THE IMPACT OF NON-LINGUISTIC ELEMENTS ON PHONOSTYLISTIC CHANGES

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
Modern linguistics, amidst its focus on internal linguistic quandaries, delves into the intricacies of language communication. Specifically, it scrutinizes the interplay between language and its users - be it the speaker or listener - while also exploring the nexus between language and the communication process, encompassing environmental and contextual factors. Furthermore, it delves into the intersections of language with logic, philosophy, and the comprehension of the world. Notably, contemporary linguistic scholarship is earnestly engaging in an exploration of the interconnections between language and culture. Presently, there exists a significant emphasis on linvoculturological research - a domain dedicated to scrutinizing the triad of language, humanity, and culture, meticulously probing the dynamics between culture and language. Within this context, this study ardently delves into the nuances of phonostylistics, an emergent frontier in linguistics that offers a fresh perspective on phonetic phenomena.	Modern Linguistics, Internal Linguistic Problems, Language Communication, Language and Speaker, Language and Listener, Communication Process, Environmental Factors, Language and Logic, Language and Philosophy, Language and Knowledge of the World.

Introduction

The research involves linguistic analysis of the features of phonostylistics, determination of its pronunciation styles and description and classification of their specific features, determination of combinatory and positional changes occurring in speech units expressed in orthoepic and orthographic forms, and statistical and linguistic analysis of data obtained by various methods [1-4].

Review of Literature

Fundamental studies, general linguistics and comparative typology, particularly scientific research of Baudouin de Courtenay, B.A. Serebrennikov, N. Chomsky V. Humboldt, I. Meshchaninov, N. Amosova, V. Maslova, A. Bushui, A. Hojiev, A. Abduazizov, D. Ashurova, O'. Yusupov, Sh. Safarov, N. Turniyozov, J. Boronov, A.I. Bolotov and others, the scientific works of Turkic scientists G'.M. Hoshimov, M. Rasulova, O. Mominov, O. Bozorov became the theoretical basis for this study [5-9].

Methodology

Statistical and linguistic analysis of data obtained by experimental method, linguistic description method, component analysis method, statistical method and linguocultural analysis method were used during the research [10-13].

Nowadays, the development of linguistic sciences is primarily related to the formation of new scientific directions, which usually appear at the junction of already formed sciences or scientific directions. One such direction is phonostylistics, which appeared at the junction of the sciences of phonetics and stylistics. Phonostylistics is one of the youngest branches of linguistics, which is currently defining its theoretical and methodological foundations. It is known that speech is a direct activity of language, and phonostylistics emerged as a direction that studies the linguistic and extralinguistic factors of this speech. This linguistic phenomenon is uniquely manifested in languages of different systems with the help of language tools. Although speech in English has been analyzed from the phonostylistic point of view by some linguists, its specific features have not been fully revealed [14-19].

A person not only means thoughts with the help of sound but also expresses his thoughts. The science of "Phonostylistics", formed during the further development of linguistics, has the task of researching this thought and expression in a dialectical unity.

There is an integral relationship between phonetics and stylistics, just as all levels of the language are interconnected. Such possibilities should be thoroughly investigated. At the same time, some of the articulatory-acoustic (prosodic) tools in speech are considered expressive, and it is still unclear whether they can be included in phonological or phonetic stylistics. In any case, the concepts of phonetic stylistics or speech sounds, syllables, accents and their stylistic function exist in global linguistics and are still in active use [18-21]. However, both of the above-mentioned concepts are directly focused on the research of the characteristics of oral speech and, in essence, only study the methodological use of oral speech tools. The second very common form of speech - stylistic features of written speech cannot be studied by phonetic stylistic research methods, because written speech is not phonetic (speech sounds, accent, melody, tone, sound timbre, etc.), but by graphic means. deals with (letters, punctuation marks, their colourful writing, etc.). Therefore, along with phonetic stylistics, which studies the stylistic use of phonetic tools in oral speech, it is a requirement of the time to separate the department of "graphic stylistics" and research the stylistic role of graphic tools in written speech.

Understanding phonostylistics as a science that studies the laws of methodological functions and the importance of phonetic phenomena in various spheres and situations of communication makes it an organizational part of sociolinguistics. The phonetic formation of different stylistic forms of speech is an important issue for phonostylistic research.

Many factors influence the types of use of language tools, among which phonetic tools have a special feature. As a result of the research conducted on this issue, the following factors are considered the main ones that cause phonostylistic changes:

− Purpose of conversation;
− The attitude of the speaker;
− Form of communication;
− Level of formality;
− Level of preparation.

It is worth noting that the item in this list can be considered as the main - phonetic style forming factor, and other factors can be considered as style modifiers within a certain style.

In addition, it should be taken into account that all factors are interrelated and interrelated.

Below we discuss each factor separately. The first factor in this is the purpose of the speech, in which, first of all, the type of pronunciation depends on the purpose of the speaker, and the type of pronunciation depends on the purpose of the speaker and the lexical units he wants to pronounce. What phonetic possibilities does the speaker use to achieve his goal in the organization of his speech - he tries to convince, persuade, punish, teach, advertise, and check something by addressing the listener. In this case, he is forced to use certain phonetic means to realize his goal, and he chooses the best option among them. From the phonostylistic point of view, we can talk about the situational role of the speaker trying to achieve his goal.

Another extralinguistic factor is the speaker's attitude to the situation, that is, his attitude to the spoken and heard speech [20-23]. It is known that an integral part of a person's daily life is communication and its conditions. Therefore, it is important for him to look at this situation from his own point of view, feel that he is responsible for it and be able to influence it. Regardless of whether he likes the topic (speech) or not, he expresses his attitude extralinguistically. This once again emphasizes that oral speech has its own characteristics.

It is known that oral speech is addressed to the listener and is usually expressed through different intonations, in which the speaker expresses his attitude differently in different situations and distinguishes it from direct written speech.

Thinking about the form of communication, we should first of all dwell on 2 types of communication - monologue and dialogue.

A monologue is a type of communication in which the speaker is not interrupted by others. From a linguistic point of view, a monologue is usually long, and phonetic, lexical, and grammatical connections are observed in it, that is, it forms an integral whole that is connected with each other in terms of meaning. Mastering a monologue, that is, giving a speech, is a process that requires special training, because people can usually start a dialogue faster, but they are not always ready for a monologue speech.

In dialogue, it is envisaged that another member can join the conversation and be invited to it. However, these are characteristics of both types, which appear at all levels of language.

Another extralinguistic factor that leads to phonostylistic changes is the level of formality of the context in which spoken speech occurs. In the process of communication, the role of the participants in social life also affects the type of communication to a certain extent. As a signal code, we accept voice, speech sounds, pronunciation tone, tone, accent, and various sound changes. The same material signal of nature can pass into another second material signal of it. For example: writing, speaking and reading processes. In the process of written speech, there is a transition from sounds to letters, in oral speech, from speech movements to sounds, and in the process of reading, from letters to sounds.

Speech act —> sound —> letter.

So here the speech act is the primary code, from which comes the sound code, and from the sound code comes the letter code. Mastering these three codes ensures correct speech. In the process of speech communication, the range of use of the word expands. Phonetic motivation has a great place and role in this.

Conclusions

1. Interdisciplinary Focus: Modern linguistics embraces an interdisciplinary approach, considering not only internal linguistic structures but also the dynamic relationships between language and various facets of human life, such as culture, logic, philosophy, and knowledge of the world.

2. Language and Culture Integration: There's a growing recognition of the intricate interplay between language and culture. Linvoculturological research has gained prominence, highlighting the deep connections and mutual influences between language and cultural contexts.

3. Emerging Frontiers in Linguistics: The emergence of phonostylistics as a new branch of linguistics presents a promising avenue for exploring fresh perspectives on phonetic phenomena. This field offers a novel lens to examine how language expression is shaped by various stylistic factors.

4. Expanding Horizons of Language Studies: By investigating the triad of language, humanity, and culture, linguistics is expanding its scope beyond traditional boundaries. This expansion encompasses not only the technical aspects of language but also its broader societal and cultural implications.

5. Attention to Communication Dynamics: Modern linguistic inquiry extends beyond language structure to encompass the dynamics of communication, considering factors such as environment, speaker-listener interaction, and the broader context within which language operates.

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