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Arustamyan Y.Y. – fil.f.d., dots.

Pardayev Z.A. – fil.f.f.d., PhD.

Mas'ul kotib: **PARDAYEV Z.A.**

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Nargiza TULYAGANOVA,
Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti magistranti
E-mail: nargiza.tulyaganova96@gmail.com
Shoira YUSUPOVA,
UzMU Ingliz tilshunoslik kafedrası dotsenti, f.f.n.

Chirchiq Davlat Pedagogika Universiteti, dots. PhD. M.A.Yusupova taqrizi asosida

TYPES OF LITERARY AND NON-LITERARY VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract

We know that each science has its own stage, and period of development, without any doubt the science of linguistics has gone through certain stages too. During this period, linguistics was formed practically and theoretically on the basis of differences of opinion and concepts. Today, linguistics is divided into branches such as extralinguistics, intralinguistics, and comparative linguistics, on the basis of which the human speech is studied. In particular, all the social actions of man in the objective world are reflected in his speech. Therefore, the study of human speech provides an opportunity to get acquainted with the spiritual world.

Key words: types of vocabulary, literary and non-literary forms of speech, phrase verbs, historical and archaic words.

ТИПЫ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ И НЕЛИТЕРАТУРНОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация

Мы знаем, что каждая наука имеет свой этап и период развития, несомненно, что наука о языкознании тоже прошла определенные этапы. В этот период языкознание формировалось практически и теоретически на основе разногласий и понятий. Сегодня языкознание делится на такие разделы, как экстралингвистика, интралингвистика и сравнительное языкознание, на основе которых изучается человеческая речь. В частности, все социальные действия человека в предметном мире отражаются в его речи. Поэтому изучение человеческой речи дает возможность познакомиться с духовным миром.

Ключевые слова: типы лексики, литературные и нелитературные формы речи, словосочетания, исторические и архаичные слова.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARINING ADABIY VA NOADABIY LUG'AT TURLARI

Annotatsiya

Bizga ma'lumki, har bir fanning o'z bosqichi, rivojlanish davri bo'ladi, shubhasiz, tilshunoslik fani ham ma'lum bosqichlarni bosib o'tgan. Bu davrda tilshunoslik amaliy va nazariy jihatdan fikr va tushunchalar tafovuti asosida shakllandi. Hozirgi kunda tilshunoslik ekstralingvistika, intralingvistika, qiyosiy tilshunoslik kabi sohalarga bo'lingan bo'lib, ular asosida inson nutqi o'rganiladi. Xususan, insonning obyektiv olamdagi barcha ijtimoiy harakatlari uning nutqida aks etadi. Shunday ekan, inson nutqini o'rganish ma'naviy olami bilan tanishish imkoniyatini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: lug'at turlari, nutqning adabiy va noadabiy shakllari, ibora fe'llari, tarixiy va arxaik so'zlar.

Introduction. In order to have a more or less clear idea of the vocabulary of any language, it is necessary to present it as a system in which the elements are interconnected, interdependent, and interdependent. The vocabulary of any literary language can be represented as a definite system in which different aspects of a word can be distinguished from each other.

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. 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. 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. 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.

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.

Lexicology has made a major contribution to the classification of the English dictionary. For stylistics, it is very important to address the problem of stylistic classification of the dictionary. The whole vocabulary of English can be divided into about 3 main layers such as literary, neutral, colloquial layers. Pragmatics can help to know the inner meaning of the word or sentences as Pragmatics is how we convey meaning through communication[1]. Meaning includes verbal and non-verbal. Verbal conversation refers to the utilization of words to categorical ourselves in front of other people. Thus it is an inclusion of both spoken and written communication.

The term literary language can be used in different senses, reflecting different meanings of the word literature. Literary language is a form of language commonly used in written literature, which is usually different from a non-standard dialect. We can also call this the formal form of language. The reason is that in the form of literary language we try not to use different abbreviations and jargons. People often say that literary language is very formal, strict or special and that it differs considerably from our normal everyday language[2]. And of course this fact is a bit right. We can say and write sentences that have the same meaning differently in formal and informal. Phrasal verbs can be used effectively for informal types of speech.

Formal and informal speech.

Formal version:

Let's postpone the meeting until Wednesday.

Please, remove your shoes when you enter the home.

Everyone arrived on time for the meeting.

Informal version:

Let's put off the meeting until Wednesday.

Please, take off your shoes when you enter the home.

Everyone turned up on time for the meeting.

Some examples from non-literary form of speech

I am busy

I am up to my neck.

I am swamped.

I am tied up

My agenda is full

Buried with work

I am up to my ears

I have no money

I am flat broke

I am skint

I am penniless

I am strapped for cash

Methods and investigation. 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. In addition, nonliterary form of speech includes itself slang, along with abbreviations, contractions, idioms, turns-of-phrases, 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.

The quality of neutrality is actually the lack of stylistic and expressive meaning. Neutral words are integral in communication. Neutral words are mostly short in English. They are very polysemantic and are characterized by a high frequency of use. If a word is classified as neutral, it cannot be understood that all its meanings are neutral. Conversely, secondary meanings often form a connotation because they are related to the primary meaning.

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. 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[3].

Neutral words are usually the central members of synonymous sets. They are words that can identify other members. For instance: woman – lady – female.

It is important to know that neutrality is a feature of words that are not synonymous. For example, a book, a spoon, or a flower – do not have any synonyms. The general impressions of literary words are large, complex in the structure, and even a bit difficult words. This is largely due to the fact that they are mainly words of foreign languages like Greek and Latin.

Literary words are a characteristic of polished language and associated with accuracy and consistency. The scope of literary words may be for this reason. The meanings of literary words are often clearer and sharper than the meanings of neutral synonyms[4].

Many literary words are devoid of emotional meaning. The literature is not well compatible with polysemy. Literary words therefore usually have one and sometimes two meanings, which also limits the area in which they can be applied.

If we talk about poetic words we can say that, initially, they were used only in poetry. In ancient times, the language of poetry was different from ordinary language and also had its own dictionary. Many things mentioned in both poetry and ordinary life had a specific name in the poetic language. The position of poetic words is similar to archaic words. Archaisms are words that were once common, but are not currently used, but are replaced by synonyms. Archaic words have gone out of active use in practice, but they are understood by modern users of the language. They have survived because they were still used in some readable written texts. The difference between archaic and obsolete words and word meanings is widely used in dictionaries. An archaic word or meaning is an old-fashioned language that still has a certain usage, but its usage has diminished in a few specific contexts. On the contrary, an obsolete word or meaning is a word that is no longer used at all. The reader encounters them as he reads the centuries-old texts. For example, Shakespeare's works are old enough that they contain some outdated words or phrases, for which they are often given glosses or annotations at the edges.

Some examples:

Anon = right away; immediately.

Betwixt = in between.

Crumpet = a person's head.

Erelong = soon.

Fair = beautiful.

Forthwith = immediately.

Potation = a beverage.

Scurvy = worthless.

In addition, we would also like to draw your attention to historical terms. Historical terms refer to things that belong to the past and are only mentioned in historical contexts and books. Yeoman, for example, is a farmer who previously owned and worked on his own land. And such kind of terms a bit closer to the scientific words in somehow. Scientific terms refer to concepts in different fields of knowledge, and their use requires clarity that distinguishes the clarity of thought and the use of literary words in general. The number of scientific terms is very large and growing rapidly as each science develops its own vocabulary as it discovers new facts about reality. There are no synonyms for scientific terms in the neutral dictionary, but there are still cases where science uses a specific term for something that is defined by a general

neutral word in ordinary life. For example: we use the word of «skull» in neutral but the word «cranium» in medical sphere

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. And also words which used in each language have their own internal and external meanings. And, of course, only the native speakers of the language can know in what sense this word is used. Successful communication between people requires communicative competence of the participants of such communication. Communicative competence is an adequate reflection of knowledge, skills and perception of reality in various communication situations. Literary language, language norms, style, country, language personality, types and forms of speech, speech etiquette are also the main concepts of speech culture.

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