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About the study of the means of speech expressiveness of the Uzbek language

Fattakhova Diloram Abdurakhmanovna

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, National University of Uzbekistan

Akhmedova Muqaddas Khodimetovna

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor, National University of Uzbekistan

Zainutdinova Dinara Talatovna

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Tashkent University of Information Technologies

Meiliyeva Mohiba Olmuradovna

Lecturer at Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract---The article deals with the problem of teaching and developing the skills of teaching Russian-speaking students to use the means of speech expressiveness in speech, for the correct, accurate and emotional expression of thought. The article also reveals the meaning of such concepts as culture of speech, expressiveness of speech, accuracy, logic. Information is given about the figures, which are analyzed by specific examples.

Keywords---speech culture, expressiveness, trope, figure, rhetorical question, inversion, epiphora, means of speech expressiveness, skill, training, educational process.

Introduction

The formation of future philologists' skills in the means of speech expressiveness of the Uzbek language is an urgent problem today. The language used is part of the culture. The culture of language closely interacts with the culture of speech, therefore, it is connected with language competence and with the attitude of society to language. Culture is the factor that generalizes the positive speech experience and indicates the ways of optimal functioning of speech. The culture of speech is a branch of philological science that studies the speech life of society in a certain epoch (an objective historical point of view) and establishes on a scientific basis the rules for using language as the main means of communication

of people, an instrument for the formation and expression of thoughts (a regulatory point of view) [Tomashevsky B., 1989:141]. It includes a number of signs and properties, the totality and system of which speak of its communicative perfection: accuracy of speech; logic, possession of the logic of reasoning; purity, i.e. the absence of elements alien to the literary language and rejected by the norms of morality; richness - diversity of speech, the absence of the same signs and chains of signs; appropriateness of speech - such a selection, such an organization of language means that make speech meet the goals and conditions of communication. Appropriate speech corresponds to the topic of communication, its logical and emotional content, the composition of listeners or readers, informational, educational, aesthetic and other tasks of the speech. Expressiveness is a feature of the structure of speech that supports the attention and interest of the listener or reader.

The more different and distinguishable by consciousness linguistic signs and their concatenations fall on the same "speech area", on the same "speech space", the richer and more diverse speech is. There are also structural and linguistic conditions that ensure the richness of students' speech: a large volume of active vocabulary, a variety of morphological forms and syntactic constructions used in speech. The richer the dictionary, the more developed the grammatical structure of the student's speech, the more favorable the conditions for working on its accuracy and expressiveness of the reader. Let us clarify that the ratio of the student's active and passive vocabulary is the most important measure of the qualities of speech, its level of culture. The culture of speech assumes regular reproduction of vocabulary, taking into account ambiguity, phraseology, figurative meanings, etc. Consequently, the process of teaching students the culture of speech and its expressiveness is of particular importance.

Material and Methods

An essential feature of good speech is its accuracy, which can be achieved if words are used in full accordance with their linguistic meaning, as well as in strict accordance with the phenomena of reality indicated by them. The logic of the speech of students of the Uzbek language as one of its qualities is manifested at the level of the utterance (text) and is based on the logic of thinking, its inductive and deductive form. Thinking and speech, representing genetically and functionally independent realities, are inextricably interconnected. The word, being a unit of both language and speech, designating [75,127] an object or phenomenon generically, acts as an element of the act of thinking. The connecting link between language and speech is the meaning of the word, thanks to which it becomes possible to analyze objects, generalize and abstract their features, and these are the functions of thinking. Therefore, by teaching students to logically express their thoughts in a non-native language, we form at the same time their skills and abilities to think correctly. The consistency of students' speech – the ability to consistently, consistently and argumentatively state the content of thoughts - characterizes speech from the content side based on its connection with reality.

So, in the process of teaching the culture of speech to students, the fact that in linguistic understanding, the culture of speech has two stages deserves special

attention. This is the correctness of speech, i.e. the observance by speakers of the norms of modern literary language and speech skills: its relevance, accuracy, logic, brevity, purity, clarity, expressiveness. The basis of the student's cultural and speech choice is synonymy: lexical, phraseological, grammatical. The same thought of a student can be expressed by different selection and arrangement of words, word forms, phrases, sentences. Expressiveness of speech is one of the most difficult qualities of speech to describe. Everyone evaluates the expression of the text from the position of their rhetorical ideal. The language has a large arsenal of means of speech expressiveness. Thus, the culture of speech is an important part of the national culture as a whole. Therefore, an urgent need is to work on improving the speech culture of Russian-speaking students.

It is customary to distinguish the following main functions of language that are reflected in speech: communicative (the function of communication); thought-forming (the function of embodying and expressing thoughts); expressive (the function of expressing the inner state of the speaker); aesthetic (the function of creating beauty by means of language). The communicative function is the ability of language to serve as a means of communication between people. The study of the text from the point of view of the correspondence of its linguistic structure to the tasks of communication in the theory of speech culture has been called the communicative aspect of the culture of language proficiency. What is now called the communicative aspect of speech culture was already known in antiquity from the doctrine of rhetoric [Graudina L., 2004: 55].

From the point of view of the culture of speech, the communicative function of language presupposes the attitude of the participants of speech communication to fruitfulness, mutual usefulness of communication, a general focus on the adequacy of understanding speech. However, achieving the functional effectiveness of communication is impossible without knowledge and compliance with the norms of the literary language. This, in turn, requires the presence of the most necessary and elementary ideas about the lexical, grammatical and stylistic norms of the Uzbek language. They are indispensable when working on the construction of correct Uzbek speech, which must necessarily differ in clarity and accuracy of presentation of thought, consistency and informativeness. It must also be characterized by richness, expressiveness, relevance, purity, accessibility, correctness, logic, accuracy, etc.

The language has the units necessary to construct messages, the rules of their organization and ensures the emergence of similar images in the minds of communication participants. Language also has special means of establishing and maintaining contact between communication participants. Achieving the functional effectiveness of communication is impossible without knowledge and compliance with the norms of the literary language. The culture of language communication is distinguished by the following features:

- 1) it concerns statements (texts) and their perception and interpretation;
- 2) it connects the language structure with the content-thematic side and style-forming factors, the situation, the personalities of the communicating, etc.

Expressiveness of speech is one of the most difficult qualities of speech to describe. Everyone evaluates the expression of the text from the position of their

rhetorical ideal. The language has a large arsenal of means of speech expressiveness. Literally, "expressiveness" is translated as "expressiveness" is a property of a certain set of linguistic units that ensures their ability to convey the speaker's subjective attitude to the content or addressee of speech, as well as a set of qualities of speech or text organized on the basis of such linguistic units. Thanks to this property of speech, it is possible to "wake up" the logical, emotional and aesthetic area of our consciousness. Thanks to the use of means of speech expressiveness, any speech acquires expressiveness. The phenomenon of expressiveness is based on several groups of psychological patterns concerning, on the one hand, the expression of emotions and feelings, and, on the other, perception (this includes, first of all, the juxtaposition of figure and background as one of the main conditions of perception). The linguistic mechanism of expressiveness is a deviation from stereotypes in the use of linguistic units of various levels. It is the situation of communication that dictates the choice of style and genre of utterance, serves as one of the distinguishing features of the functional styles of the language. The styles characterized by high expressiveness include the styles of fiction, colloquial and journalistic. The styles with low expressiveness include scientific and official business styles.

Thanks to the use of means of speech expressiveness, any speech acquires expressiveness. Expressive speech serves not only to express the emotions of the speaker, but also to influence the addressee. Emotional expressiveness and emotional impact of speech are "not different, isolated from each other phenomena, but only sides of the whole" [69, 20]. "Expressiveness - expressiveness of the text is the emotional state of the speaker expressed by language and speech means, his subjective attitude to the designated objects and phenomena of reality" [Moskvin. V., 2007:869].

Tropes and figures have different functional activity in different spheres of communication. They are mainly used in fiction and journalism. Tropes are less characteristic of scientific speech: in official business and scientific and technical texts, these means are not used. The word "figure" in Latin means "outline, appearance, image". This word has many meanings. The term "figure" can be used in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, figures are called various means of expression. With a narrow understanding of the term, figures include syntactic means of expression (rhetorical question, rhetorical exclamation, rhetorical appeal, etc.) Syntactic figures as musical and repetitive phrases serve as stylistic means that facilitate the perception of speech due to the power of influence. Therefore, they are also called speech music [84,34]. Both in Russian and in Uzbek, they are also called figurative expressions as speech turns. A figure is an expressive turn of speech based on a deviation from the usual, natural speech standard and therefore receives an expressive meaning. Figures are based on a purposeful shift of values, on the rearrangement of speech elements [86,91]. These concepts can be contrasted, in our opinion, only functionally: the same figure can be used, depending on the purposes of its use, both as stylistic, and as rhetorical, and as a method of language play.

Figures of speech - deviations from the neutral way of presentation for the purpose of emotional and aesthetic impact. The figures in both Uzbek and Russian linguistics include mainly syntactic means of expression (rhetorical

question, rhetorical exclamation, rhetorical appeal, etc.). Figures of speech are "special, stylistically fixed turns of speech used to enhance the expressiveness (expressiveness) of an utterance (e.g., anaphora, epiphora, ellipse, antithesis, oxymoron, parcellation, parallelism, gradation, inversion, non-union, multi-union, silence, etc.)" [Khovanskaya Z., 1985:109]. They, as expressive turns of speech, are based on a purposeful displacement of meanings, on the rearrangement of speech elements and assume that the process of transferring meaning is under implementation: the word has not yet lost its former meaning, and it gives the phrase a special semantic content [Nikitina S., Vasilyeva N., 1996:132]. For example, a rhetorical question (from Greek. the art of eloquence) is a rhetorical figure; a statement in the form of a question that does not require an answer. A rhetorical question often expresses joy, as well as embarrassment, surprise, anger. For example:

Muhabbat yoritgan uyda ham shuncha –
 Bemavrid, bemahal o'charmi chiroq?
 Yaqin yo'llar birdan tusharmi yiroq?
 Nogahon ochilmay so'larmi g'uncha? (S.Zununova)

Aslida dunyoda tanho nima bor,
 Paxta o'smaydimi o'zga elda yo?
 Yoki quyoshimi sevgimga sabab?
 Axir quyoshli-ku butun Osiyo.

Men nechun sevaman, O'zbekistonni? (A.Oripov)

The means of speech expressiveness of the Uzbek language as stylistic means give the speech elation, imagery and thus significantly enrich the vocabulary of speakers of this language. A rhetorical question does not require an answer, it is used to enhance emotionality, expressiveness of speech. A rhetorical question is a kind of turn of speech that enhances its expressiveness [Mizina I., Tyurina T., 2006:45]. A distinctive feature of a rhetorical question (as well as exclamations) is its conventionality, i.e. the use of an interrogative intonation in cases that do not essentially require it. In this case, the phrase acquires a particularly emphasized shade that enhances its expressiveness. In both languages, a question mark is placed after a rhetorical question, sometimes an exclamation mark, and occasionally a combination of both is used.

For example:

Yoshlik! Seni kuylamagankim,
 Ertaklaring so'ylamagan kim,
 Qariganda o'ylamagan kim,
 O'ylab yana kuylamagan kim? ("Yoshlik")
 Kuzimizning go'zalligin,
 Og'aynilar, ko'rganmisiz?
 Tog'dan husayni, erdan qirqma,
 Shoxdan behi uzganmisiz? ...
 Gala – gala, shoda – shoda
 Duv – duv yong'oq qoqqanmisiz? (Q.Muhammadiy)
 Nega cho'chib tushding?
 Murg'ak tasavvur,
 Go'dak hayolingga

Nimalar keldi?
 Sen etim emassan
 Mening jigarim! (G'.G'ulom.)

A rhetorical appeal is a technique involving an emotional appeal to someone who cannot give an answer: "judge for yourself", "see for yourself", "here and decide" Uzbek.eq. "yzingizgakarang", "yzingizalkiling", etc. A rhetorical appeal is a figure in which, in the form of an appeal to inanimate objects, phenomena, concepts, etc., the author's different attitude to what is being said is expressed, solemnity, elation and others are conveyed shades of mood [73, 116]. You can determine this figure by such markers as: «E xudoyim!", "YoTangrim". "E xudoyim men unganamayomonlikqildim! "rus..ekv. "Bogi, bogimoi! KakgrustnayaVechernyaya Zemlya!"(M. Bulgakov).

A rhetorical exclamation is an "ostentatious expression of emotions" [73, 200]. In the written speech of students, such emotions have a special graphic design (exclamation mark) and structure. The exclamation mark helps to attract the attention of the addressee and encourage him to share the emotions of the author. "Youth is what it means! It's funny to even look at them!", "How cold, dewy, and how good it is to live in the world"; compare in Uzbek.
 For example:

Aytibberchi, shunchasevganlar
 Bo'lganmikanmenchabaxtiyor! (H.Olimjon)

Omission is "an indication in a written text by graphic means (ellipsis) of the unspokenness of a part of a thought" [73, 204]. An ellipsis is an allusion to facts known to both sides, or to mutually shared points of view. "How? Not only art, poetry... but... it's scary to say..." cp.y36. "Shoshilma... senda gap bor..."(A.Qahhor "Yillar"); "Qaydam..."- Gulchehraelkalariniqoqibqo'ydi (O'lmasUmarbekov).

Repetitions in Russian can be created by means of any language level. Repetitions can be: 1) asymmetric, that is, not tied to any particular position in a word or text: A moonbeam lazily stretched out (A. Akhmanova); 2) symmetrical: Four black, dirty little devils drew a drawing in black ink. [73, 210]. This phenomenon can also be observed in the Uzbek language: *O'zbeginning bahori o'zgacha bo'ladi, shaksiz. O'zligini anglagan, o'z yo'lini o'nglagan O'zbeginning o'n ettinchi bahoridir. Erkin yurtidan erk topgan, ellar ichra e'zoz topgan elimning bahoridir bu.* (Gazetadan).

Repetition is the most important style-forming component in the text. It is not limited to the framework of figures of speech, but affects the macrostructure of the text. The significance of repetition is explained by its ability to have an emotional impact and to make changes in the system of "opinions - values - norms" in order to enhance the impression.

For example:
 Ona o'z o'g'lini sevadi faqat,
 Faqat sevadiyu ertak aytadi. (H.Olimjon).

Gradation is another syntactic technique that takes into account both the order of word arrangement and the ratio of lexical meanings of words. This is the "arrangement of synonyms in ascending or descending order of the attribute" [81, 560]. The ascending gradation consists of two or more units placed according to the increasing intensity of the value ("I'm begging you, I'm begging you, I'm begging you", Uzbek equivalent "*men sizdaniltimosqilaman, o'tinibso'rayman, iltimosqilaman*"; "Not hearing, not seeing, not listening, he rushes along the light tracks of beautiful legs, trying to moderate the speed of his step, flying to the beat of his heart").

Antithesis (from Greek. the opposite) is a stylistic figure based on a sharp contrast of concepts, thoughts, images in order to strengthen [86,19]. The antithesis is widely represented in proverbs and sayings of both Uzbek and Russian: *Do'st achitib gapirar, dushman kuldirib; Yaxshidan bog'qoladi, yomondan dog'qoladi.; Kattalar hurmatda, kichiklar izzatda;*"It's thick on my head, but my head is empty." To compare the two phenomena in proverbs, antonyms are used - words with the opposite meaning: great - small, labor - laziness, thick - empty. Antitheses in both Russian and Uzbek languages are often used in the titles of books: "Fathers and Children", "War and Peace", etc. They serve to enhance expressiveness, emotionality and in poetry:

For example:

Barcha shodlik senga bo'lsin,
Bor sitam, zorlik menga.
Barcha dildorlik sengayu,
Barcha xushtorlik menga. (E.Vohidov)

Yaxshidir achchiq haqiqat,
Lek shirin yolg'on yomon,
Ul shirin yolg'onga mendek

Aldanib qolg'on yomon. (E.Vohidov)

Inversion is a valuable means of expression. This is a change in the usual order of words in a sentence with a semantic and stylistic purpose. Inversion can serve to convey folklore intonations. [Mizinina I., Tyurina T., 2006:47].

For example:

Kecha ko'rdim dahshatli bir tush,
Kelolmayman o'zimga hamon.
Bir yozuvchi roman yozarmish,
Men emishman unga qahramon.
Yozar emish meni hayolan
Yo'q xislatlar qo'shib borimga.
Hisoblashmas hech mantiq bilan,
Sira boqmas ixtiyoringa.
Boqdim, shukur, qo'l-oyog'im sog',
Shukur, tirik odamman o'zim.
Bir romanni o'qib banogoh
Ilinibdi salgina ko'zim. (E.Vohidov)

Anaphora is a figure consisting of repeating the same sounds, words, phrases and constructions at the beginning of a phrase or a line of poetry. Thanks to anaphora, the meaning of certain words is enhanced. They stand out as the most important: the thought of the speaker or writer is actualized; the listener or reader involuntarily pays attention to the word or phrase [Moskvin. V., 2007:780]

For example:

Yolg'izmenmiko'klamchog'iyig'lagan?
Yolg'izmenmi har umiddaaldangan?
Yolg'izmenmiko'kragimnitig'lagan?
Yolg'izmenmiSevinchbilanbo'lmagan. (Cho'lpon)

U allaaytmasa, tonglarotmaydi,
U allaaytmasa, quyoshbotmaydi,
U allaaytmasa, dillarningg'ashin,

Kulgularyuvmaydivayoqotmaydi. (S.Zununova)

Butun atrof og'ir sukutda,
Yolg'iz Zaynab yuragi o'tda.
Bir guvohi suvlar shildirar,
Bir guvohi ko'kda oy yurar,
Bir guvohi yulduzlar qator

Turar qizning diydoriga zor. (H.Olimjon)

Epiphora (from Greek.- addition) is a figure opposite to an anaphora, the meaning of which is the repetition of the same elements at the end of each parallel row (verses, stanzas, sentences).

For example:

Omon uzoq o'ylarga ketdi,
Dashtu, sahro, qo'ylarga ketdi.
Eski qayg'u, ko'hna hikoya,
Xotiriga tashladi soya.
Omon uzoq – uzoq qoldi jim,
Bo'g'i'q – bo'g'i'q nafas oldi jim.
Oxir boqib, qizning yuziga,
Jon oluvchi qora ko'ziga,
O'tmishini ayladi bayon,
Kim ekanin ayladi ayon:..
Halimaxon, Naziraxonlar,
Nadimaxon, Karimaxonlar
Qushday engil uchar edilar.
Oq bulutday ko'char edilar.
Oqshomgacha bo'ldi tomosha,
Butun yurtga to'ldi tomosha. (H.Olimjon)

Qorong'u kechada ko'kka ko'z tikib,
Eng yorug'yulduzdan seni so'rayman.
Ul yulduz, uyalib, boshini bukub,
Aytadur: men uni tushda ko'raman.

Tushimda ko'ramen – shunchalar go'zal,
Bizdan – da go'zaldir, oydan-da go'zal! (Cho'lpon).

However, all researchers agree on the main assessment of the role of tropes: when using a word in a figurative sense, its meaning is enriched and the image becomes more vivid, which contributes to the overall speech development of speech itself and the culture of speech. The means of speech expressiveness also have social significance in the sense that they help educate people, free them from vices and, by ridiculing them, contribute to the fight against them.

Conclusion

It is known that the Uzbek language, as one of the developed languages, is distinguished by the diversity and richness of linguistic units. The proof of this is also the means of speech expressiveness (tropes and figures), which attract many researchers and methodologists by their originality and multiplicity. It is the means of speech expressiveness in fiction, according to A. Boboniyazov, that help to more fully reveal the beauty of the language of the work of art, and hence the language itself to which they belong [Boboniyazov A., 1995:81]. By now, the means of speech expressiveness have played an important role in the formation of the artistic style of speech as one of the varieties of the book (functional) style. They are also used in other styles of the language in modern Uzbek, including colloquial.

It follows from the above that without the means of speech expressiveness, it is impossible to imagine any language, including Uzbek, and therefore the process of studying it not only as a native, but also as a non-native and state. The study of the Uzbek language by Russian-speaking students pursues the goal of teaching spoken Uzbek not only in an official setting, but also in an informal one. Such situations inevitably require the use of language expressive means in speech along with neutral vocabulary.

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