

GRAMMATIC CATEGORIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK COLLOQUIAL AND LITERARY SPEECH

Numonova Saida Sotvoldiyevna

Teacher, Department of Interfaculty Foreign Languages
(Exact and natural sciences), Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION:

This article is devoted to a comprehensive methodological analysis of current issues of development of the functional aspects of the English and Uzbek languages. Naturally, the fulfillment of such a large functional load of the language will inevitably affect the expansion of its grammatical form, vocabulary and methodological application.

Keywords: Grammatical categories, style of speech, vocabulary.

INTRODUCTION:

The changes made in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence paved the way for significant achievements in the socio – political, economic, spiritual, educational and scientific spheres of the country. As part of this policy, it is our interpretation to tell about the positive steps taken in language policy. Being a state language along with the Uzbek language, studying the world's developed foreign languages, carrying out scientific research on them, boorish rose to a high level.

This article is devoted to a comprehensive methodological analysis of the actual problems of development of functional aspects of the English and Uzbek languages. At the official level in many states, School Education, Science, radio, Television, public administration, business and art, the work of public organizations in English will create favorable conditions for the further development of the comprehensive and

functional border of the English language. Naturally, the performance of such a large functional loading tasks of the language will not affect its grammatical vision, dictionary composition and stylistic application.

In the coverage of this topic, it is necessary to mention a number of important issues of modern linguistics, which in the sentence include the norm of language, the stylistic norm, as well as the grammatical norm. In covering such issues of great theoretical importance, we turn to the works of famous knowledgeable scientists of this field.

Funks the functional nature of the norms dictates the assessment of the laws of choice and application of language means in an inextricable connection with the problems of typology of speech styles, the expediency of stylistic elements of speech, the boasting of the stylistic value through nonlinguistic norms. Functional norms take into account not only the real logic content of the text, but also the sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic foundations of the communicative style and other deviations created by its field.

It is difficult to characterize these norms as the sum of the social experience and knowledge of members of the society that contradicts these laws, but the functional styles and the means inherent in them are strictly defined and mutually limiting, it is difficult to find from a clear text a completely specific side of the norm of a certain functional style.

The main purpose of this article is to comprehensively and comprehensively apply the norm in the use grammatical categories in oral speech of Uzbek and English and to reveal

other stylistic differences and general aspects of this style. Proceeding from this main goal, the main issues were identified in this article: comprehensive analysis of the issues of norms in the use grammatical categories in oral colloquial speech in English and Uzbek. (See Galperin I. R. 1975, Arnold I. V. 1973, Kuris A. V, Skrebnev Yu. N. 1969, Bobokhonova L. 1992, Tashaliev I. 1992 and other works. Kaushansky G. V. The objectivity of the existence of language. M. 1978. Z Ashurova D. U. The linguistic nature of artistic comparison, AKD, M. 1970).

The peculiarity of different variants of stylistic norms, the non-rejection of various individual situated deviations, makes it difficult to formulate and rule them as an absolute phenomenon. Therefore, stylistic recommendations can be used equally for all occasions. This is due to the fact that each functional style, as a rule, is intended for a certain sphere of communication, society, that is, the social sphere, and the existence of an accepted, perceived normative for this sphere.

So, the functional style itself is the main predicate, which makes up the choice and application of language units, determines the stylistic norm. Indeed, the explanation of an event by writing it to the interlocutors verbally is not the same. The application written in the name of the leader with a letter written to a friend cannot be measured by one size - a template. In simple terms, it is customary to refer to "uka", "tog`a", "opa", and even, *hoy maylov*, and in official circulation in the style of "o`rtoq", "grajdanin", "Bobir Arslanbekovich". Speech conditions can be attributed to the words, according to "buyurtmachi" - customer (in production), "obunachi" - subscriber (in editorial), "yo`lovchi" - passenger (in transports), "bemor" - patient (in the hospital), "tomoshabin" - viewer (in the cinema), "xo`randa" - eater (in the kitchen), "xaridor" - buyer (in trade shops), "ishqiboz" - fan (in the stadium), "mijoz" -

customer (in beauty salons), "abonent" - subscriber (in ATS) in relation to the same person. In place of the words of the seller, postman, steward, there are also similar methodological deductions in the use of the terms Trade Officer, transport officer. On the basis of these different variations in the application of means of communication lies the sociolinguistic signs and problems of normativity of typology of functional styles (in particular, communicative acts). Each functional style will have a certain communicative commonality of the sphere of communication in which it operates, and with this feature it will differ from others. For example, special terms related to medicine or chemistry are common and understandable to people of the same science. Therefore, they are not characteristic for scientific popular speeches, artistic and publicistic styles.

The concept of a general norm in a functional-stylistic field denotes a communicative generality within the framework of a certain sphere of speech communication, normative characteristic of a particular functional style. Grammatically, the stylistic norm is also the opportunity for the speaker (writer) and listener (reader to use the language in accordance with the demand of the sphere of communication and to understand it correctly. Within the framework of the literary language, the degree and mutual differentiation of the communicative general by functional speech types in this way determines the nature of stylistic norms.

Stylistic norms also consist of internal private normative systems, interrelated with the internal stratification of universal linguistic means, specialization in speech styles, typical, regularly stylistic signs of each functional style. Means specific to the style of official documents are characterized by compliance with universal norms, standardization, non-use of individual applications of artistic and illustrative means.

In scientific speech, the use of special terminology lexicon, various types of formulas, conditional signs and schemes, the use of words and expressions in generalized, abstract meanings, the logical consistency, objectivity and impersonation of a statement is a character property. The strict terminalization and internalization of the system of concepts is due to the fact that speech is intended only for specialists of a certain field. The use of figurative figurines in this style is not a characteristic feature. And in scientific popular texts, the use of unfamiliar, difficult to understand terms to many is avoided: its artistic elements are widely used.

In conclusion, the artistic and publicistic styles are not functionally perfect, they can be used elements that are characteristic of all styles. The publicistic style is associated with the socio-political sphere of communication, the mass media has its own characteristics as a form of expression.

REFERENCES:

- 1) I. A. Karimov "Power in knowledge and education" 2003, may 7, Gazette "Ma'rifat", №37
- 2) Kaushansky G. V. Objectivity of the existence of language. M. 1978.
- 3) Z Ashurova D. U. Linguistic nature of artistic comparison, AKD, M. 1970.