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## STYLISTIC FEATURES OF INTONATION

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## STYLISTIC FEATURES OF INTONATION

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**Abstract.** *It is known that descriptive phonetics refers to phonetic phenomena such as speech sounds, their formation, types, changes, syllables, intonation, pause, stress, and their peculiarities. These phenomena recorded in the process of speech combine into a single system and form a speech act. This article discusses and comparatively analyzes stylistic features of intonation in the English and Uzbek languages.*

**Background.** *Therefore, in the analysis and study of such phenomena, it is necessary to study them separately, and to keep in mind that these phenomena require one another, in other words, units that cannot exist without the other. Particularly, vowel sounds, which are stressed, form a syllable, and words are formed from the syllables, a sentence is formed from words, and each word and sentence is pronounced with a specific intonation and pause. In the formation of such a speech chain, the phonetic segment (main part) and supersegment (additional parts) elements are almost identically involved. But they also have some peculiarities while using them.*

**Methods.** *Segment elements include speech sounds, syllables, words, and so on. Supersegment elements are intonation, pause, emphasis. The components of intonation are logical and phrase (syntagma) stress. Such stresses vary the speed of speech, the process of its pronunciation. Apparently, intonation is probably closely related to accentuation. In this scientific research the study of the stylistic features related to accentuation in speech is analyzed as a part of intonation.*

**Results.** *In some works, however, the exact pronunciation of foreign language words is used to express the spirit of that period in the speech of the characters. As noted above, one of the supersegment elements in speech is the pause, which is to some extent related to intonation. But a pause has logical-grammatical and stylistic possibilities because it is an experience associated with the cessation, interruption of the flow of speech with different goals and tasks, and the feeling that realizes a more*

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*subjective relationship. It is used for physiological and psychological reasons, for the purpose of distinguishing pronunciation of sentences and syntagma, as well as for enumerating organized parts to emphasize separated parts.*

*Now, if we think about direct syllabic, it is close to the truth to say that syllabic can be not only a segment but also a supersegment (aspects related to pronunciation) from a stylistic point of view. Because in order to realistically reflect the connotative meaning associated with the pronunciation of certain words, they are pronounced and written in syllables.*

**Conclusion.** *Thus, the use of intonation in Uzbek and English literary works can serve as an important stylistic device for showing some meanings such as love, affection, amazement, surprise, confidence, indifference, care, attention, fear, horror, discomfort, sorrow, mental anguish, anger and express state of protagonists of the work without using some parts of speech.*

**Keywords:** *phonostylistics, denotation, connotation, intonation, rhythm, pause, stress, syntagma, emphasis, emotional-expressiveness.*

**Introduction.** Intonation comes from Latin which means to pronounce aloud. Intonation which serves to express the syntactic meanings and emotional-expressive colors of speech demonstrates rhythmic-melodic side, high-low volume and tone[1].

The following are the constituent elements of intonation: 1) speech melody; 2) rhythm of speech; 3) speech intensity; 4) speech tempo; 5) timbre of speech; 6) logical and phrase emphasis.

Apparently, intonation is a phonostylistic phenomenon consisting of a complicated complex associated with speech pronunciation.

While making some research on intonation it is vitally important to make some comments about 1) speech speed; 2) speech tone; 3) pauses in the sentence.

**Materials and methods.** Speech speed is determined by the time spent on the sounds in the speech process during its pronunciation. The speed of each part of speech varies in its different communicative forms. In particular, the subject given at the beginning of the affirmative sentence begins more slowly than the speed of the general sentence. As the speed shifts to the predicate, it accelerates and reaches a maximum.

The speed of the passages in the interrogative sentences is slightly higher than the speed of the affirmative sentences. Exclamatory sentences are pronounced aloud because they have an exciting sense.

Speech tone is a system of high or low pronunciation of syllables in a sentence. Volume is measured in hertz. The communicative types of speech vary in tone. Our thoughts and feelings also reach our interlocutor through sound, that is, tone. In

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speech, words are said with a certain intonation, the speech pronounced without excitement, without tone and without feeling at all becomes dull and boring.

There are two tones in speech: a rising tone and falling tone. A falling tone signifies the completion of a sentence whereas in the rising tone, meanings such as surprise, protest, resistance are expressed. Therefore, intonation has the following types of interrogative, exclamatory, calling, completed, modal, unfinished, low, high, flat, strong.

**Results and discussion.** Intonation occurs in all speech styles. The degree of connotative expression of intonation is strong in all speech styles except the scientific style. In foreign and Uzbek linguistics the grammatical and stylistic features of intonation have been studied variously. For instance, the Russian linguist A.A. Reformatsky writes: "What is intonation, what structure it has, has been of interest to many scholars, both theoretically and practically, and this interest has been continuing up to now." [2]

Continuing his point of view, the scientist emphasized that S.I. Bernstein's book "Materials for bibliography on the questions of phrase intonation" (Moscow, 1940) contains 568 articles on intonation and a number of new works added to them over the next 30 years. He also analyzes many of them in his monograph. To the question whether intonation is phenomenon of a language or speech, he replies that intonation is a phenomenon of speech.

Intonation in oral speech is accomplished through punctuation in written speech. A.A. Reformatsky reacts to the different point of views on intonation and stress expressed in this book by the other authors, by drawing conclusion that intonation and stress are supersegment phenomena rather than segment (although stress serves to differentiate word meanings, intonation, speech meanings).

Intonation performs a variety of functions in speech. For instance, it expresses the type of sentence, the relationship between its components, modality, emotional colour, and additional meanings, such as counting, contrasting, comparing, expressed in the sentence.

L.A. Kanter, who specifically studied the role of intonation in the speech process, made a comparative and systematic analysis of English and Russian language materials on the use of speech intonation. The third chapter of the scientist's monograph "System analysis of speech intonation" is completely devoted to the phonostylistic analysis of speech intonation. It provides an overview of the scientific literature on phonostylistics in Russian linguistics. He noted that in linguistics, phonostylistics as a separate branch of science has not been fully formed yet - there are a number of views in this field [3].

Nevertheless, the scholar concludes that the study of the interrelationships and proportions between intonation and its components (tempo, timbre, rhythm, melody,

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etc.) as a whole system also plays an important role in realizing its stylistic possibilities.

N.V. Cheremisina, on the other hand, shows in her scientific work that intonation in Russian has different characteristics in different genres. In her work, she proves that speech in poetry is at the highest level of intonation through examples taken from poetic works. She also shows that there is an intonation of a subjective nature peculiar to every writer[4].

A.N. Vasileva made a monographic study of the phonetic-intonational figures of Russian speech. In this work, she notes that the intonation in spoken speech is in a free, sometimes rising, sometimes falling tone in the speech communication between people, and that different expressive-emotional meanings are expressed in them.

It can also be seen that in Russian linguistics the semantic-grammatical and stylistic features of intonation are studied comparatively on the basis of materials of different languages. The scientists such as L.A. Machkova, L.K. Seplitis, S.M. Gayduchik, E.A. Artyomov, G.M. Vishnevskaya, O.P. Kryukova made such perfect scientific researches in this field which are praiseworthy[5].

In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of intonation has not been specifically studied. No fundamental scientific work has been created. Some textbooks and manuals on phonetics and stylistics contain only some ideas and comments along the way. However, the merits of Professor A. Gulyamov in this regard are enormous. For the first time in Uzbek linguistics, Professor A. Gulyamov expressed his scientific views on intonation, its components and functions, and its relationship with syntax. He proved with examples that intonation is one of the necessary elements of speech.

Professor A. Gulyamov also gave a detailed explanation of the syntagma, which is inextricably linked with intonation. It is a speech element between two pauses, a phonetic integrity that represents a whole and called it a group that is structurally and semantically integrated within a sentence. He writes: "Intonation is the syntactic division of a group of words in a sentence, how the elements are connected. As long as there is an intonational change in a group, it usually indicates a syntactic division, a difference in meaning. For example: 1) *Камма мевали (дарaxm)* (*the tree has big fruit*) - 2) *Камма (мевали дарaxm)* (*tree is large*)[6].

Here, the scientist emphasizes that intonation with a combination of "another meaning" performs a phonological function. Components of intonation include changes in speech melody, rhythm, stress, pauses, tempo.

Intonation itself has no intellectual contents; it exists in the sentence and phonetically forms the speech which represents a grammatical-intellectual completeness. In this way, the effectiveness of what is being said is also achieved. The presence of affirmation and negative, command and interrogative, counting and emphasis in intonation provide emotional expressiveness. A. Gulyamov also made

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valuable comments on the stylistic function of intonation. According to him, intonation expresses different mental states, emotions, determines the type of sentence according to the purpose.

The well-known linguist, Professor A. Abduazizov summarized A. Gulyamov's ideas on intonation. He also writes: "Intonation has been studied deeply by Professor A. Gulyamov, who has confirmed its integral connection not only with phonetics, but also with grammar (especially syntax) and stylistics".[7] Moreover, I. Hojialiev's scientific research on the place of intonation in speech[8] as well as H. Yuldasheva's scientific comments on the temporal component of intonation[9] are well described.

Among the books published in Uzbek over the next years for students of higher educational institutions M. Mirtojiev issued about intonation and its general features, and E. Kilichev commented on the stylistic possibilities of intonation.[10]

The Professor A. Abduazizov stated that components of intonation (melody, stress, tempo, timbre, rhythm, pause) can be used phonostylistically in different prosodic variants. He also indicates that there is a special intonation in every pronunciation style and they have various phonostylistic features and gave concrete proofs for them. In his scientific article "The Professor Ayub Gulyamov's comments on intonation" the scientist continues his points on intonation: "Intonation is considered as an auxiliary device of language, it is related to the meaning and structure of speech. The division of speech into parts is based on grammatical, intellectual and intonational aspects.[11]

The author also noted in his article that the Professor A. Gulyamov paid great attention to the phonological function of intonation.

Intonation is relevant to oral speech and forms a special system. This system is formed by the melody and rhythm of speech, the speed and timbre of speech, logical emphasis, etc., and always lives as a whole in the structure of speech. In the process of communication, intonation performs two main functions:

1) to divide the flow of speech into meaningful parts and on this basis to express new content. Here pause also plays an important role. Compare:

*Ўлим, йўқ шафқат. – Ўлим йўқ, шафқат.*

*Одам бўл, аканг каби ахмоқ бўлма. Одам бўл аканг каби, ахмоқ бўлма.*

2) represents emotional sense in speech. These senses discover a unique stylistic meaning.

During a speech the rise or fall of the tone of volume, sentence stress, the tempo of the speech, the timbre of the voice, in other words, the unit of sound quality form the intonation.

sentences in oral speech can consist of one or several syntagma. A syntagma is one of the components of speech that is pronounced phonetically indivisible and has a quite complete meaning. Each syntagma in a sentence is pronounced with an exact

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intonation. There are two types of intonation: rising and falling. Rising intonation is used when the thought is incomplete, while falling intonation is used when the thought is complete. The importance of intonation is great in the process of oral speech, it adds a certain additional meaning to affirmative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory sentences.

Phonetically, in the flow of speech sounds, intonation plays an important role in forming a coherent entirety. Similarly, in the correct division of sentences into communicative types while expressing emotions, desires and dreams, the role of intonation in the act of speech in the process of interaction is great. Intonation indicates the content and grammatical completeness of a sentence, the different relationships of parts of speech, word patterns in a sentence, the communicative type of a sentence, and how it is divided into parts.

In speech, the syntagma is distinguished by a short pause and intonation in oral speech. The more words in a syntagma, the longer the pause between the other syntagma that follow. If there are fewer words in the syntagma, the pause will be much shorter. Compare:

**Пахта очилди** is a one-syntagma sentence. **Оппоқ пахталар чамандек очилди** is a two- syntagma sentence. The close connection of intonation with its meaning in speech indicates that it is an important communicative device. Intonation correspondingly reflects the emotional state of the speaker to some extent. Therefore, in some scientific researches it is noted that intonation is subjective.

Types of intonation should be fully defined as phonostylistic (expressive meaning) and paralinguistic (separate pronunciation related to sound quality, in which the control of gestures and facial expressions).

The syntagmatic division of speech can also change the communicative type of speech, its semantic aspect and emotional side as a result of changes in pause, rhythm, tempo of speech, change of tone of voice as well as the nature of melody and phrase stress, which are the most necessary parameters.

Intonation is the basic and characteristic feature of any sentence. It participates in speech construction as a separate unit.

Intonation performs two functions:

1) it forms an emotional sentence from non-emotional sentences, i.e. any sentence uttered with intonation becomes an emotional sentence: *Отажон, нон ейман. (S.A.)*.

2) it expresses the speaker's feeling: *Мени йўқлар экансан, хаёлингда бор эканман, хайрият, хайрият! (H.H.)*.

For instance, when pronouncing a low-falling tone in English and Uzbek, the voice falls below the middle range, expressing feelings of indifference, coldness, unfriendliness.

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In interrogative sentences, such a tone expresses seriousness, irresponsibility.

For example:

**a) in affirmative sentences** intonation represents the state: *He plays football very well*. During the pronunciation of this sentence, the sound goes down and a number of connotative meanings are expressed. These are: satisfaction, joy.

**b) in imperative sentences** it represents a command. *Shut the door!* In this sentence, additional meanings such as command, threat, firmness are felt.

**c) in interrogative sentences:** *Do you mind my opening the window?* In this interrogative sentence, along with the meaning of the interrogation, the additional meaning of begging is expressed.

**d) in exclamatory sentences:** *What a fine day!* This sentence expresses connotative meanings such as drawing attention, showing surprise.

Emotional affirmative sentences and rhetorical interrogative sentences if pronounced with intonation, the meaning of those sentences mean negative and vice versa the affirmative meaning of the statement is in the negative form. Compare:

*Тантана қилармиш ..... чаён! (К. Yashin). Ким уни танимайди? (everybody knows). (P. Kodirov)*

The intonation is stronger pronounced when we add particle - **чи** to the predicate which is represented by a conditional verb in the affirmative or negative form: *Ҳарчанд уринаман, ўрнидан қўзғалса-чи! (О). (remain unmoved)*

Russian linguist L.R. Zinder notes that intonation has two aspects: communicative and emotional[12].

In communication, both features of intonation are realized, i.e., intonation performs the functions of establishing communication and influencing the listener.

The emotional aspect of intonation is mainly expressed by connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is built on denotative meaning. Intonation is also an important device in giving a certain stylistic colour to a speaker's speech.

The connection of intonation with the meaning of speech and its stylistic possibilities have attracted the attention of a number of scholars. Especially, the famous Russian pedagogue A.S. Makarenko writes about the great importance of intonation: "I can say that I have reached the level of a true master educator only when I can say the word "enter" with 15-20 different senses."

Changes in a person's mental state affect the physical state of the voice: loudness, pitch, tone. This creates the expressive aspect of speech, the external aspect, the intonation. Intonation is not only related to the pitch of the sound, but also influences the meanings of the word, especially the connotative meaning, controlling the logical stress.

N.I. Jinkin points out that intonation represents even unspoken meaning[13].

*Масалан:*

- *Кечирасиз, тақсир!*

*Кўрбооши йиртқичлардек бақирди:*

- *Кечирини йўқ!*

- *Тақсир... Сизга айтган назримиз бор эди... Ҳомид кавлана бошлаганиданоқ Кўрбоошининг устидан совуқ сув сепилган эди. Ул олтинларни ёнига солиб жойлагач, товуи ҳам эски ҳолига қайтиб, сўзлар ҳам мулойим тортди.*

- *Демак, нозик жой эди дегин Ҳомидбой.*

- *Тақсир!*

- *Бадбахтлар шундай маслаҳат қилдиларми, ҳали.* (A. Kadiri)

Apparently, the high-pitched intonation at the beginning of the context falls at the end. Gentleness appears in the character's speech. As the author notes, "the sound returns to its old state, and the speech of the character becomes softer." The reason for this is clear to the reader that the given bribe changes the mental and verbal state of the character.

A. Kadiri skillfully reflected this case in the character's speech without any words only by using intonation. Such a stylistic meaning is understood by the listener only when he perceives the text as a whole.

In literary texts, writers and poets also refer to the pronunciation and intonation of certain words in writing through various symbolic means. These include hyphens, italics, colons, punctuation, ranks in poetic lines, and so on, which shows that intonation is closely related to phonographic stylistics.

Intonation is a complex language - speech phenomenon, which includes melody, pause, strong pronunciation (emphasis) of certain words, logical stress, speech tempo and timbre. The dynamic nature of the listed phenomena ensure that intonation is a grammatical and expressive-emotional device. Particularly, when an intonation of a one-syllable word **секин** is experimented, it is observed to give the following meanings: soft plea, confirmation, warning, suggestion, moan, count, indication, comparison, differentiation, amazement, threat, confidence, strong fear, interrogation, command, and so on.

Expressing a sentence and its parts with different intonations conveys meanings such as affirmative, interrogative, command. Under the influence of emotion, the tempo of speech also changes. The modal emotional response of the speaker is felt in the intonation of his speech. A phrase uttered in a different tone not only creates a different emotion, but also represents a different attitude of the speaker towards this or that object. In recent years, several scientific researches have been done on the criteria and differences between male and female speech. Male and female speech is distinguished by intonation because male speech is strict, persistent, striving to take initiative quickly, prone to speaking loudly, aggressive, whereas in female's speech

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extralinguistic cases such as curiosity, attention to the interlocutor, friendliness, softness, humility, musicality, prone to speaking low are noted.

This can be clearly seen in the following passage from K. Yashin's musical drama "Comrades":

*Мирхолиқ: Супраси чакса ун кўрмаган, батрак-чатракдан чиққан раисман. Мени ҳурмат қилмай, юзимга тик қарайсан. Сен ўзинг кимсан, Сенлар билан пачакилашиб ўтирган ўзим ахмоқ.*

*Розия: Ҳа, келаверинглар. А? Нима? Бе... Нимадан уяласизлар. Сизлар нарироқ туринглар. Чилдирма чалиб ўйингга тушиб келишяпти. Томоша қилинлар!* (К. Яшин).

It is obvious from the passage that the intonation of both characters' in male and female's speech, the structure of words in the sentence, at the same time vividly reflected their speech characteristics, mental state. Intonation is also used differently depending on the style of speech.

Phonostylistically, colloquial speech is distinguished by its richness of intonation, which has a distinct colloquial pronunciation. It differs from high and neutral styles of pronunciation in that it has no pressure, free articulation. That's why in the style of speech, the vowels in a word undergo many changes, resulting some vague pronunciation. Strong reduction occurs, especially in unstressed vowels. Consonant sounds omit in some syllables. The intonation in spoken speech is not a smooth rhythm. This intonation naturally rises, falls, and jumps.

There are three types of intonation in the style of oral speech: 1) grammatical-syntagmatic; 2) logical or logical-expressive; 3) emotional - expressive.

1. In speech, **grammatical-syntagmatic intonation** occurs in connection with a certain syntactic division and free word order: For example: In the sentence Mary is coming here, the order of words is simple and the intonation is also in rhythm. Coming girl is Mary! In the speech, the order of the subject has changed, and also there is a change of mood in the speaker's state, because it can express as following: Mary is coming here, what should we do now. By not using some components of parts of speech and pronouncing the subject of the sentence with an exciting intonation, different meanings can be given:

**Mary!!!** (*so bad, what should we do?*) Both the subject and the predicate remain with Mary herself. At the same time, the thought is doubly enriched and strengthened both semantically and emotionally. When the subject of the sentence expresses an opinion through the omitted passages, the intonation falls a little: **This is Mary, coming here!** (*That's Mary, she's coming here. What should we do?*).

2. **Logical or logical-expressive intonation** emphasizes the most necessary part of the thought by emphasizing the content. Logical emphasis distinguishes any word, even the part of speech. The main device of syntagmatic stress is also intonation.

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Such intonation depends on the length and intensity of the sound. Logical-expressive intonation is used in all speech styles. In conversational speech, such intonation is used more actively. Logical intonational expression in conversational speech enriches it not only emotionally but also semantically. It focuses on the essence of the meaning of a particular passage in a sentence.

For example, in the sentence *"He told you about it"* any part can be pronounced logically - intonationally, and according to this pronunciation we can get different connotative meanings. Compare: **He** (no another person) told you about it; He told **you** (only to you not to other person) about it; He told you **about it** (not about another thing); He **told** (you can't deny) you about it, respectively.

**3. Expressive - emotional intonation** has many options in colloquial speech. While making some experiment with students, it is clarified that the word "you" itself has more than twenty intonational variations. It was found that each intonation creates an emotional feeling that is completely different from the other. Some of them (which students found) are: love, affection, amazement, surprise, confidence, indifference, care, attention, fear, horror, discomfort, sorrow, mental anguish, anger, hatred, annoyance, bitterness, grief, compassion, and so on.

Thus, in colloquial speech, the mood of the speaker is expressed not only by means of words but also by intonation. When talking about speech tempo variations in conversational speech, they can show speed, angry, hurry. This is often reflected in the process by which the speaker uses other language not his native one.

In the literary style, intonation is of particular importance. In literary discourse, the emotional meaning in the statement of thought takes precedence over logic to a certain extent. Therefore, intonation as a means of emotional expression plays a major role in literary speech.

In literary speech, various forms of intonation are used, such as interrogation, indicative sense, irony, sarcasm, fury, exclamation, emphasis. Let's have a look at examples:

### 1. Emphasis on intonation:

Compare two extracts from G. Gulam's poem "Kukan"

*Иш қилувини билмай ўчиб ранги – афти,  
Ёлғиз қўллик Кўкан аввал кўп чарчапти.  
Ем-хашак йўқ, бир пой ҳўкиз ориқ-туруқ  
Қайдан бўнак олиш билмай ҳамён қуруқ.*

\*\*\*

*Ким танимас Кўкан деган колхозчини,  
Танимаган эслаб кўрсин этса чени.*

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If given examples are compared, the first example should be read in a calm, sad tone, while the second example should be read in a much more cheerful tone of pride. This tone is enhanced in the next lines of the poem.

### 2. Anger in intonation:

Speech pronounced with an intonation of anger shakes the reader's heart, affecting his or her emotions. This situation can be clearly seen in the following passage from the novel "Navruz" by Nazir Safarov, which describes the landscape of migration to the desert:

*- Мусулмонлар! - деган овоз янграб кетди. Хаёлим узилди...*

*Мусулмонлар! -дея такрор қичқирди номаълум бир киши. Ажалимиз етиб, кунимиз битганга ўхшаб қолди. Оқ пошио бизлардан қўрғошин ўқини ҳам ҳайф қўрганга ўхшайди. Сувсизликдан чанқатиб танамизни офтобда қовуриб ўлдирмоқчи! Калима қайтаринглар, мусулмонлар! Ло илоҳа иллоллоху Муҳаммадур расулилло – деб пайгамбар номини қайта - қайта тилга олди...*

### 3. Interrogation in intonation.

*Вой, Ойсарахон, омон - эсон юрибсизми? Оббо, Иброҳим ака – е, сал нарсага ўтлиқиб дунёни бузасизми? Ахир, ҳарқандай масалани шовқин - суронсиз битириши мумкин эмасми?*

### 4. Intonation with the meaning begging or hesitation:

*Гулсара. (Зўрға). Қодиржон ака! (иккиланиб). Йўқ, нима қилдим? Отажон... Жоним отажон...! (Хўнграб ўзини онасининг бағрига ташлайди). Ялиниш кўпинча «эжон» сўзи иштирокида ва чўзиқ талаффуз қилинади: Жон хотин, ўргилай хотин, энди бас қил (S. Ahmad).*

**5. Negation in intonation.** Sometimes the negation is specified with the help of intonation: a statement in affirmative can give negative meaning with a slight change in intonation. Such use is common in emotionally expressed speech.

For example:

*Ҳа, энди китоб олиб бўлибсан, сенга бермайди.*

*Бугун ёмғир ёғиб бўпти!*

**Conclusions.** Thus, the intonation in poetic, prose and dramatic works, written in the style of literary speech, differs from each other by its rhythmic and uplifting character.

In the style of literary speech, such expressions as intonation of surprise, amazement, motivation are actively used. The intonation used in some of the words in the speech of the protagonists of the work reflects their peculiarities.

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