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Abstract: *This article provides information about phonetic changes in poetic works. The types of sound changes are also described.*

Key words: *analysis, poetic, alliteration, method, poem*

During the analysis of the literary text, special attention should be paid to the aesthetic properties of phonetic units. In the poetic text, the aesthetic possibilities of speech sounds are perceived quickly and easily. Because the poem has a unique attractive tone. This melodiousness is achieved as a result of methodical use of sounds. Poetry mainly uses phonetic methods such as alliteration (repetition of consonants), assonance (repeat of vowels), gemination (folding of consonants). In prose, expressiveness is provided by phonetic methods such as lengthening vowels, folding consonants, repeating sounds, mispronouncing words, raising or lowering the sound. The ability to "exactly" express the laws related to the methodical use of sounds in writing is limited. However, consistency of pronunciation and narration can be achieved by phonographic means. Expressing the state of mind in the works of art creates a unique complexity. Internal excitement, happiness, sadness, agreement, surprise, admiration, sarcasm, pity, cursing, applause, questioning, emphasis, dissatisfaction, desire, support when giving such situations, writers use more than one way of writing vowels or consonants - phonographic means.

1. Writing more than one vowel. In this case, it is understood that the vowel is pronounced by lengthening it. By lengthening the vowel, the hero's attitude to reality is clarified. In scientific literature, it is noted that this method is used to express that the character is weaker or more than the norm.

2. Writing more than one consonant. In fact, the words that should be pronounced as one consonant according to the orthoepic standard are deliberately pronounced in certain situations with the requirement of expression and aesthetic purpose. Writers try to express this situation by writing more than one consonant in the literary text in order to "exactly" convey the speaker's inner mood (stress, joy, etc.) and purpose to the reader. In this case, meanings such as excess of the sign, the duration of the movement or its occurrence, repetition, high or low volume of the sound are expressed.

Duration of action: After half an hour of bloody "gov-vvv, govvv, ov-vvvv, ov-vvv", Mallakhon's horse was defeated and wounded in a tragic way. Moment of movement: instead of turning to Chukursoy, the car stopped in the middle of the road. Loudness: "Bummm" sound was heard and dust covered the sky. Low volume: But if so many rounds have been held and are being held, so open - ... sis-ss! Close-up, close-up...

did you see a camel - no... The car made a couple of beeps, then turned off completely left. Making words wrong. In oral speech, for various reasons, there is a situation of mispronouncing some words, mainly proper words. It can be explained that such a mistake occurs as a result of the speaker not correctly imagining the spelling of the acquired word, belonging to a different nationality, and not distinguishing paronyms. In the artistic work, words are deliberately distorted and written in this way in order to individualize the character's speech and to bring the expression closer to oral - live speech. For example: - I should ask the secretary if I can come in. - Are you crazy, Ne'mat?

- I am not Ne'mat to you, I am Comrade Babbaev, Comrade Khajjayip. - Okay, that's it. His horse is Zulfiqar, his last name is... - he looked at him wondering if he would tell me. Alliteration is a Greek word that means the matching of sounds in speech. It is a form of repetition and is used to express artistic speech more melodically and expressively. It is formed based on the repetition of additions. In classical literature, alliteration is also referred.

Let's go, let's go.

Turumtoy, let's talk.

Swallow, let's hug.

Come on, let's go.

Let's go for a walk.

In this poem, alliteration occurs from rhyming words and the repetition of the "S" sound. Children's folklore has alliteration-based rapid speaking and non-speaking challenges. A bunch of mulberries, a bunch of radishes under a mulberry. Is the mulberry pushing the radish, is the radish pushing the mulberry? Assonance. Assonance is one of the phonetic methods used to give intonation integrity, melodiousness and emotional-expressiveness to artistic speech. In the literature, it is stated that assonance is a melodiousness formed by the repetition of close vowels.

When it comes to the phonetics of a work of art, the time and place of its writing, the language characteristics of that time and place, the number and variants of sounds, phonetic laws, sound pairs and transformational characteristics, transcription, which language it is taken from or whether it is a sound of its own layer, accent It refers to features such as places of descent, position of the syllable, aspects of tone. Phonographic stylistics is musicality, sonority, functional-expressive, accumulative, appellative features of phonetic units performing a euphonic function formed by means of phonetic units of a certain artistic or poetic work, poetic arts are manifested through sound, accent and syllable. learns the role of rhyme and the system of sounds that create it. In the phonetic analysis of the work of art, not its functional-aesthetic value, but the physical-physiological, articulatory characteristics of the sounds in the work are revealed.

It is known that linguistics and literary studies are inextricably linked. They are considered to be a field that provides material to each other. Lingvopoetics is a shortened form of linguistic poetics, which studies the artistic-aesthetic functions of linguistic units (phonetic, lexical, morphological) used in a work of art, and the connotative function of language.

Phonetic means - speech sounds, accent, tone, tone, sound timbre. Graphic tools - letters, punctuation marks, their colorful writing. Phonographic stylistics is a component of graphic stylistics that studies the unique stylistic possibilities of written speech as a whole. Graphic stylistics faces two main tasks: a) reflection of phonetic effective means of oral speech in written speech; b) To study the pictorial-emotional tools (emphasis, exaggeration, drawing attention to the significance of the event, etc.) in written speech. The first of these tasks is studied in phonographic stylistics. Since the most important features of the language of a work of art are imagery and emotionality, these features are revealed by speech tools. In the process of analyzing the literary text, special attention should be paid to the aesthetic properties of phonetic units. In the poetic text, the aesthetic possibilities of speech sounds are perceived quickly and easily. Because the poem has its own attractive tone. This melodiousness is achieved through the methodical use of sounds. Poetry mainly uses phonetic methods such as alliteration (repetition of consonants), assonance (repeat of vowels), gemination (folding of consonants). In prose, expressiveness is provided by phonetic methods such as lengthening vowels, folding consonants, repeating sounds, mispronouncing words, raising or lowering the sound. The possibility of "exactly" representation of the laws related to the stylistic use of sounds in writing is limited. However, consistency of pronunciation and narration can be achieved by phonographic means.