



THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF PHONOSTYLISTIC MEANS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Phonostylistic means of heterogeneous systems have serious differences that give rise to different results. That is, the uniqueness of segment and super-segment phonostylistic units in different-system languages (in our case, Russian and Uzbek) determines their specific functioning in the speech process. Therefore, the implementation of phonostylistic studies in a comparatively typological aspect involves an inventory of phonetic means of expressing the stylistic coloring of linguistic units, which are manifested when pronouncing variants of words, phrases and expressions occur, and identifying interlingual features of their implementation.

An inventory of the phonetic means of expressing the stylistic coloring of the pronunciation variants of linguistic units, and therefore, the phonetic means participating in the formation of the type of stylistic coloring, is carried out with the aim of establishing regular relationships between the relevant phonostylistic systems of the compared languages.

The phonostylistic system of one or another language is a combination of stylistic properties of sound (phonetic) units of a language. Sound (phonetic) language units serve as stylistic markers of pronunciation styles, or phonetic styles.

The phonostylistic system of the language is closely connected with phonetics (phonology) and stylistics. Accordingly, comparative phonostylistics is directly determined by the phonological (phonetic) typology (on the one hand) and stylistic (on the other hand).

Comparative phonostylistics (phonics), therefore, is a section of linguistics,

whose tasks include a comparative study of the stylistic properties of sound (phonetic) systems of two or more arbitrary languages, regardless of kinship and territorial distribution.

Two or more languages, especially closely related, can have “systemic, or typological, kinship” in their structure. Despite this, from a stylistic point of view, there is non-identity in certain respects, since “any grammatical proximity (in the broadest sense of the word) is not stylistic proximity” (Buranov, 1983, p. 154).

Studying and analyzing the stylistic properties of the sound systems of two or more languages involves the identification of interlanguage corresponding means of expressing the stylistic coloring of a linguistic unit at a sound level. In this case, interlanguage phonostylistic correspondence is single-level, and its identification is possible if there is developed material for the structure of phonostylistic systems of each individual language being compared.

The development of the material of the structure of phonostylistic systems of each separately compared language, that is, their analysis and inventory, sets the task of matching their formal-substantive units at the phonetic level of the resource stylistics, determining the typical features characteristic of the sound stylistics of these languages, establishing isomorphism and allomorphism of their stylistic resources of sound system.

Determining the features and similarities of the phonostylistics of languages, identifying the causes of the isomorphism and allomorphism of the stylistic resources of their sound system necessitates substantiating the basic methods



of analysis and general principles of comparison, since linguistic literature has not yet developed the basics of a comparative-typological study of the phonetic aspect of stylistic systems of languages.

As it is recognized, for the transmission of a particular segment of the content plan in any language, there are some form of expression plan. A certain unit of the content plan is assigned a certain form of the expression plan. However, in the process of evolutionary linguistic development, along with the functioning forms of the expression plan, there are synonymous variants, in our case phono-options (pronunciations), which are subsequently used depending on the nature of the language-speech functional styles and, accordingly, are divided into:

- 1) stylistically unmarked, neutral;
- 2) stylistically marked, conditioned.

Consequently, the phonostylistic typologist should be involved in identifying both stylistically unmarked and stylistically marked units of the expression plan at the phonostylistic level of languages and establishing correspondences between them. Stylistically marked and stylistically unmarked, neutral variants of expression of the same plan of content “constitute two sides of a single process of communication, are two sides of the plan of expression, which reflects the dialectical unity of form and content” (Buranov, 1983, p. 154).

Thus, the main inventory, which serves as an external spokesman for the plan of the content of stylistic coloring at the phonostylistic level, can be attributed to pronunciation versions of linguistic units, which are divided into stylistically neutral, unconditioned and stylistically colored, conditioned.

Pronunciation variants of linguistic units along with stylistic means of other levels of the linguistic hierarchy form speech styles. The stylistic characteristic of speech is determined by the quantitative parameters of the functioning of stylistic means in it, by their peculiar selection and organization (according to M.N. Kozhina). In other words, speech styles are determined by the systematic relationship of linguistic means in

the socio-communicative functioning of the language.

So, stylistically labeled versions of linguistic units of the plan of expression, giving the speech a stylistic coloring, have a lower frequency than their stylistically neutral invariants. However, this circumstance indicates the presence of greater stylistic significance, stylistic information content.

Phonetic changes contribute to the emergence of pronunciation variants of words and their stylistic differentiation. Phonetic changes as stylistic markers of pronunciations of words are involved in the formation of a particular pronunciation style. We can distinguish stylistic markers of neutral, high, low pronunciation styles. In this regard, a comparative analysis of phonostylistic means of the compared languages is carried out by identifying stylistically neutral, stylistically sublime and stylistically reduced forms of expression of phonetic units, which allows us to establish typical and specific relations between the relevant irrelevant means of two or more languages.

Phonetic changes, which serve as stylistic markers of pronunciation styles, can cover both units of the linear level and units of a nonlinear, prosodic level. Depending on what phonostylistics of one or another language is studying - phonetic changes at the linear level or phonetic changes at the nonlinear level - distinguish segment and super-segment phonostylistics.

The comparative phonostylistics of the segment level is engaged in determining the corresponding stylistically colored and stylistically unpainted (neutral) phono-variants of the word in the compared languages, the cause of which is the phonemic changes in the composition of the lexeme.

Thus, the main object of comparative typology in segment phonostylistics is the study of the stylistic functions of the phoneme and its positional varieties in the changing sound structure of the word.

The change in the phonemic composition of a word acts as a high-frequency phonostylistic means participating in the formation of pronunciation variants of words, which is explained by the wide field of



possibility of varying phonemes and their combinations in comparison, for example, with stress. A change in the phonemic composition of a word can be motivated by the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of phonemes, their paradigmatic and syntagmatic features, the activity and probability of their appearance in speech. In particular, a change in the phonemic composition of a word is determined by the degree of reduction of vowels, assimilation and dissimilation of consonants, reduction or increase in the composition of phonemes in a word, the number of syllables in it, etc.

Stylistically significant phonetic modifications in the field of changing the phonemic composition of a word can be, for example, in modern Russian:

a) the replacement of one positional variety of the phoneme with another positional variety - the alternation of positional varieties of vowels and consonants of phonemes;

b) replacement of one phoneme (both vowel and consonant) with another.

When alternating the positional varieties of vowel phonemes in modern Russian, the change in the vowel depending on the adjacent consonant sound in phonovariants of words like *каст[ру]ля-каст[ру]ля* (pan), *ци[ру]льня-ци[ру]льня* (barber) (the second pronouncing version of these words gives the speech a stylistically reduced character). Stylistically significant in the alternation of positional varieties of vowel phonemes in modern Russian can also be the degree of reduction of vowels in an unstressed position. This phenomenon is especially characteristic of the high pronunciation style and stage speech when pronouncing unreduced vowels [o] and [э] in the first pre-stressed syllable of words of foreign origin like *[но□]каут*, *[но□]кдаун* (compare the stylistically neutral pronunciation of these words: *[нА]каут*, *[нА]кдаун*).

When alternating positional varieties of consonant phonemes, the pronunciation of consonants with a tinge of labialization in front of labialized vowels in colloquial words of the type nickname *ник[ч°о]мный*, *я[р°о]м* and pronunciation of consonants in a

confluence of homogeneous consonants by types *ми[с]ия-ми[с]ия*, *фоногра[м]а-фоногра[м]а*, which is characteristic of a neutral pronunciation style.

However, not only alternating positional varieties of vowels and consonants, but also alternating phonemes have a stylistic informativeness. For example, alternating vowels of phonemes, such as:

a) replacing the vowel [e] by [o] in words such as *бытие-бытиё*, *гренадер-гренадёр*;

b) the replacement of the vowel [o] with [e] in words such as *тёлочка-телочка*, *гравёр-гравер*;

c) the replacement of the vowel [o] with [a] in the words of the type *обусловливать-обуславливать*, *сосредоточивать-сосредотачивать* (from the point of view of styling, the second phono-variant of the above words is recognized colloquial in modern Russian literary language).

The replacement of consonant phonemes correlating in hardness / softness in position in front of vowels [e] and [e] in words of foreign origin such as *но[вe]лла-но[вэ]лла*, *[крe]мовый-к[рэ]мовый*, also has a certain stylistic significance, as well as the replacement of consonant phonemes correlating in hardness / softness in the position of the end of the word and in other positions. So, for example, colloquial speech is characterized by the pronunciation of words such as *дверь*, *затмить* with a soft consonant when a consonant is combined: *[д']верь*, *за[т']мить*.

Thus, segment phonostylistics is engaged in determining the qualitative characteristics of phonemes and their shades, studying normalized and non-normalized segment units, as well as identifying their quantitative parameter in various functional-stylistic varieties of speech. The study of phonetic means of expressing the stylistic coloring of a word at the segment level allows us to identify those differential signs that contribute to the formation of pronunciation variants and their further stylistic distinction.

The formation of pronunciation variants of words and their further stylistic



distinction is facilitated not only by segment units, but also by prosodic ones. The range of problems in the comparative typology of units of the supersegment level of phonostylistics includes, in connection with this, studies of the stylistic properties of vibrations in the statement of verbal stress, intonational structure of languages (components of intonation such as timbre, tempo, rhythm, melody, etc.), violation of syngarmonization of vowels in synharmonic languages .

Fluctuations in the formulation of verbal stress in languages in which verbal stress is the prosodic dominant of a word have great stylistic potential. For example, in modern Russian literary language, the word *шумы* in professional speech is used with emphasis on the last syllable: *шумь́*. In the sailors' speech, the word *рапорт* is pronounced with emphasis on the second syllable: *рапо́рт*. In the speech of doctors there is a pronunciation of the word *шприцы* with an emphasis on the root: *шпри́цы*. In the speech of musicians, the word *полифония* is pronounced with emphasis on the penultimate syllable: *полифония́*.

In other languages, in which verbal stress is not a prosodic dominant of the word, for example, in the modern Uzbek literary language, stress is not a vivid phonostylistic tool. Consequently, the phonostylistic system of these languages has other prosodic means of expressing the stylistic coloring of linguistic units.

So, syngarmonism can act as a prosodic phonostylistic means in the modern Uzbek language. However, syngarmonism in the Uzbek language (unlike other Turkic languages) is violated, therefore it is also not a universal phonostylistic tool, as, for example, in the Kazakh or Kyrgyz languages.

Thus, in the modern Uzbek literary language, neither verbal stress (due to its fixity) nor syngarmonism (due to its inconsistency) are not a strong phonostylistic means.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, segmented phonetic means of expressing the stylistic coloring of linguistic units are, at the level of words and phrases, mainly phonetic modifications of vowels and

consonants, as well as a change in the phonemic composition of a word due to a reduction / increase in the number of phonemes and syllables in it. In particular, the high-frequency phonostylistic tool in the modern Uzbek literary language is the dissimilation of consonants in pronunciations of words such as *бундай-мундай*, *сунбул-сумбул*, the sound of words such as *жабв-жавр*, *бебоиш-бевоиш*, alternation of consonants in phonetic words such as *товуш-довуш*, *хуруж-хуруш*, etc. (The second variant of these pronunciation variants of words in the modern Uzbek language is spoken).

In the field of phoneme changes, in the Uzbek language, their alternation in the pronunciation of words such as *мулла-мулло*, *домулла-домулло* (the second phono-variant of these words is bookish) is stylistically significant. Stylistically significant in the Uzbek language are also:

a) the epithesis of vowels in phonovariants of words such as *столб-столба*, *танк-танка*;

b) the epithesis of consonants in phonovariants of words like *янгидан-янгитдан*, *карчалон-карчаллон*;

c) a syncope of sound in phonovariants of words such as *ариза-арза*, *бухороча-бухорча*;

d) the elimination of sounds in variants of pronunciation of phrases such as *ана у-анов*, *мана у-манов*, etc. (The second phono-variant of these words is colloquial in nature).

It can be concluded that the system of phonostylistic means of the compared languages, in this case Russian and Uzbek, is not identical. The idiom of phonostylistics of the Russian language, in contrast to the phonostylistics of the Uzbek language, lies in the fact that in Russian the means of expressing the stylistic coloring of linguistic units along with segment units (changes in the phonemic composition of the word) are super-segmented, prosodic, in particular stress. The idiomatic phonostylistics of the Uzbek language, in contrast to the phonostylistics of the Russian language, can be expressed by the fact that phonetic stylistics of the Russian



language is not characterized by such a phonetic phenomenon as the syngarmonism of the word in the Uzbek language, which is still preserved in many Uzbek words in the root morpheme and is consistently manifested in a number of dialects of modern Uzbek language, under the influence of which it often penetrates into normalized speech.

Thus, to identify isomorphism and allomorphy between the stylistic resources of the sound system of the languages being compared, analysis and inventory of phonostylistic systems are necessary both in terms of monolingual and in terms of bilingual and multilingual.

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Сапарова К. Сходства и различия фоностилистических средств русского и узбекского языков. Данная статья посвящена изучению сходных и своеобразных особенностей фоностилистических средств русского и узбекского языков. В частности, особое внимание уделяется стилистическим свойствам фонетической системы языков в сравнении. Фоностилистическая система того или иного языка представляет собой сочетание стилистических свойств звуковых (фонетических) единиц языка. Звуковые (фонетические) языковые единицы служат стилистическими маркерами стилей произношения или фонетических стилей. Стилистические свойства звуковых систем двух или более языков включают в себя выявление межъязыковых соответствующих средств выражения стилистической окраски языковой единицы на звуковом уровне. Уникальность сегментированных и суперсегментных фоностилистических единиц в языках разных систем является ключевым фактором различий в фоностилистических единицах звуковой системы сравниваемых языков.

Сапарова К. Рус ва ўзбек тиллари фоностилистик воситаларининг ўхшаш ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари. Ушбу мақола рус ва ўзбек тилларининг фоностилистик воситаларининг ўхшаш ва ўзига хос хусусиятларини ўрганишга бағишланган. Хусусан, қиёсланаётган тилларнинг фонетик тизимининг стилистик хусусиятларига алоҳида эътибор қаратади. Тадқиқот методологиясига кўра, ушбу тадқиқот қиёсланаётган тилларда фоностилистик бирликларни таҳлил қилиши учун асосий таҳлил усуллари ва қиёслашнинг умумий тамойилларидан фойдаланишга асосланган.