

THE MAIN FEATURES AND CRITERIA OF COLLOQUIAL SPEECH IN TEACHING METHODS

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ABSTRACT: The article discusses the specific, lexical, stylistic features of the speech style, this speech syntax, the specific research work on the speech lexicon, and the tasks to be performed in the future.

KEYWORDS: style. Lexical feature, stylistic feature, colloquial speech, monologue, dialogue.

Introduction

Conversational speech is lively, vital, and everyday speech. In a colloquial speech, the psychic world, state, interactions, positive, negative intimate relations of the speakers finds its expression. For this reason, slang and argon, which are one of such lexical groups, are also used in colloquial speech.

Jargon and argon words that are specific to colloquial speech differ from other words in their functions in speech and their use characteristics. Such words reveal the speaker's inner, hidden attitude toward the listener. Jargons specific to colloquial speech are words and phrases that express class differences, are understandable to the upper class and to certain groups of people, and in a sense incomprehensible to managers.

In the past, exploiting class members, high-ranking court officials, merchants, religious people, kalandars, drug dealers, professional beggars, thieves, and other fraudsters used words and phrases that were only understood by them in order to hide their intentions from the people. Such words preceded

more Persian-Tajik, Arabic (later also taken from Russian), which were artificially altered by both sound and suffixes.

This means that "slang words and phrases created by certain social groups and differing from the vernacular are jargons."¹

Jargon means "broken language" in French. Jargon and argon are mainly used in colloquial speech and fiction in historical works, fillets to fully reflect reality.

Language is a social phenomenon that has no class character. In the feudalism and capitalism age, despite the society division into antagonistic groups, classes, language does not serve a single group or class needs, but serves all society members equally. Language is a social phenomenon created by a whole society, not by a single class for centuries, the whole historical process of human society.

At the same time, language is not any period product, any socio-economic formation, but the product of a number of periods and bases in the society history as a whole.

So it was not and cannot be a language that only serves one class. Therefore, language does not have a class character. But not every ruling class is indifferent to language, but tries to use language for its own benefit. For example, the bourgeois class seeks to subdue the working masses, to conceal its exploitative face, to defend the capitalist system, and to inculcate its reactionary ideology in the minds of the workers.

That is why the bourgeois class representatives try to include in the language some of their own words, terms and phrases in their own class interests. In this way they try to show that they are superior to the people, and as a result each ruling class is created with its own jargon of thieves, markets, prisons. But it is utterly wrong to claim that such social jargon or argon is a class language, for such social jargon or argon do not have a separate vocabulary and grammatical structure. They use the vernacular, its vocabulary, and its grammatical structure. Also, such jargons and dialects are unique to a certain class people and are not understood by the general public.

Thus, language is a social phenomenon that serves society. Regardless of the society division into classes and groups, language remains a separate tool that serves everyone equally. Jargons and argon used in colloquial speech is a process that occurs in the individuals speech belonging to different professions. Because of this, the use of jargon and argon in colloquial speech is common.

The slangs used in conversation can be divided into the following groups:

1. Jargons used by palace officials, religious leaders.
2. Jargons and argons used in the speech of traders.
3. Jargons and argons used in the speech of thieves and thugs.
4. Jargons and argons used in the speech of musicians.
5. Jargons and argons used in student and pupil speech.
6. Jargons and argons used by the general public.

Another aspect of the colloquial speech characteristics is that in addition to jargon, argon is also used in this speech. Argons first began to be used in the professional jargon, argon class, from the 19th century. Argonisms can be used in conversation for a methodological purpose. Some groups (it should be noted that this is more the case for youth speech) also used argon in order to keep themselves high and keep their goals secret from others.

In scientific grammars, slang is defined as “corrupted language,” but in the slang definition, some words that are found in the thieves speech, that is, slang, are added to slang. Argon is also a French “broken language,” which is also characterized by the words occurrence that exist in the language of certain social groups. Argonisms are formed mainly by adding various suffixes to the beginning, middle and end of words existing in Uzbek language. The following can be added to the slang adjectives used in colloquial speech:

1. – za, - zo, - ze, - zi, - zor, - zir, - zo', - zu, - oz;
2. – fa, - fash, - fi, - bi, - zin;
3. – ra, - ru, - ur, - re, etc.

For example:

1. Sa-fan-ga-fa bi-zir ga-zap azay-ta-za-man . In this sentence - fa, - fi, - fan, - zir, - zap suffixes are added.
2. Ma-ran-gara bi-zir ki-fi-shi-hi-da-fan ha-fat ke-fel-di-fi. (I received a letter from someone). - ran, - zi, - fi, - fe, - fa, suffixes are used in the middle and at the end of the word,.

3. A-zay-ti-zib-qo'-zay, ma-zan-gafa ke-ze-re-zak e-ze-re-mas (Tell me I don't need it). Yo-zoq, bo-zor-ma-zay-ma-zan. (No I'm not going) ((Live point). In this sentence, suffixes such as - za, - zi, - zu, - fa, - ze, - re, come at the end of the word.

Speech culture has a negative impact on literary language.

In short, both slang and argon have a negative impact on the literary language purity, the sensitivity, development, and speech culture beauty. It is a corrupted language and is now occasionally used in our youth and religious people speech.

Conversational style has its own lexical and stylistic features. There is still a lot of research to be done on these lexical groups in Uzbek linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, special research has been conducted on the spoken speech syntax, spoken speech lexicon.

Conclusion.

In these works, we encounter the factors that give rise to colloquial speech groups, the colloquial speech syntax, and the literary colloquial speech syntax.

The article discusses the specific lexical and stylistic features of spoken speech, the psychic world, status, the speaker relationships in the speech, some groups comprehension of people in the speech, and the others knowledge. It is said that it is an incomprehensible speech.

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