



SPEECH TYPES, FORMS AND ITS COMMUNICATIVE QUALITIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Kodirova Mashrabxon Kozimjonovna
Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages
Second-Year Student of Master's Degree

Abstract

This article studies the problems of speech, forms of speech and its communicative qualities in Modern English and Uzbek. It investigates the development and formation of speech in compared languages.

Keywords: speech, types of speech, culture, forms of speech, communication, interpersonal communication.

Introduction

Communication is the process by which people interact with each other during their various activities. Each person's activity in society (work, study, play, creativity, etc.) includes forms of interaction. Therefore, each person's position in society, the success of his work and his reputation are directly related to his ability to communicate. Interpersonal communication, which seems easy at first glance, is actually a very complex process that is learned throughout a person's life. Commenting on the psychologically complex nature of communication, writes B.F. Parigin: "Communication is so multifaceted that it simultaneously includes:

- a) the process of individual influence;
- b) the process of exchanging information between individuals;
- c) the process of one person's relationship with another;
- d) the process of one person influencing others;
- e) opportunity to be kind to each other;
- f) the process of mutual understanding of individuals.

Communication is not only effective through verbal communication. Non-verbal communication includes intonation, gestures, facial expressions, images. In everyday life, such language is called verbal speech or body language [1]. We often use non-verbal language. In any case, when we see a person's face, there are speech and body language that occurs during personal contact, facial expressions and gestures that we automatically read. Even if we talk on the phone and cannot see the expression, the gestures of the interlocutor, his intonation, pace of speech, timbre and other non-verbal signs help to understand the mood, attitude to the conversation, emotions.





Non-verbal language is not the same for all cultures. Words, like gestures and facial expressions, can be alien. Many nations have the same non-verbal communication, but many are still different.

Gestures and facial expressions of people who speak English in different countries - Great Britain, USA, Australia, Canada, etc. - are as different as their accents. That's why we don't divide non-verbal English into two dialects, we just talk about some differences if necessary. When we interact with people from other cultures, we usually pay a lot of attention to our spoken language. But non-verbal language continues to be used even if we don't care about it. In many cases, the non-verbal language of representatives of other cultures is different from what we are familiar with [2].

As spoken languages differ according to the type of culture, so the non-verbal language of one nation differs from the non-verbal language of another. Some gesture may be universally recognized and have a clear interpretation in one nation, but in another nation it may not be defined at all or have a completely opposite meaning. Gesture "Good" or a circle formed by fingers. This test was popularized in America at the beginning of the 19th century, mainly by the press, which began to shorten words and shorten simple words to their initial letters. There are different opinions about what the initials mean "OK". Some believe that they mean "all right", but this is an antonym of the word "knockout", which in English is K.O is determined.

Another theory based on this abbreviation is the slogan in the election campaign on behalf of the birthplace of the American president who used these initials (OK). Which of their theories is correct, we will never know, but the circle itself represents the letter "O" in the word o'keu. The meaning of "OK" is well known in all English-speaking countries, in Europe and Asia, in some countries, the origin and meaning of this gesture is completely different.

For example, in France it means "zero" or "nothing", in Japan it means "money" and in some countries of the Mediterranean basin this gesture is used to indicate the homosexuality of the sexes. Thumb: Thumbs up means 3 in America, England, Australia and New Zealand. Usually it is used when "voting" on the road, trying to catch a passing car. The second meaning is "everything is in order", if the thumb is sharply thrown, it becomes an insulting sign, it means obscene cursing or sitting on it [3].

In some countries, for example in Greece, this gesture means "shut up", so you can imagine the situation of an American trying to catch a passing car on the Greek road with this gesture! For Italians, it means the number "1". When Italians count from one to five, this gesture indicates the number "1" and the index finger then indicates "2". When Americans and English count, the index finger means "1" and the middle finger





means "2"; in this case the thumb represents the number. "5". The thumbs-up gesture, along with other gestures, is used as a symbol of power and dominance, as well as to "thumb" you in situations where someone wants to. V-shaped finger.

This sign is very popular in the UK and Australia and has offensive commentary. During World War II, Winston Churchill popularized the "V" sign to indicate victory, but for this sign the hand is turned with the back to the trumpet. the gesture has an offensive meaning - "shut up". In most European countries, however, the V sign means "victory" anyway, so if an Englishman were to tell a European to shut it up, what would he think.

In many countries, this gesture also means the number "2". When talking about himself, the European puts his hand on his chest, and the Japanese - on his nose. It is impossible to imagine communication without communication between members of the public and their interaction (information and data). This is why the concept of "Speech communication" seems redundant. Communication includes conversation, exchange of ideas and information. But speech communication (in Russian: "rechevoye obsheniye", English: "discourse") is one of the most common. This is a common term in linguistic and non-linguistic terminology. The written or spoken form of language possibilities, the process of expression is related to the meaning of material reality. Therefore, communication without material form of linguistic means is considered non-verbal [3].

The term "Communication" is often used verbally, that is, verbal or verbal communication using verbal, non-communicative, non-communicative means (gestures, various signs). non-verbal communication with 'siri. Speech communication means the use of verbal and non-verbal means in a collaborative process. These speech activities are linguistic, moral, aesthetic, national, spiritual, cultural, social, events (cause, effect, purpose) and others. Full satisfaction of a person's need for communication also affects his work. People, their presence and ability to communicate in this environment often increase their work ability, especially when negotiating, side-by-side operations are more than their counterparts. It is true that if the person in the partnership likes him, then there is a feeling sympathy between them, then the person comes to work "as if on vacation".

Therefore, the American sociologist and psychologist John Moreno, in turn, studied the direct impact of this factor on productivity using questionnaires and sociometric methodology. It should be noted that informal means of communication are national and regional characteristics. For example, the communication process of Uzbek people is rich and the direct nature of their relationships is related to the use of such tools more. How children express their feelings and desires to them depends on the



mother's age characteristics. If you look at the culture of other nations, you can see that they are also part of the means of communication used for different purposes in different nations. If the Bulgarians tried to confirm one thing, they shook their heads and turned their heads. It is known that Uzbeks, Russians and some other nationalities are the opposite.

In non-verbal communication, the spatial position of the interlocutors is also important. For example, since women are more emotional, talk to each other when they tend to talk, and there is always space between men. Scientists have found that face-to-face training is preferable, as children also feel more responsible among students. The state of the emotional group is also positive due to the emotional exchange, and children's relationships with the subject and others are improved. Thus, it forms an internal psychological mechanism for communication, the interaction of people in society. In addition, taking into account the developing modern democratic relations, the need for collective decision-making instead of individual decision-making, one of the important factors of this work is productivity and efficiency [4].

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