

CONVERSATIONAL STYLE IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Utemuratova Zaruxan Ajimuratovna, Associate Professor
Tashkent University Of Architecture And Civil Engineering
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

Annotation: Conversational style refers to the peculiarities of spoken language of native speakers of a literary language. Conversational style is characteristic of the oral form of a literary language, however, it can occur in the written form of a language in some genres, for example, in private letters, announcements, explanatory notes and others.

Key words: Conversational style, native speakers, literature, Russian language, private letters, announcements, explanatory notes.

Conversational style manifests itself mainly in the sphere of domestic relations, but some of its features can also be observed in informal professional communication. This style is peculiarly reflected in different types of everyday and professional speech, for example, in family speech, in friendly conversation, in small talk, in the conversation of professional colleagues, etc. Even in family everyday speech, its varieties are distinguished based on the division of the family by age, gender, in relation to the family (direct and indirect relatives, household members), as well as on the basis of educational, religious characteristics of the family (peasant family; enlightened intelligent family; religious — non-religious family).

Conversational style in its various manifestations is characterized by some common stylistic features: informality, ease of communication; unpreparedness of speech; automatism of speech; predominance of the oral form; the predominance of dialogical speech when speakers take a direct part in a conversation (although a monologue is also possible); accompaniment of speech with gestures, facial expressions; the concretized nature of speech; emotional and evaluative informativeness, affectivity of speech; ellipticity of speech (omissions of words are explained by the influence of the situation); discontinuity, often logical inconsistency of speech; expression of personal attitude to what is being said (usually); availability of speech standards; idiomatic speech (phraseological units).

The concept of colloquial style is narrower than colloquial speech, since non-literary elements (colloquialisms, dialects, jargonisms, etc.) can also be used in colloquial speech. The stylistic features of the spoken style are expressed in linguistic means. The stylistic features of the spoken style are manifested at all levels of the language (phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic).

At the phonetic level, the stylistic features of conversational style are manifested in a variety of intonation, rhythm, tempo of speech, and ellipticity of speech. Colloquial speech is characterized by an acceleration of tempo, expressiveness (expressiveness), emotionality (expression of feelings) of speech, incomplete pronunciation of sounds and syllables, increased reduction (weakening) of vowel sounds, assimilation of consonant sounds (assimilation of adjacent consonants) For example: "Hello, Van Vanych" [Instead of hello, Ivan Ivanovich].

At the lexical level, the originality of the conversational style is manifested in the following. Vocabulary (words) with a specific meaning, often of everyday content, are widely



used in speech, there are no book words with an abstract meaning, terms, new borrowed words that have not yet been mastered by native speakers. In colloquial style, words expressing appreciation are frequent. For the language in general, the predominance of negative evaluation is especially characteristic for spoken language. The colloquial style is characterized by the use of phraseological units (stable combinations) that make speech expressive, for example: the sea is knee-deep, stick to the throat with a knife, heavy on the rise, ears wither, in broad daylight, ask a bath, fool around, lip is not a fool, a thing in itself, wash your hands, get trapped, break I'll put my hand on my heart, I can't imagine, a grated roll, pouring from empty to empty, Sisyphean labor, Achilles' heel, from Kolomna verst, etc. Author's neoplasms are often found in colloquial speech (literary), the meaning of which is determined by the conditions of communication, the speech situation. In the colloquial style, the ambiguity of words (polysemy) is developed, while there is a reinterpretation of words known in the language, the so-called individual-occasional change in the meaning of words.

The word-formation features of colloquial speech are primarily related to the expression of evaluation. The colloquial style is characterized by the use of nouns and adjectives with evaluation suffixes (endearment, neglect, diminution, magnification), for example, -ущ- (-ющ) (большущий, здоровущий), -еньк- (-оньк-) (беленький, здоровенький), -ешенек-, -ешеньк-, -ехоньк- (-охоньк-) (седехонек, седешенек, здоровехонький), -ик-, -чик (супчик, лимончик), -ек-, -ок (чаек, лучок), -ец (супец), -к- (молочко), -це (дереvence) etc. In addition, a large number of suffixes, forming a word, also express an assessment of an attitude and are purely colloquial in nature. Here are some examples: -ага (-яга) (работяга, трудяга), -уха, -ушка (простушка, воструха), -ыга (торопыга), -ун (несун, летун) etc. Colloquial coloration has, for example, the prefix раз- (рас-), indicating a high degree of what is called in the producing word: раскрасавица, развеселый, разлюбезный. In colloquial literary speech, complex words are frequent, formed by repeating one word, words of the same root or words close in meaning: еду-еду, иду-иду, шел-шел, тихо-тихо, тихо-мирно, тихо-претих.

In the field of morphology, the specificity of the conversational style can also be noted. A striking feature of numerals in colloquial speech is the loss of declension of simple and especially complex (such as five hundred, fifty) and compound numerals (such as one hundred forty-five, five hundred eighty-two). Pronouns in colloquial speech weaken their meaning and they are used to express expression (to create expressiveness of speech), for example: This one, yours, is high.

Thus, participles and adverbs are not peculiar to colloquial speech and are usually replaced by personal verbs (instead of: when he saw, he said, he saw and said; instead of: a boy who read a book — a boy who read a book). Unlike other functional styles, interjections expressing a variety of emotions are frequent in colloquial: Увы! Ах! О! etc. Particles are widespread in colloquial speech, for example, such as: well, that's it, after all. The syntactic features of the conversational style are the most specific and vivid Prof. Peshkovsky wrote: "Stylistic possibilities in syntax are much more diverse and significant than in morphology.

According to the conditions of the place, only a list of the most important categories of syntactic synonyms can be given here, leaving the reader to think about the internal differences himself when necessary. Our task is to put forward the fundamental importance of this work "[Principles and techniques of stylistic analysis and evaluation of fiction] It is in syntax that the ellipticity, emotionality, and expressiveness of colloquial style are most clearly manifested. Characterizing colloquial speech, A.M. Peshkovsky wrote: "... We always do not



finish our thoughts, omitting from speech everything that is given by the situation or previous experience of the speakers. So, at the table we ask: "Are you coffee or tea?"; meeting an acquaintance, we ask: "Where are you going?"; when we hear the annoying music, we say: "Again!", offering water, we say: "Boiled, don't worry!" etc.

Thus, the colloquial style is characterized by the widespread use of incomplete sentences, in which the main members of the sentence are most often omitted, motivational and interrogative, narrative and exclamation sentences, for example: Ты откуда?; Воды сюда!; Был там?; Ах, хорошо!; Ах, как хорошо! At the same time, intonation is of great importance in oral speech. The sentence «Ну и помог ты!», pronounced with different intonation, can have a direct, positive meaning, or it can express an ironic assessment, like the sentence «Ах, хорошо!».

A.P. Chekhov wrote: "For an intelligent person, speaking badly should be considered as indecent as not being able to read and write." K. Paustovsky believed that "... in relation to each person's language, one can accurately judge not only his cultural level, but also his civic value. True love for your country is unthinkable without love for your language." Above, the need for good speech skills for business people, politicians, and writers was emphasized. However, it should also be said about the role of speech skills in everyday life. We find interesting material in the article by V. Iannushkina. [Russian Speech- 1990- No. 1- c83-87] Here are some thoughts from this article. Traditionally, there are general rules for conducting and constructing speech. They are created by people's practice and passed down from generation to generation. Interestingly, they can be found in folklore materials, in particular, in proverbs and sayings. Although these rules are simple at first glance, the behavior of an adult depends largely on how he uses them. Violation of the conditions of speech can lead to various troubles, no wonder there are warnings: "My language is my enemy", "All the troubles of a person from his language", as well as parting words: "A good word is half of happiness." Any dialogue is possible on the condition of being polite to each other. Folklore rules remind us: "Pleasant words will not dry out the tongue", "One good word is better than a thousand words of abuse" Impoliteness can be different — from outright rudeness to an outwardly benevolent tone that hides complete disregard for a colleague (let's recall the meeting of Maxim Maksimych and Pechorin, their dialogue). The basis of speech relations should be benevolence and the ability to listen: "Speech is red with listening" It is very important to hear each other in communication: "One tongue, two ears. Say it once, listen twice" Attention to the interlocutor, to the audience, is also necessary in order to start talking. Paradoxically speaking, speech begins with listening, understanding the situation, and correctly assessing the situation. The speaker must always remember that he is "caught" by the listener on mistakes. And this is evidenced by the folk wisdom: "He answers when not asked."

There are usually a lot of introductory words in colloquial speech expressing a statement, doubt, assumption: maybe, it seems, certainly, really and under. Thus, the spoken style has vivid linguistic signs that distinguish it from other functional styles of the literary language.

The rules of conversation are given in old Russian manuals and new works on speech etiquette. Here are some old, but still not outdated norms:

- one should reason, observing the quality of speech;
- speak by the way;
- bring kindness into the conversation;
- talk about personal things only at the request of the interlocutor;



— do not brag about meeting people of high position;
— do not take someone aside during a general conversation- do not ask about the origin;
— do not eavesdrop;
— do not use vulgar expressions;
— do not ask intimate questions;
— do not gossip. The worst things in conversation are lies, slander, gossip. Of course, not all the rules of conversation are given here. Let's just emphasize that the rules require compliance with many, very specific qualities of spoken literary speech that ensure its success. It is in colloquial literary speech that the colloquial style with its vivid linguistic features is reflected.

References:

1. Ajimuratovna U. Z. The importance of modern methodologies in teaching Russian language to students //ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603. – 2022. – Т. 11. – №. 05. – С. 77-79.
2. Zakirova K. A. TERMINOLOGY AS A RESEARCH OBJECT OF LINGUISTICS AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 4. – С. 149-151.
3. Utemuratova Z. A. The use of motivational features of gaming technology in the study of the Russian language in non-linguistic universities //ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – Т. 11. – №. 91. – С. 39-42.
4. Abdurakhmanovna Z. K. TEACHING ENGLISH TERMINOLOGY RELATED TO CONSTRUCTION AND WAYS OF THEIR INTERPRETATION //ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН: ИННОВАЦИЯ, ФАН ВА ТАЪЛИМ 7-ҚИСМ. – С. 20.
5. Abdurakhmanovna Z. K. SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN PLANNING TERMINOLOGICAL UNITS IN LSP //Academia Science Repository. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 04. – С. 221-224.
6. Bakhvedinovich A. M. Methods of teaching foreign languages in uzbekistan. – 2022.
7. Farxodjonova N. F. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF THE JADIDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 10-2 (101). – С. 33-35.
8. Utemuratova Z. A. Использование мотивационных возможностей игровых технологий при изучении русского языка в неязыковых вузах //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 11. – С. 39-42.
9. Abdurakhmanovna Z. K. LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF URBAN PLANNING TERMINOLOGICAL UNITS IN LSP //Conferencea. – 2023. – С. 114-118.
10. Farxodjonova N. F., Pulatov A. Modern methods of increasing student interest in social sciences //Экономика и социум. – 2019. – №. 4 (59). – С. 38-40.
11. Ajimuratovna U. Z. THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN METHODOLOGIES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS: THE IMPORTANCE OF



MODERN METHODOLOGIES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO
STUDENTS //International Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal. – 2022. – T. 1.