
LITERARY AND NON-LITERARY FORMS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: We know that every language has its own similarities and differences. There are specific challenges to the process of language learning and teaching. Especially if the language being studied is completely different from our native language. In this article, we will try to provide information about the language forms of English and Uzbek. This article will describe some literary and non-literary words and phrases available in English and Uzbek, and compare their similarities and differences between the two languages.

Keywords: Literary, non-literary. speech, specific challenges, similarities and differences, phrases

ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЕ И НЕЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЕ ФОРМЫ РЕЧИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ

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Аннотация: Мы знаем, что каждый язык имеет свои сходства и различия. Существуют определенные проблемы в процессе изучения языка и преподавания. Особенно, если изучаемый язык совершенно не похож на наш родной язык. В этой статье мы постараемся предоставить информацию о языковых формах английского и узбекского языков. В этой статье будут описаны некоторые литературные и нелитературные слова и фразы, доступные на английском и узбекском языках, а также сопоставлены их сходства и различия между двумя языками.

Ключевые слова: Литературное, нелитературное. речь, конкретные проблемы, сходства и различия, фразы

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA ADABIY VA NOADABIY NUTQ SHAKLLARI

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Annotatsiya: Bilamizki, har bir tilning o'ziga xos o'xshash va farqli tomonlari bor. Til o'rganish va o'qitish jarayonida o'ziga xos muammolar mavjud. Ayniqsa, o'rganilayotgan til ona tilimizdan butunlay boshqacha bo'lsa. Ushbu maqolada biz ingliz va o'zbek tillarining til shakllari haqida ma'lumot berishga harakat qilamiz. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mavjud bo'lgan ba'zi adabiy va noadabiy so'z va iboralar tavsiflanadi, ularning ikki til o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlari solishtiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: adabiy, adabiy bo'lmagan. nutq, muayyan qiyinchiliklar, o'xshashlik va farqlar, iboralar

Introduction. First, we will try to answer the question of what speech means, why it is needed, and who studied it. Speech is the functioning of language in the processes of expression and communication, a specific form of life of language as a separate type of social activity. Linguist Alisher Navoi have talked about the role of speech in human relations as long as it is based on Islamic teachings, it emphasizes that language was given to human by Allah to express his thoughts and it belongs only to people .

Literature review. If we look at history, we can see that many scholars have studied speech. In ancient Greece, it was important to have oratory skills. Not only heads of state or leaders know the secrets of public speaking and also ordinary people . It was a trial to show the oratory skill at the time . Because everyone had to defend himself in court with a beautiful speech. There were also speakers who served high circles. They are mainly at ceremonial gatherings, various official nights of the state praising the upper class. As a result a praise speech also emerged. This need produced a number of world-renowned speakers during this period. We can take some more information from the work of Homer « Illiad and Odessa » .

One of the most famous speaker , Cicero , who grew up in ancient Rome. His works which dedicated in various contexts of oratory have kept until now. Like other scientists linguists B. Urinbaev and A. Soliev studied Cicero's work on the art of public speaking . [1]

And they pay attention to this features :

1. The self-confidence of the speaker must be strong. The speaker should make fully convinced of what is being said in his speech .
2. Speech must be fully substantiated.
3. Gathering material is the basis of speech preparation.
4. Proper placement of material - special attention to the exposition should be given. The placement should be such that the material is complete make it easy to learn. For this, the speech is clear should be divided into parts.
5. Knowing the success of speech in any field is crucial. If the speaker is unfamiliar with his or her field of speech, even if it being an artist, he cannot attract his own audience.

As F. de Saussure said, “Language is a system of signs in which each sign has unique features that distinguish it from any other sign in a given language. Language manifests itself only in speech and cannot be observed directly. Within the framework of his theory, speech was considered as an individual act in which linguistic ability is realized through language. The individual character of speech, its casual and spontaneous character was emphasized; it was proposed to consider speech as a subject of psychological study .

Results and discussion. There are two forms of speech: oral speech and written speech. Oral and written speech differ from each other in the variety and originality of the linguistic materials used in the communication process. In oral speech, we use more oral and stylistic means, then in writing we strictly adhere to literary norms. We can say , conversational speech is freer, sometimes deviates from the established norms of the language while written speech is normal and steady speech.

There are two types of oral speech: ordinary nonliterary speech and literary speech. Normal speech is natural speech and consists of various forms of everyday speech that are influenced by dialect. Literary discourse, on the other hand, requires speaking in accordance with the norms of literary language.

Written speech is a graphic form of speech that follows the rules of spelling, punctuation, and methodology of literary language. Semantic parts of speech, sentences, and parts of speech are distinguished by different punctuation marks. Written speech, like oral speech, is not a means of direct communication between people, who living far away from us . Through written sources, we study our history and we provide to use for future generation . [2]

These forms of speech come in many forms. For example , personal speech is monologue , two people speech - dialogue , and speech between several individuals are called polylogic speech. Speech appearances differ in the purpose of expression, construction, and emotional impact. Written speech

creates distinctive speech forms with methodological types – oratory speech, scientific, bellest - letter , publicistic, newspaper and official document style .

Now let's talk about language norms, in each language has a concept of a norm. The language norm is large social significance. This always happens in the language with stands changes and protects it from degradation, generations connection between, consistency of cultural speech traditions of different eras . As N. Golovin said: “The norm of language created by the people who use it because of necessity. Without any norm of language will not rise to a higher level and become stronger. ”

Every language has literary and non-literary forms of the speech . Literary speech is a form of language used in written literature. It is sometimes significantly different from spoken language.

Literary language is the highest form of any language and is characterized by the richness of the vocabulary, the orderliness of grammatical structure, adherence to strict norms, the development of style.

If we look at the work of Eastern European and Slavic linguists, we see that the term «literary language» is also used as a synonym for «standard language.»

Nonliterary forms of speech is a linguistic style used for informal communication. It is the most common functional style of speech Idioms and other informal contexts are used commonly in conversation .[3] In addition , nonliterary form of speech includes itself slang, along with abbreviations, contractions, idioms, turns-of-phrase, and other informal words and phrases known to most native speakers of a language or dialect. And also it uses non-specialized terminology and a rapidly changing vocabulary.

While English is divided into three main layers: the literary layer, the neutral layer, and the colloquial layer, the modern Uzbek language includes the literary language and the local dialects.

We can say that the literary words consist of the legal members of the English vocabulary. Because they are not close or dialectal in nature. The literary dictionary consists of the following words and phrases:

1. General literary words
2. Poetic words
3. Foreign words
4. Archaic words
5. Obsolete words

Nonliterary layer words include the following groups of phrases :

1. common colloquial words
2. Slangs
3. Jargons
4. Professional words

5. Dialect words

6. Vulgar words

Common literary, neutral and common colloquial words refer to the General English Dictionary. Every literary and colloquial language uses neutral words that make up a large part of the English vocabulary. Neutral expressions are the main source of synonymy and polysemy. [4]

There is a difference in the pronunciation of literary and dialect words in Uzbek . That is, we can observe some phonetic changes in the pronunciation process. [5]

We use a variety of stylistic devices in our speech. Because it not only enhances the effectiveness of our speech but also adds extra meaning and helps to make the speech more colorful.

For example , we say « she is shining star « in conversation . It means « she is popular «in literary style of speech. If we compare the oral speech of English and Russian, we can find that these languages have some similar aspects to each other. For example, in the oral speech of Russian and English there is an abbreviated form of names.

In English :

Alexander — Alex

Elizabeth — Eliz

Frederick — Fred

James — Jack

Joseph — Jo

Joshua — Josh

Leonard — Leon

In Russian :

Alexander — Sasha

Fyodr — Fedya

Ivan — Vanya

Ilya — Ilyusha

Matfey — Mitya

Mariya — Masha

Tomara — Toma

Valentina — Valya

However, abbreviation of names are rare in Uzbek.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can face a number of challenges in the process of learning and, of course, teaching any language. Because each language has its own structure, grammatical patterns and forms of speech. Our main task as a teacher is increase our young learners' vocabulary , not only with literary speech words, but also with non-literary words , and teach them how to use language.



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