



STYLE OF SPEAKING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT. *Phraseological units are at the heart of English conversation. To express it, of course, we can use English and Uzbek. You can follow various innovations in the process of scientific-theoretical considerations and practical analysis that are directly related to the goals and objectives of my research.*

For example, the means of expressing phraseological units specific to English speech are phraseological processes. The syntactic structure and the means of expression of the narrative method, whether they affect the content or not. Evaluation of lexical-phraseological means belonging to the separated groups from the point of view of scientific speech. I have studied lexical and phraseological situations as a means of expressing the person-subject, the means of expression of semantic-structural assessment methods.

There is always a need to connect the linguistic form with reality and to express a personal attitude towards it. Lexical and phraseological units in English and Uzbek are responsible for the same tasks. Methodology is a branch of linguistics that introduces the laws of the use of linguistic phenomena in speech in accordance with the purpose, context and environment.

The methodology explores methods, ways of using language tools in speech, phonetic, lexical phraseological and grammatical units.

Keywords: *style, semantics, stylistics, genre, clarity, objectivity, brevity*

INTRODUCTION.

The word has two meanings that are distinguished by linguists:

- 1) the denotative meaning is the original, original meaning of the word;
- 2) The connotative meaning is the figurative, additional meaning of the word: Come and play with your friends, my horse. The denotative meaning of the word mare in this example is the child of the horse. The positive attitude towards the child is connotative. This connotative meaning is studied in the methodology.

Translation of the term stylistic and stylistic. Stylistics is derived from the Greek word "stylos", which means a pointed stick made of bone. The ancient Greeks used to write on a



waxed board with such a pointed stick. The top of the stick looked like a spade. They would erase the misspelled word by flattening the wax on the board with the spade-like side of the stick and correcting it with the pointed side.

The word style is derived from the English words stilet - dagger and stilo - pen.

1. Stylistics, which studies the functional styles of language. This is also called structural stylistics. The task of structural stylistics is to teach the specific features and means of expression of formal, scientific, journalistic, artistic styles, which are its structural elements.

2. A speech stylist who examines the meaning and speed of action of different genres (semantic, expressive-stylistic) and the difference between oral and written speech. Its task is to examine the written and oral forms, literary and colloquial forms of language, along with the whole system of styles. It explores which language units are most commonly used in written and oral speech, whether language tools are chosen correctly or incorrectly in expression, and how to use those tools instead.

3. Stylistics of fiction, which studies literary trends, works of art and the style of the writer. His task is to discuss the writer's skill in using the means of expression in the creation of works of art. The science of stylistics is based on the first and second aspects indicated by academician V. Vinogradov. The third is the object of literary criticism. In fact, the stylistics of fiction is one of its manifestations. The reason this concept is presented as a separate species is that it has very different aspects from other speech styles. The style of fiction is characterized by its comprehensiveness, that is, it includes all styles. So there are two types of stylistics:

1. Speech stylistics. These are also referred to as functional forms of language. These include conversational style, formal style, scholarly style, journalistic and artistic style.

2. Linguistic, that is, stylistics of language. Its types:

a) phonetic stylistics.

b) lexical stylistics.

v) grammatical stylistics.

Speech is not just about linguistics. It is also the subject of psychology. The process of speech, that is, the processes of speaking, hearing, knowing the language and its psycho-physiological basis, the conditions of speech perception, comprehension, some specific



manifestations of speech, internal speech, the formation of speech in individual development, especially in his youth such issues are studied from a psychological point of view. Although some of these issues are of interest to linguists as well, it is important for them to study the use and development of language.

The branch of linguistics that studies the use of language is called stylistics. Thus, methodology is a separate level of linguistics that introduces the laws of the use of linguistic phenomena in the process of speech in accordance with the purpose, context and environment. From the above, it can be said that the term "methodology" is used in linguistics in two senses. It means, first of all, the appropriate and purposeful use of language in speech. At the same time, it is the name of a science that studies the rules of selective use of language in speech.

Methodology is closely related to the culture of communication, the etiquette of speech - the culture of speech.

Speech culture is a social phenomenon that is part of human culture. Adherence to high ethical standards in the process of speech, effective, beautiful and appropriate speech, culture of listening, culture of conversation, culture of debate, careful and careful use of language in speech, in poetic words "selective use of each word as a choice" is the basis of speech culture. Style and speech culture are not the same thing, they are separate, complementary and complementary phenomena.

Style is the personal attitude of the speaker and the writer to the idea, event, or event being expressed. In the same way, additional subjective (modal) content is expressed in the same sentence. There are five styles of speech: conversational, formal, scientific, popular, and artistic.

Conciseness, clarity, simplicity are the main features of the style of official documents. Phrases and sentences are in the same pattern. Words are not used figuratively. Decisions, laws, regulations, international documents, applications, receipts, references, agreements, summonses, invitations, descriptions, announcements, biographies, reports, etc. issued by government agencies are written in a formal-departmental style. Speech in this style is more concise and limited than in other styles. Formal style also has its own lexical and grammatical features: words are used in their own sense, abbreviations are used,



and terms specific to each field are used. For example, in court papers, such as crime, sentence, law, ... article; University papers use words and phrases such as rector, dean, department, associate professor, candidate of science. This style uses commands and commands to follow the usual order of parts of speech. Formal style is a manifestation of the modern Uzbek language in state-administrative, legal institutions, official diplomatic relations. Texts of laws, decrees, orders, orders, in short, all official documents are formed in this way. The oral and written forms of this style, therefore, have their own norms of expression.

Depending on the variety of papers and documents, there is a standardization and limitation of terms related to them. For comparison, let's take a look at the words and phrases in the context of diplomatic relations: High Contracting Parties, Ambassador, Embassy, Plenipotentiary, Plenipotentiary, Plenipotentiary, note, ratification, treaty, statement, joint statement, declaration, visit, residence tribe

The use of jargon, simple colloquial words, and emotionally-expressive words is not the norm for this style, and in this respect it differs markedly from other styles.

The syntactic features of the formal style are also immediately apparent in the text. It uses a lot of words, especially compound sentences. Wide and complex phrases are productive, and complex type nouns are widely used. The structure of the speech follows the usual norms of the Uzbek language and is similar to the scientific style in the above-mentioned aspects.

3. Scientific style is the language of science and technology. The scientific method is based on terms, definitions, rules, laws and symbols. This method deals with terms.

Scientific works, textbooks, scientific and technical reports, articles, theses on various branches of science and technology, art are written in a scientific style. The scientific method differs from other methods of speech in that it is rich in scientific conclusions (rules, definitions, axioms) based on accurate data.

Scientific-style speech has a monologue character, in which there are almost no images, figurative images, figurative words, metaphors, figurative words, phrases. This style is characterized by logical thinking, abstraction, analysis, synthesis, working with terms that correspond to the concepts. Therefore, it affects the learner's mind, not his emotions. In the scientific style, each science uses its own scientific terms. For example, in linguistics, terms



such as morphology, syntax, verb, preposition, participle, hyponymy; terms such as theorem, equation, cosine, sine, parallelepiped, hypotenuse in mathematics; In medicine, terms such as analgin, adeopan, glucose, validol, penicillin, glycerin are used.

In scientific style, words are usually used interchangeably. Separated explanatory passages, introductory words, introductory conjunctions, and introductory sentences, as well as accompanying conjunctions, are often used to reveal the content of a rule or definition. Sentences are usually represented by verbs of definite or indefinite proportion; flexible compounds are almost always indefinite (such as a part of speech, a classification of vowels, a stem): numbers with numbers; the first person singular pronoun (I) is given in the plural form (we). In scientific terms, there is no inversion in the order of the parts of speech. The main features of the scientific style apply to almost all languages, including Russian, English, German, French and others.

The scientific style is the style of scientific works. The use of language units in the field of science, in the process of scientific narration, is the basis for the formation of this style. The fact that scientific thinking is a specific way of thinking, that extralinguistic factors such as relying solely on facts and facts, and intellectual coherence, are important factors in the formation of this type of speech and, consequently, the emergence of a specific type of speech norm.

It was mentioned above that such features are close to the formal style in common.

The peculiarities of the scientific style are:

1. Clarity Any scientific statement, conclusion, of course, requires precision. Therefore, this style requires the use of words in a clear, mostly unambiguous sense, the choice of a variant of the synonymous series that more accurately expresses the essence of the problem, the use of at least a neutral variant. The use of terms is a key feature of this method: Herbicides are divided into inorganic and organic herbicides according to their chemical composition. Inorganic herbicides: sodium arsenite, ammonium sulfate, calcium cyanamide, sulfuric acid and others. Organic herbicides: tractor kerosene, urea derivatives, chlorphenoxyacetic acid, chlorphenoxyacetic acid and others. Currently, more organic and sometimes inorganic herbicides are used.

2. Objectivity In the scientific literature, it is argued that in the framework of this method, the language material should serve the validity and objectivity of thought



But here's an example from Logic: Epimenides said, "I'm lying." This paradox cannot be solved at all. Let's say Epimenides was right, in which case it is clear that he was lying. Let's just say he lied. In that case, he would be telling the truth

It turns out that objectivity is an extremely complex process, and it is difficult to rely on language units alone. It can also be determined by extralinguistic factors such as the situation, how the interlocutors know and understand each other.

3. Logical coherence is a characteristic feature of the scientific narrative method. The words, sentences, and paragraphs in the text should be logically connected. It is well known, therefore, that the scientific texts which give rise to this sequence are, it should be noted, that the appropriateness of the emphasis is, in fact, therefore, firstly, secondly, apparently, rather, in short, when we conclude, a single example is used of words and phrases that perform many connecting functions, such as not just this one.

4. Conciseness This feature is characteristic of a scientific statement. Therefore, it almost does not use the pictorial possibilities of language. The sentences are informative and mostly simple. If the idea is expressed in conjunction, the active use of binders is observed: Cereals are more resistant to seed storage. Preserving quality seeds is an important step in providing agriculture with quality seeds. There is a state standard for sowing grain seeds (Technology of storage and processing of agricultural products).

5. Popular (popular, journalistic) style - the language of the press, radio, television.

The journalistic style is the style of periodicals, socio-political literature, public-political lectures. This method is widely used in advocacy. Newspaper headlines are usually of a journalistic nature, covering educational, economic, and political issues in everyday life. Publicist speech uses influential words and phrases, proverbs and wise sayings, rhetorical interrogatives, repetitions, appeals, exhortations, provocations, and appeals. Socio-political words such as congress, conference, deputy, council, heads of government, state are often used in the journalistic style. It is represented by the popular style in Uzbek linguistics was studied by T. Kurbanovin the monographic direction .Journalism, which is an important factor in the development of language, in turn, makes extensive use of the potential of language .The popular style is, in a sense, an intermediate style. While the texts formed in this style approach the artistic style with their imagery, expressiveness, and productive use of pictorial means, they move away from it with the absence of dialectics, historicisms, slang,



and jargon. The clarity of expression and journalistic genres are similar to the scientific style with the use of socio-political terminology. At the same time, such qualities as brevity, conciseness, conciseness, and brilliance put it side by side with the scientific style. Some appearances on radio and television show that elements of speech style can sometimes be confused in this style of text.

6. Artistic style is a style in which the means of artistic expression are based on expressions and mostly figurative words.

Methodology is an intermediate science in philology between literary criticism and linguistics, which studies the art of expressing an idea, goal clearly, fluently, concisely and perfectly through the means of language in accordance with the requirements of each field. In social life, individuals use language tools differently. For example, when scientists use scientific terms in their scientific works, writers or poets are more likely to use visual aids in their works of art.

For example, the English poet Carol Ann Duffy illuminates the experiences of a lonely man through her poem "A Snowman". He used a snowman to do this. It is very unusual and eye-catching, and proves the uniqueness of the poetic, artistic style:

A snowman:

Do you want to build a snowman?

Come on, let's go and play

I never see you anymore

Come out the door

It's like you've gone away.

Of course, the oral form of a language is different from the written form of a language. It often focuses on words and phrases that are specific to the style of speech. We often see some words abbreviated in conversation: In English: It's no use; don't be silly; you'd better mind your business; I do wish, mum, I'd brought my camera: so what's wrong? Sorry the bridge is out of order, etc. In oral speech, pronouns are often used, especially in the style of speech. For example, How about the bags! Why do you come here! You'll buy it for a song! I lost my head — I've got it very badly! Step aside, boy! No wonder! See? OK. Bob, keep to the point. I couldn't be worse — It might be worse! In Uzbek: Obbo, azamat-e! Yes! Balli! Live, learn! Let's go around! Mayli! tribe



There are two types of conversation style;

1. Literary style of speech. This is a style that follows the rules of language.
2. Simple conversation style. It does not follow the rules of speech.

Literary discourse is spoken by teachers, speakers, journalists, researchers, writers and poets, executives, and artists. This style is used in the classroom, on the stage, in the art of cinema, in TV movies, information, TV sketches, radio dramatizations. There is no slang or dialect in the literary style.

In the style of simple speech, one is treated with impunity. It uses words that may not be in the literary language. But such words can be used in artistic speech to ensure the uniqueness of the speech of some characters. Simple speech also reflects dialectal speech. Conversational speech is often dialogic. A speech made up of two or more people's bites is called a dialogic speech. The speaker can speak in any dialect he represents. Many of the verbs used in conversation have a negative connotation: *akillamoq*, *valdiramoq*, *babillamoq*, *do'ng'illamoq*; in English *hey, baby* vs. There are also variants of adjectives that can be used only in the colloquial style: *pismiq*, *mumsik*, *isqirt*, *sotak*, *xomkalla*, *humpar*, *zumrasha*, *qoqbosh*, *go'rsolta*.

Phrases such as *not talking*, *not talking*, *not praying*, and *not praying* are also typical of speech.

In short, there are many different idioms in English expressed at the semantic level, as well as a distinctive stylistic emotional will also have *sema*.

In particular, emotional-expressive semantics provide their uniqueness and create the basis for the correct occurrence in the moment of speech.

Phraseological units in a language only name a certain action, state, or sign comes, but to evaluate it, the emotional aspects in it, the irony, the solemnity, showing methodological subtleties such as humor, disbelief, and doubt also has the property of Therefore, in the semantic interpretation of phraseological units, it is necessary to describe their stylistic features. The following conclusions can be drawn from our study of English phraseological units by dividing them into spiritual paradigms:

-Emotionality of phraseological units occurs as a result of simultaneous realization of two meanings and imagery;



-The methodological meaning of phraseological units consists of two components, the color of expressive assessment and the color of functional style;

- There are a number of criteria for the methodological differentiation of phraseological units, such as etymological, figurative, semantic, melodic, each of which serves to clarify the methodological and semantic aspects of phraseological units;

-Phraseological units, as units with a specific plan of expression and content, enter into different semantic relations in the language system, that is, in lexical units, as well as in phraseological units, such as ambiguity, homonymy, synonymy, contradiction and variance. semantic relationships are observed;

-Phraseological polysemy is a rare phenomenon and lexical

In contrast to units, in phraseological units the main meaning and the subsequent meanings are figurative (superlative) meanings.

In phraseological units, ambiguity is the expansion of meaning, unity metaphorical changes in content, from the concrete to the general (a lone wolf), or, conversely, changes from the general to the specific (on the hole) occurs as a result;

Phraseological homonymy is general in the structure of polysemantic expressions occurs as a result of the loss of an invariant bond. Phraseological antonyms contain differentiators that determine the semantic contradictions of phraseologies. An antonym differentiator is a formal representation of the meaning-distinguishing features of phraseological antonyms;

-Phraseological antonyms are the same style as phraseological synonyms or may be specific to different styles. Phraseological antonyms specific to a style does not differ from each other by expressive-emotional features;

-Phraseological synonyms are beyond the general meaning for a phraseological series has its own meaning and style.

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