

THE WORD ORDER IN THE ORAL COMMUNICATION ACT

¹Saparbaeva Gulandam Masharipovna, Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Science, Docent of Urgench State University

²Shamuratova Bonu, Student of Urgench State University

OG'ZAKI MULOQOT AKTIDAGI SO'Z TARTIBI

¹Saparbayeva Gulandam Masharipovna, Urganch davlat universiteti dotsenti, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori

²Shamuratova Bonu, Urganch davlat universiteti talabasi

ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В УСТНОМ АКТЕ ОБЩЕНИЯ

¹Сапарбаева Гуландам Машиариповна, доцент Ургенчского государственного университета, доктор философских наук по филологическим наукам

²Шамуратова Бону, студентка Ургенчского государственного университета

Annotation: The current research paper deals with the nature of word order in conversational language. It focuses readers' attention the language phenomenon as ellipsis, cleft and substitution and their impact on the types and degrees of the expression of the thought, feeling and ideas in conversation process. The main issue of the article is importance of word order in the expression of speaker's attitude towards the dictum in different types of speech acts.

Keywords: speaker, speech, communication, content, ellipsis, substitution.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot ishi og'zaki nutqdagi so'z tartibining tabiatiga bag'ishlangan. O'quvchilarning e'tibori ellipsis, yoriq va almashtirish kabi til hodisalariga, shuningdek, ularning fikr, his-tuyg'u va g'oyalarni suhbat jarayonida ifodalash turlari va darajasiga ta'siriga qaratilgan. Maqolaning asosiy muammosi – har xil turdagi nutq harakatlarida so'zlovchining gapga munosabatini ifodalashda so'z tartibining ahamiyati.

Kalit so'zlar: ma'ruzachi, nutq, aloqa, mazmun, ellipsis, almashtirish.

Аннотация: Данная исследовательская работа посвящена природе порядка слов в разговорной речи. Акцентируется внимание читателей на таких языковых явлениях, как многоточие, расщелина и замена, а также на их влиянии на виды и степень выражения мысли, чувства и идеи в процессе разговора. Основной проблемой статьи является значение порядка слов в выражении отношения говорящего к изречению в разных видах речевых актов.

Ключевые слова: оратор, речь, общение, содержание, многоточие, замена.

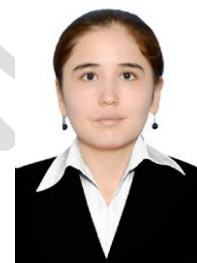


1

¹<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3178-5782>

¹e-mail:

gulandoms1976@gmail.com



2

INTRODUCTION. It is emphasized in almost all grammar books that certain parts of sentence are moved to the beginning or front of the sentence in the oral communication act, in order to emphasize, highlight, increase the effectiveness of the content at the discretion of the speaker. This language phenomenon is called fronting device in English. Accordingly, the types of possession, cut, filler, determiner, and case of this transfer are different.

We may encounter the following forms of speech in the act of oral communication which differ from the order in the text of the written communication. For example:

1. Otangni aytaman, hali ham gazeta o'qiyapti (Your father, I mean, is still reading the newspaper).

2. Nima emish, ketarmish, bekorlarni aytibdi. Men ruxsat bersam ketadi, bo'lmasa yo'q (What did he say, goes away, just nonsense. (He) will go if I let, otherwise (he) won't).

This research on the topic also analyzes the phenomena of ellipsis and exchange in the act of verbal communication.

In the act of verbal communication, the ellipsis is distinguished by its structure and shape. Here is an excerpt from the act of interaction between two workers:

-Sen belgilab bersang, men devorga ilib chiqaman (I'll hang (it) on the wall if you mark (it)).

The complement in this sentence required by the transitive verbs to mark and hang has been omitted by the speakers in this sentence in Uzbek because there is no need for it, because the object represented by this complement in the sentence is familiar to the interlocutors. Hence, the ellipsis is a pragmatic choice of the situation and the speaker in the oral communication, which is not mandatory but optional, a syntactic methodological unit that ensures that the text is concise and comprehensible.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. The word order or structure of the sentence is not explained in any grammatical manual. Only today, as a new field of linguistics, these styles and units are named as

follows. There is no explanation for the word order or the sentence structure as mentioned above in any grammatical sources in the Uzbek language. In modern linguistics these transpositions of the parts of the sentence to the front part is called as fronting, and the use of the units of circumlocution as ha emish, nima emish as the cleft (from English). The position of the parts of the sentence is transformed in the appendix (qurama) to fill in the blank or content of the act of communication and it is introduced as the communicative dynamism in context. The linguistic researches offer certain ideas on the thought or assumption meant by the speaker (the theme), the emphasizing explanation to a certain word (rheme), the sentence containing the whole content of the passage(topic sentence), the sentence with the actual idea (content sentence), the lexical units identifying the text type (text marker) and their classification(textual, interpersonal, ideational) in the Uzbek language¹.

There are three ways of filling the cleft in oral communication act in the Uzbek language:

- a. A cleft filled by the interlocutor;
- b. A cleft filled by the speaker himself after some default;
- c. Cleft-ellipsis (A cleft filled in the mind of the interlocutors without speech).

The choice of time and aspect of the predicate used in the act of oral communication is based on the content of the communication, as well as the thinking, experiences and intuition of the speaker in the communication. So the tense forms of the verb in the act of oral communication can be uttered (namoyon) and hidden (berkitilgan, yashirin) tense forms, for example:

-Siz qaysi mehmonxonada joylashdingiz?

-Sherdorda (hidden form 'Joylashdim').

(Which hotel did you stay in? - Sherdor (hidden form (I stay at)). The reciprocal question and answer between the interlocutors is expressed, while the sequence of ellipsis in the act of oral communication can be introduced by the time, proportion and performer sequence of the action mentioned in the context.

¹ M.A.K. Halliday. Introduction to Functional Grammar: 4th Edition revised by M.Christian, M. Matthiessen. Birmingham, U.K., 2014. – P. 276.

E.g.: 1) Doctor, tishimni plomba **qilib bo'ldingizmi?**

– Hozir bo'lamiz (**Time sequenced**).

(Doctor, did you fill my teeth? - Will do it right now.

2) Janob nima buyurasiz? - Hozir, sherigim kelsin (**performer sequenced**).

(Sir, what do you order? - Now, let's wait for my friend.

3) Buni siz qildingizmi?- Yo'q, o'zi shunday ekan. (ratio proportion sequenced) (Did YOU do that? – No, that's so.

4) Bolam, ovqatingni yemaysanmi? - (No answer).

(My child, won't you eat? - (Default-ellipsis).

5) Bugun bolaga qarab turadigan odam kerak? – Mening idorada ishlarim bor. (Qarab turolmayman-cleft-ellipsis)?

(We need someone to look after a child today? - I have a lot to do in the office. (I can't look after your child -cleft, ellipsis)?)

RESULTS. The situations in this act of oral communication can generally be assessed as ellipses and substitutions, but the main criterion for the answer given by the listener is to fit the content of the given question.

Both the ellipsis and substitution are the most common features in the act of the oral communication. In linguistics, the intentional omission of words by the speaker in a communicative situation is an ellipsis. In case of the ellipsis the interlocutors can understand the content of the omitted element from the content of the speech. This should not lead to the erroneous conclusion that any broad part of the sentence used in the act of oral communication can be omitted. As long as there is always a meaningful unit in the context that explains the omitted element in the communication mode for certain reasons. In traditional grammar the subject, object, attribute, adverbial modifier and predicate types of ellipsis is distinguished according to the omission of the parts of the sentence in the act of oral communication. In communicative linguistics we can distinguish the anaphoric or cataphoric reference to the omitted element in the context, for example:

-Bolalar kichik **qutilarni olib kelsin**, kattalar kattalarini.

(- Let, the children bring small boxes, the adults bring the big ones).

In this case, the ellipsis (olib kelsin ... qutilarni) is considered to apply to both parts of the sentence. Although the anaphoric ellipsis is represented by the same lexical units in all forms of reference, its expression in the act of oral communication as well as in discourse linguistics differs. For example:

-Qo'lingdan kelsa, besh yarimdan oldin shu yerda bo'l (Anaphoric).

“If you can, be here before five-thirty” (Anaphoric).

-Keldimi? -Keldi (Kataforik) (-Did come? – Did) (Cataphoric).

The grammatical analysis of these sentences reveals that the following units have been dropped in the oral communication act as there is no need for further explanation of the words in the sentence, if-connector, your-determiner, o'clock- adverbial particle. It should be noted that the type of verb or predicative cleft ellipsis can be a problem in the context of communication.

DISCUSSION. The connectives of the Uzbek oral communication act are mainly divided into three large groups and six subgroups respectively.

1. **Explanatory** (defining (Bunda, shu o'rinda), clarifying (yoki, aksincha).

2. **Extender** (complementary (va, qo'shimcha ravishda, shuningdek), modifier (boshqacha qilib aytganda, muqobil ravisda, aks holda, har ehtimolga qarshi).

3. **Amplifier** (temporary (keyin, ilgari ta'kidlanganidek, aytib o'tilganidek, yuqorida sanab o'tilganidek), cause-conditional (natijada, shunday qilib, oxir oqibat), (shunday bo'lgan taqdirda, basharti).

The next section of the third chapter is entitled as “The Means of Expressing the Subject's Attitude to the Dictum in the Act of Oral Communication”.

The contextual speech act components can be divided into types that represent probability, habit, obligation, and propensity. In turn, these types are divided into strong, moderate, and weak forms of expression. For example:

Types and degrees of Expression	Probability	Habit	Obligation	Attitude or Propensity
Strong	Albatta, shunisi aniqki	Har doimgidek	Talabga ko‘ra, aytilishicha, buyruqqa ko‘ra	Jiddiy ravishda, chin dildan, qat‘iy, dadil, bajonidil,
Medium	Balki, ehtimol	Odatda, shunday edi, yana bilmasam	Kutilmoqda, -arkan	Ma‘qul, afzalroq
Low	-ar, -ishi, mumkin, -mikan	Ba‘zan, yana o‘zi biladi	Ruxsat berilishicha, bunda aytilishicha, aytishlaricha	Ixtiyoriy, hafsala bilan, ko‘ngildan, samimiy

It is expedient to study the position of parts of sentence in the Uzbek sentence according to the semantic relations they express. At this point, it is appropriate to recognize that the study of modal relations in the act of oral communication is a separate research topic. The syntactic means representing interpersonal relations are manifested in the addition of a personal relationship to the idea expressed by the speaker and listener. For example, it is said, according to...; they say that; hereby; it is said to be necessary; according to the rumors; it is mentioned that; I told you(exclamation; It is my order; I ask you; It is my demand; My advice is; In my opinion; I totally (dis)agree/(Dis) agreeably; It is obvious/Obviously.

These constructions are used in the sentence to express personal attitude of the speaker towards the dictum and can be used in the form of feedback or questionnaire in the act of oral communication.

Graduonymy in the Uzbek language is a lexical-semantic and grammatical phenomenon that is explained by the increase or decrease of a feature at the lexical-grammatical level, which affects the content of the sentence in speech. For instance, the analysis of the graduonomic level of invitation act of oral communication can be as follows:

1. Ertaga tug‘ilgan kunim, albatta keling! **Kutaman-a!** (Tomorrow is my birthday, **please do come! I will wait!**)
2. Ertaga tug‘ilgan kunim, **iltimos keling!**(Tomorrow is my birthday, **please come!**)
3. Ertaga tug‘ilgan kunim, **ehtimol kelarsiz!** (Tomorrow is my birthday, **maybe you will come!**)

4. Ertaga tug‘ilgan kunim, **vaqtingiz bo‘lsa keling!** (Tomorrow is my birthday, **come if you have time!**)

5. Ertaga tug‘ilgan kunim, **kelsangiz ham, kelmasangiz ham sog‘ bo‘ling!** (Tomorrow is my birthday, **be healthy whether you come or not!**)

The occurrence of elliptical situations in the act of oral communication is explained by the fact that the speaker does not need certain linguistic units in the act of oral communication, the speaker intentionally keeps secret some part of the dictum in accordance with the principles of ritual or literary criterion norms.

Special attention is paid to the phenomena of the cleft, ellipsis and substitution in the act of oral communication, and the synthetic content of the parts of speech is enhanced by prosodic and visual elements; cognition increases as a result of phonetic and semantic integration of language units; sometimes words and word combinations go beyond lexical meaning and form contextual meanings, in its turn it causes the rise of various stylistic devices in oral communication

The subject’s attitude to the dictum in the act of oral communication can be expressed by prosodic, visual and lexical-grammatical means including the inverted word order, ellipsis and substitution, by means of connectives of the sentences and acts of oral communication, by modal means, by predicative relations, by default and by meaning relations in speech acts.

CONCLUSION. The study provides valuable insights into the unique characteristics of