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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**SOUND ORGANIZATION OF SPEECH: FROM SCIENTIFIC  
ANALYSIS TO AESTHETIC FUNCTION****Elmira Seytosmanova***Master's student**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** style, intersystem categories of the humanities, phonics, phonetics, phonetic process.

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**Abstract:** This work is dedicated to the study of phonetic-phonemic aspects of functional styles in modern Russian language. The primary focus is on the analysis of intonational and phonemic means that play a key role in creating the stylistic coloring of speech. The paper discusses various methods for analyzing the phonetic-phonemic features of texts, including acoustic and perceptual analysis, and explores the functions of intonation, rhyme, alliteration, assonance, and other sound elements in different functional styles (scientific, journalistic, conversational, and literary). Special attention is paid to the influence of these means on text perception and emotional impact. The results of the study indicate that phonetic and phonemic elements are actively used to create a unique style and enhance the communicative effectiveness of texts. The prospects for future research are also outlined, including cross-cultural analysis of phonetic-phonemic features and the development of new analytical methods using modern technologies.

The concept of "style" is multifaceted and has a broad interpretation in various fields of knowledge, which makes it one of the key terms in the humanities. It covers many aspects of human activity and creativity, from art and literature to psychology and philosophy. In art, the concept of style includes the individual characteristics of the artist, painting and sculpture techniques, and the features of artistic expression of a particular era, such as Baroque,

Renaissance, Classicism, and other artistic movements. Artistic style is thus not only an expression of the uniqueness of an individual author, but also a cultural phenomenon that reflects the spirit of the times and the worldview of an entire society. For example, the Baroque style expresses the idea of grandeur, dynamism, and drama, which is reflected in the architecture, painting, music, and theater of this period. In literary criticism, the concept of style covers an even wider range of manifestations, including the stylistics of individual works, genre features, and the style of various literary movements and schools. Style can be considered at the level of one author, where individual writing styles and approaches to language are expressed. But style can also be collective, genre-specific, when common patterns and canons characteristic of a literary movement are formed in the literature of a certain era or geographic region. For example, the literature of the Russian diaspora has its own unique style, which was formed under the influence of historical events, emigration, as well as the cultural and philosophical quests of Russian authors who found themselves outside their homeland. In psychology, the concept of style manifests itself at the level of individual and social life. This can be the lifestyle of an individual, including his habits, ways of thinking, behavior, emotional reactions, which in turn reflects his personality traits. There is also the concept of a group style of behavior, which describes the general principles and norms characteristic of a team or society as a whole. Psychologists are actively studying issues of how lifestyle affects self-identification, success in the social environment and interpersonal relationships. In addition, behavioral style can be considered as an adaptive strategy that a person chooses to interact with the outside world depending on his values and life experience. Philosophy and linguistics also pay considerable attention to the concept of style, but here the emphasis is on its structure and functions. In philosophy, style can be understood as a special way of thinking, perceiving the world and expressing oneself, or another, in a particular philosophical school. Linguistics, in turn, studies style as a system of linguistic means that a person uses to express thoughts depending on the context and purposes of communication. This allows us to speak of style as an “intersystem category of the humanities” that unites art, literature, psychology, philosophy and linguistics. This understanding of style is based on the key idea: it always expresses a motivated, consciously chosen distinctive feature of a certain activity or its result, be it a work of art, a literary text or everyday speech. Sounding speech, which is the main form of language, plays a central role in our perception of the world around us and interaction with it. Even in the process of reading a text, when words are not pronounced out loud, they are nevertheless perceived through their sound shell. This is especially evident in poetry, where the sound of speech, its melody and rhythm are in the foreground. The form of sound expression of thought

is of great importance not only for oral but also for written speech. The more perfect the sound organization of the text, the more natural and harmonious the expression of thought is perceived, the more complete and expressive the work seems. Poetry, with its special requirements for the sound series, is a clear example of how the sound form affects the perception of the text. Thanks to sound means, the author can create a mood, convey emotions and enhance the semantic load of the work.

Phonetics, as a scientific discipline, studies the sound aspects of speech, the ways sounds are formed, their acoustic characteristics, articulation and perception. Within the framework of phonetics, such important categories as vowels and consonants, stress, intonation, pauses and rhythm of speech are studied. Unlike phonetics, which is focused on the objective properties of sounds and their physical nature, phonics studies the sound organization of speech from the point of view of its artistic and stylistic significance. This is the science of the art of sound structure, which analyzes how the choice of certain sound means can affect the stylistic perception of the text. Phonics considers sounds not only as units of language, but also as tools for creating an artistic image, emotional background and aesthetic effect. It analyzes how certain sounds can enhance or weaken the semantic load of the text, create the impression of harmony or disharmony, emphasize the internal rhythm of the work. Phonics pays special attention to the aesthetic assessment of the sounds of the Russian language. Over the centuries, certain traditions of perceiving sounds as "rough" or "gentle," "loud" or "quiet" have developed in fiction, especially poetry, which often coincides with the results of modern scientific experiments. The selection of sounds depending on their aesthetic and stylistic function can become a powerful tool for creating the atmosphere and mood of a work. For example, in poetry, words containing soft consonants and melodic vowels can create a feeling of tenderness and sophistication, while words with a predominance of hard consonants can give the text strength, harshness, and drama. The influence of sounds on the perception of a text emphasizes the importance of their compatibility when combining words into phrases and sentences. Stylistics, as a science of the functional styles of language, requires such a sound organization of speech that would correspond to the norms of a given language and not violate its characteristic sound harmony. A change in the sequence of sounds that is familiar to native speakers can be perceived as a deviation from the norm, which creates the effect of "foreignness" in the text. Therefore, it is important to follow the rules of compatibility of vowels and consonants, their harmonious distribution in speech, so that the listener or reader does not feel uncomfortable. Functional styles of language evolve along with changes in the living space and socio-cultural environment. The emergence of new technologies, objects, phenomena and

forms of communication requires the creation of new words and expressions, which enriches the vocabulary of the language and contributes to the development of its stylistic system. New terms, as a rule, are integrated into official business speech, scientific texts, journalism, but over time they can move into everyday, colloquial speech. Thus, there is a constant renewal and development of functional styles - from colloquial to official business, from journalistic to artistic.

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