

Research Intology

Polukarova Anna Borisovna¹

¹Polukarova Anna Borisovna, student of TSPU named after Nizami

ABSTRACT. This article presents the science of intonology as one of the sections of the Russian language. Intonation schemes, new sound techniques. All this needs additional attention and study.

KEYWORDS: Intonology, intonation, research, speech

INTRODUCTION.

Phonetics as an academic discipline has not always been studied. Relatively recently, it has been singled out as a separate subject. "The scientific study of the language will be incomplete if the problems of historical changes in the lexicon, in the grammatical structure, in the organization of the sound system of the language are left aside," believes I.P. Susov [4]. The science of intonation - intonology, is in continuous interconnection with all linguistic levels, touches upon the most pressing problems in modern linguistics, provides a comprehensive study of general linguistic categories. Intonology considers intonation as independent from other linguistic means.

Intonation is still the least studied part of linguistics. Early results in the study of intonation were not enough to form a new field of linguistics. Linguists have been accepting phonetics as a separate part of grammar since the second half of the 19th century. Linguists began a comprehensive study of intonation in the second half of the twentieth century. It cannot be said that intonation was not studied until the twentieth century, but by the middle of the twentieth century this area was so little studied that A. Sharp in 1958 called it Cinderella of linguistics.

The first mentions of speech intonation are mentioned in the second half of the 16th century. In 1551, the first book on the melodiousness of English speech was published, the author of the work is John Hart.

Intonation is a very complex, completely unexplored and not established concept in linguistics; these are changes in pitch in a syllable, word and whole utterance. Intonation has a rather complex structure and performs very diverse functions [3].

RESEARCH METHODS

In the modern world, we often hear the wrong speech, both in adults and in children. The reason for this may be the illiteracy of the speaker or medical indicators. Pupils of secondary schools and students of higher educational institutions cannot always express their thoughts by choosing the right words, intonation, and facial expressions. Often, teachers in schools, kindergarten teachers, and parents themselves do not monitor their speech. As a result, children begin to imitate the dialect of the adults around them. Such a subject as "Culture of speech" is a must in all educational institutions. The ability to correctly, competently and beautifully express their thoughts will help people adapt better in any society. If the lack of correct literate speech is due to medical indicators, then here it is necessary to pay due attention to working out exercises with the child in intonation, timbre, and rhythm of the voice.

Speech has two main functions - communicative and intellectual. The intellectual function of speech, where words, as well as their accompanying intonation and facial expressions, act as a means of education, development, and expression of thoughts. The unit of thinking, speech is the word. The communicative function of speech allows people to communicate with each other, exchange information, induce action, and evoke feelings. The main purpose of verbal

meanings is to convey thoughts. This is influenced by the choice of the word, the emotional expression that refers to the spoken sounds. Intellectual and communicative functions are directly related to the psychological state of a person.

With the help of tone, facial expressions, intonation, imagery of expressions, selection of words, expression of feelings, you can express a thought. These techniques will help make the message more expressive, rich or faded, empty. The study identified five stages of speech construction:

First step. Formation of thought statements.

Second phase. Building inner speech. (Thinking over the construction of the statement in order to better convey the essence to the interlocutor or listener)

Stage three. The choice of individual or related phrases, assumptions, the formation of beliefs.

Fourth stage. Selection of individual words, morphemes, drawing up complete sentences.

The last stage is the reproduction of the formed text. Speech is supplemented with facial expressions, gestures, changing the tempo, timbre and tone of voice, highlighting individual words.

Psychologists have identified a large number of speech disorders. Causes of manifestation: congenital, hereditary, perinatal, postnatal. There is a disorder such as dysarthria. In the cerebellar form of dysarthria, speech is slow, jerky, chanted, with impaired stress modulation, damping of the voice towards the end of the phrase [1].

With the cortical form of dysarthria, the voice and timbre of speech are not disturbed. The rhythmic structures of words tend to become strings of open stressed syllables. The articulation of consonants is tense, the initial and final consonants are often lengthened and jerky. Speech is tense, slow. In speech symptoms, in addition to disturbances in sound pronunciation and phonemic hearing, prosodic disturbances are observed: speech is monotonous, not expressive, timbre is often low, voice is quiet, speech rate is slowed down or accelerated [2]. As we can see from the above - in this case, teachers need to pay attention to intonation exercises that will help students master the skills of expressive, clear speech and, in combination with therapy, completely correct the consequences of the disease.

CONCLUSION

The largest researcher of the Russian pronunciation norm R.I . Avanesov defines literary pronunciation, or the pronunciation norm, "as a set of rules of oral speech, ensuring its unity of sound design in accordance with the norms of the national language, historically developed and fixed in the literary language" [3]. It is oral speech that promotes communication between people. This is an integral part of every person's life. It is necessary to pay more attention to the study of this issue on intonology. The Russian language continues to develop, adding more and more new words and expressions to its composition. Intonology, as one of the sections of the Russian language, is also developing. New intonation constructions and new sound techniques appear. All this needs additional attention and study.

"The main tasks of the history of language is to analyze the evolutionary changes of all linguistic phenomena over the centuries. The history of the language explores the internal laws that govern the development of all components of the language: grammatical structure, vocabulary, spelling features, phonetic structure (sound matter of the language) "[5]. In conclusion, I would like to say that this topic is important for science and its study will continue, since the language is always in motion and development.

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