



“THE EXPRESSION OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING THROUGH PHONETIC MEANS IN THE WORKS OF XOLID HUSAYNIY AND O’TKIR HOSHIMOV.”

Haydarov A.A.

BuxDU, professor

a.a.haydarov@buxdu.uz

R.T.Hojiyeva

BuxDU magistranti

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Abstract. This article presents a comparative analysis of the manifestation of connotative meaning through artistic phonetic devices based on the works “Dunyoning ishlari” by O’tkir Hoshimov and “The Kite Runner” by Khaled Hosseini. In linguistics, connotation is regarded as an additional layer of meaning that reflects the author’s emotions, evaluation, attitude, or aesthetic intention

Keywords: connotative, denotative, phonetic phenomenon, evaluative attitude, aesthetic intention.

Introduction. Connotation is an additional meaning hidden behind a word’s basic, dictionary meaning, reflecting the author’s emotional attitude, evaluation, aesthetic purpose, or cultural associations. Ch. Bally connects connotative meaning with the word’s “affective-emotional” quality and emphasizes its inseparable link with human feelings. R. Barthes, in turn, explains connotation as a “second-level system of meaning,” that is, a linguistic unit is enriched with cultural, emotional, or ideological content. R. Jakobson associates phonetic devices with the “poetic function” of a text and highlights their special role in the process of meaning creation.

The main types of phonetic devices include the following:

1. **Intonation.** Intonation creates meaning through the rise and fall of speech melody. Rising intonation expresses surprise, fear, or inner tension, while falling intonation conveys calmness, sorrow, or contemplation.

2. **Pause.** A pause is a dramatic device with connotative value. Hesitation intensifies states such as fear, uncertainty, astonishment, and anguish. In literary texts, pauses are often represented by ellipses or dashes.

3. **Timbre.** The softness, roughness, coldness, or trembling quality of a voice directly reveals a character’s psychological state. Changes in timbre usually give rise to connotative layers such as fear, shame, anger, or affection.

4. **Repetition.** The repetition of sounds or words increases dramatic force, panic, inner suffering, or excitement. Phonetic repetitions such as alliteration and assonance add musicality to the text and enhance the aesthetic impact of imagery.

Method. In this study, comparative-linguistic, descriptive, and contextual analysis methods were employed to identify the expression of connotative meaning through phonetic devices. Selected literary excerpts from Khaled Hosseini’s The Kite Runner and O’tkir Hoshimov’s Dunyoning ishlari served as the research material. These works are distinguished by their emotional and psychological richness and the active use of phonetic expressive means. Through comparative analysis, an attempt was made to identify both universal and nationally

specific features of phonetic connotation in English and Uzbek literary texts. The obtained results were compared with theoretical sources and generalized.

Results. The findings of the study show that in both works phonetic devices function as an important stylistic mechanism in shaping connotative meaning. In *The Kite Runner*, phonetic units are mainly directed at expressing dramatic tension, a sense of guilt, and inner conflict. Short sentences, pauses, and repetitions intensify the psychological suffering of Amir's character and evoke strong emotional responses in the reader.

In *Dunyoning ishlari*, phonetic devices are found to serve mainly to express sincerity, longing, and national emotionality. Through repetition and melodious exclamations, the image of the mother and human relationships are enriched with deep connotative meaning. Pauses and rhythmic prolongations, in turn, play an important role in revealing the characters' inner reflections.

Discussion and Analysis. The expression of connotative meaning through phonetic devices performs an important aesthetic function in literary texts. Although this feature manifests itself through different techniques in *The Kite Runner* and *Dunyoning ishlari*, in both works it serves as a key mechanism for enhancing emotional impact.

1. Analysis of phonetic devices in *The Kite Runner*. In Khaled Hosseini's novel, phonetic devices—such as repetition, fragmented sentences, alliteration, and intensified intonation—increase the level of psychological tension. For example, Amir's speech during moments of fear or panic is often rendered through short, frequently repeated words; constructions like "No... no... no!" intensify the character's inner torment. Alliteration appears especially in the depiction of Amir's childhood memories: sound repetitions such as "splashing snow" and "silent streets" create a calm yet pain-filled atmosphere. Hosseini frequently employs pauses and broken intonation to create dramatic gaps:

"Hassan... he... he didn't fight back."

These pauses convey fear, guilt, hesitation, and trembling within the text. Thus, the pause functions as a semantic device that strengthens connotative meaning.

Analysis of phonetic devices in *Dunyoning ishlari*. O'tkir Hoshimov's work is rich in folk Uzbek intonation, where phonetic devices harmonize with the musicality of national speech. Through repetition, whispering,

and melodious exclamations, the author creates an atmosphere of sincerity and emotional closeness. For instance, the mother's tender yet sorrowful tone:

"Voy, bolam... voy, bolam..."

These repetitions demonstrate the emotional power of folk intonation and intensify connotative meanings such as affection, grief, and suffering. In the work, pauses most often appear in scenes of sorrow, longing, and loss:

"My mother... she... is no more..."

A rapid rhythm, by contrast, is used in conflicts and confrontations between other characters.

Conclusion. The expression of connotative meaning through phonetic devices not only serves the aesthetic layer of a literary text but also functions as a core element of its semantic and psychological structure. In both *The Kite Runner* and *Dunyoning ishlari*, phonetic devices—repetition, pause, intonation, rhythm, and alliteration—play a crucial role in shaping the characters' inner worlds, the dramatic intensity of events, and the overall mood. Hosseini

employs phonetic devices to create sharp dynamics and draw the reader into dramatic emotional waves, whereas Hoshimov uses them as a means of conveying national tone, sincerity, and deep inner reflection.

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