching and pronunciation of the vowel I [ai] in the process of speech creates a series of connotative meanings in it, such as surprise, insecurity, surprise. For example:

- Are you very **ri:ch**?

- No living from hand to mouth. (B. Shaw).

Not only in colloquial speech, but also in artistic speech, one can observe the repetition of the vowel I [ai] at the beginning of the word.

I-I am terribly sorry my dear sir. I mean madam. **I-I**-oh, God. (R. Gordon).

In the above colloquial passage, the repeated use of the phoneme I [ai] represents a series of connotative meanings such as begging, begging, longing, begging.

The **u** Sound in Uzbek received a tongue from the articulatory side and is not very stretchable due to being pronounced in a high narrow position. The connotative meanings associated with the pronunciation of the vowel sound of it will be numerous and graded. Some similarities and differences can be observed when the connotative meanings characteristic of the **u** phoneme in Uzbek are inflected by additional meanings in the pronunciation of the **u** phoneme in English.

The phoneme **u [ju:]** in English represents additional meanings along with meaning differentiation. A number of additional meanings can be observed in the speech process by stretching and pronouncing the phoneme **u [ju:].** For example:

- Tush! Where are the others?

- At the front.

- Quite right. Why aren't yo**u**…at the front?

- Over age. Fifty seven. (B. Shaw)

In the short dialogue cited above, one can see that by deliberately lengthening and pronouncing the phoneme **u [ju:]** connotative meanings such as surprise, hesitation, surprise, insecurity are formed.

The pronunciation of the phoneme **O** is also directly related to syllable types in English. In the open syllable, the pronunciation of the vowel **O** is in the form of

[ou]: like no, go, so; in the closed syllable, it is pronounced (not, pot, dog) through the vowel **[ɔ].** But in the word **O [ou]** by stretching and pronouncing the vowel sound, additional meanings are expressed, such as fear, bewilderment, strong anger.

For example: **Suddenly he cried: Santyago-o-o! (I. Voynich).**

In speech, stretching the vowel o [ou] represents a series of connotative meanings such as In speech, stretching the vowel o [ou] represents a series of connotative meanings, such as exclamation, indignation.

For example: Don't tell him – D**o-o-o**n't tell him please!

In this example, connotative meanings such as begging, begging are expressed by stretching the vowel **o [ou].** The vowel **O** in Uzbek is the back of the tongue, the Lower Broad, and undergoes morphological changes in some words. In particular, it goes to **o>a:** mind-understand, Number-Date. But in the speech of the older generation, it can also be observed that it is pronounced in the form of ongla, sona, forming an additional meaning. As a result of the different pronunciation of the phoneme **O**, a number of connotative meanings are understood: o means joy, admiration, pleasure, pleasure, pleasure, insecurity, like remembering.

In Uzbek, the lengthening pronunciation of the vowel **O** in different places gives rise to a number of additional meanings. For example, in Uzbek:

O…o…odamlar; Buxor**o-o-o-o**!

We touched on the connotative meanings associated with the pronunciation of vowels **i, U, O** in English and Uzbek during the analysis process. There are also connotative meanings associated with the pronunciation of consonant sounds, just like in vowel sounds. For example: He surprised and said: **G-g-g**ood morning! **C-c-c**ome in!

From the example above, it can be seen that stretching or hesitating pronunciation of sounds serves as an important phonostilistic tool in ensuring the extremely impressive artistic image, while ensuring the attractiveness of the work.

In Uzbek as well, additional meanings are formed in the pronunciation of consonant phonemes by hesitating them.

For example: Odamlar hoh odamla**rrr**. Eshitmadim demangla**rrr**! Eshitganlar jilmangla**rrr**!

By folding the consonant sound **R** i.e. hesitation, a strong connotative meaning is formed, in which the position of the sonorous sound is also considered great.

Phonemes **f [ef], b [bi]** in English also result in tonality as a result of their sequential arrival in poetic verses.

For example: We are **f**oot-slog-slog-slog-slogging,

Foot, **f**oot-**f**oot-**f**oot-slogging over Africa!

Boots-**b**oots-**b**oots-**b**oots-

Moving up and again (R. Kipling)

The repeated use of **f** and **b** sounds in this poetic passage represents a series of connotative meanings, such as attention-grabbing, musicality. In Uzbek, additional meaning dyes appear open when two identical consonant or sonor consonant sounds are pronounced in pairs in the word composition: muqa**dd**as, musa**ll**as, muka**rr**am.

Such an additional meaning is brought about by not being in the syllable of the consonant, as if manifested in the addition of words, but by hesitating and writing the same consonant sound in one word. For example, what? to say and write the interrogative pronoun" **m** " in one position in a hesitant nimma manner expresses connotative meanings such as randomness, fear, surprise, anger, bad eyesight, embarrassment, decadence, undulation, admiration, punishment, intense emotion.

English texts also express several connotative meanings through the hesitation and writing of the consonant m when expressing the character's dissatisfaction with a state.

For example: There was a gastrectomy scar about six months old. "U**mm**, I said I scratched my head". ("Doctor at large" by R. Gordon).

In the later development of modern linguistics, phonopragmatics is also developing, which is considered part of phonostilistics. The expression of the author's relationship as a result of the use of sound and tone in speech for an implicit (implicit) purpose is the object of phonopragmatic analysis.

Phonetic changes are of particular importance in the formation of pragmatic SEMA in lexeme SEMA. These are: sound change, sound gain, sound drop, sound hesitation, and surface. The direction that studies the meanings generated by sound changes is phonogrammatics . And the methodological features of speech sounds are studied in phonostilistics , and the aspects related to their writing are studied in phonography.

Observations show that while vowel phonemes have prosodic properties that cause a strong expression of the connotative meaning in them, because the amount of sound prevails over noise in sonors in the string of consonant phonemes, the tonality in their composition, while the tonality produced by the hesitant pronunciation of consonant consonants, is more strongly expressed emotional-expressiveness.

In conclusion, it can be said that connotative meaning is a component of the semantic structure of the phoneme, which is vividly manifested in variants of vowel and consonant phonemes. The color of meaning in Sounds is very strong and impressive in the pronunciation of vowels.

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