



FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF INFORMAL CONVERSATION IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 26 th March 2024 Accepted: 11 th April 2024	This article discusses the functional-semantic features of informal conversation in Uzbek and English languages. The types of collocations are also explored by analyzing their use in languages of different systems and ways of translating them into English and Uzbek are examined. As a result, a definition of informal vocabulary is given based on the material being studied.

Keywords: Uzbek and English languages, informal, vocabulary, conversation, classification

Researchers' interest in various types of profanity, especially such specific ones as slang, has always existed. And this is understandable, since slang attracts with its metaphorical nature, expressiveness and "unconventional" nature of the nomination: "Informal vocabulary is used for stylistic purposes: to create the effect of novelty, unusualness, difference from recognized examples, to convey a certain mood of the speaker, to give concreteness to the statement, liveliness, visibility, accuracy, brevity, imagery, and also to avoid clichés" [2]. At the same time, informal vocabulary is "an integral part of any developed natural language, which arises as an inevitable consequence of the codification of the national language. Informal vocabulary, as the most dynamic layer of the lexical-semantic system of a language, is updated very quickly, so it represents basic concepts in a concentrated form, a kind of linguistic testing ground on which many new elements of the language are tested and then partially assimilated by the standard, literary language" [1].

Informal vocabulary is one of the most specific types of profanity. The concept of slang very often includes the most diverse lexical and stylistic phenomena. Nevertheless, this concept continues to be used, which is explained by the convenience of the term "Informal", which allows us to combine within one category lexemes that meet a certain set of characteristics: pejorative meaning, bright emotional expressiveness, limited use compared to the literary language, but more open character compared to jargon and argot, constant updating of vocabulary [2].

The word formation model in English informal vocabulary is represented by addition (the most productive model) than in the Uzbek language, affixation and formation of words with the help of postpositive (less productive models), truncation of the stem and conversion (unproductive models). In Uzbek informal vocabulary, the word-formation model is represented by suffixation (the most productive model), truncation (less productive model), addition, non-

affixation, prefix-suffix formation and contraction (unproductive models).

"The most common and necessary categories in the grammar of each language are parts of speech. The grammatical description of any language begins with clarification of the question of parts of speech" [1]. Therefore, the issue of classification of parts of speech has always been and continues to be in the center of attention of linguists. All words of a particular language are usually classified on the basis of certain norms, conditions and criteria. So, on the basis of general categorical meaning, taking into account independent use in the Russian and Uzbek languages, words are divided into significant and auxiliary parts of speech [4]. There are other special groups of words that cannot be correlated with either the first group or the second, as a result of which they are considered separately. Features of English-Uzbek words in colloquial speech can be as follows:

1. Borrowing English words: In colloquial speech of the Uzbek language, borrowings from the English language are often used. This is due to the influence of English culture, technology and media, as well as international contacts and globalization.
2. Phonetic adaptation: English-Uzbek words can be adapted to the Uzbek phonetic system. Some sounds or combinations of sounds may be changed to better suit Uzbek pronunciation.
3. Derivational changes: English-Uzbek words may undergo changes during word formation to suit Uzbek grammar and sentence structure. For example, adding suffixes or prefixes, changing endings, etc.
4. Semantic changes: In some cases, the meanings of English words may change or be supplemented in Uzbek colloquial speech. This may be due to the cultural and linguistic characteristics of the Uzbek language.
5. Use of mixed expressions: In colloquial speech there may be mixed expressions that include both English and Uzbek words. This happens in cases where individual



words or phrases are more convenient to express in English, while maintaining a common basis in Uzbek. It is important to note that English-Uzbek words in colloquial speech can be informal in nature and are

often used in informal situations, such as conversations among friends, youth groups and in informal settings. Some examples of English-Uzbek words in colloquial speech:

«*connect*», «*like*», «*okay*»,
«*time*», «*break*», «*shopping*»,
«*happy*», «*top*», «*bro*», «*drive*»,
«*trend*»

These are just some examples of English-Uzbek words that are common in colloquial speech. They reflect the influence of English on the Uzbek language and show how foreign words are included in everyday communication.

The most characteristic syntactic feature of informal oral vocabulary (colloquial) is the presence of elliptical phrases. The omission of individual parts of a sentence is the norm of dialogical speech, since the situation of communication itself does not require mention of what was omitted. Complete sentences in oral speech can sometimes be seen as a kind of violation of the norm. They can be used for special purposes, for example, to express irritation in dialogical speech, an emphatically official tone, a polite but persistent order, a hidden threat, etc. Elliptical constructions (laconic and concise statements) present certain difficulties in translation. These are constructions such as *if any*, *if anything*, *if at all*, *if ever*, *if only*, *if then*, which can be used in the meaning of concession, or have an expressively intensifying meaning [5].

In the course of our study of informal lexical units of speech in English, we witnessed that they are mainly used as determiners or participles, and in the Uzbek language they appear as qualifying determiners in sentences. If we analyze the phrases made up of ordinary quality components, for example, *"big mouth"*

- when used in the meaning of talking, flourishing and boasting, in Uzbek *"katta og'izog'zi katta"* – "big" is used to refer to people who have false arrogance and love to brag.

The phrase *"an old chestnut"* was first used in a conversation between two characters in William Diamond's *Broken Sword*, popular in England and America in the XIX century, and is now old, repeated, and boring is used for jokes and stories. In the Uzbek language, as its alternative, the phrase *"siyqa gap, siyqasi chiqqan hazil"* is an Uzbek phrase that is often used, hits the heart, hits the stomach. We can see its use in the oral and written speech of the people in the following example. "The command of the king is obligatory," said the Allama, having to use an old saying. *"Thick skin"* - *"The skin is thick"* is not so blind, the face is hard. I don't worry about what he says - I have a very thick skin. I don't care what he says - my skin is too thick. *"Thin skin"* - *"Terisi yupqa"* can't handle a lot of words. If you have thin skin, you'll never survive in politics. If you are so thin-skinned, you cannot survive in the world of politics. *"A blind alley"* - a difficult situation in which it is difficult to find a way, a way out of the phrase *"Boshi berk ko'cha"* [3]; It means unclear, foggy, no end in sight, useless work. Sooner or later they will have to realize that this is a blind alley and that they need to rethink their own strategies. Sooner or



later they will have to realize that they are at a dead end and rethink their strategy.

Analyzing the lexical semantic features in English and Uzbek, all the alternatives in Uzbek have lexical and functional features. In the unit "Blood is thicker than water", the word thicker is used in a comparative degree and is literally translated as "*qon suvdan quyuqroq*". As the Uzbek equivalent of this unit, which shows that people belonging to English nationality have the superiority of family ties over other relationships, the units "*et bilan tirnoq*" and "flesh and nails cannot be separated" are often found in our speech. Morphologically, it is composed of different word groups, but semantically it expresses the same meaning. We can understand from the example of this unity that the bonds of blood, loyalty, and love between children of the same parents are valued in the Uzbek nation, but they have their own special place in English cultural studies.

When comparatively classifying the FEATURES OF INFORMAL CONVERSATION IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH, the following distinctive features can also be traced:

a) In the Uzbek language there is no category of gender inherent in the English language, and in English there is no category of belonging inherent in the Uzbek language.

b) There are no prepositions in the Uzbek language, and there are no postpositions in English. Uzbek postpositions, as a rule, are associated with the main

word by way of adjacency, occupying a postposition. And in English "on demand" prepositions of the word take the required case form. For example, words with the prepositions from, from have the form of the genitive case; with the preposition to – the form of the dative case, etc.

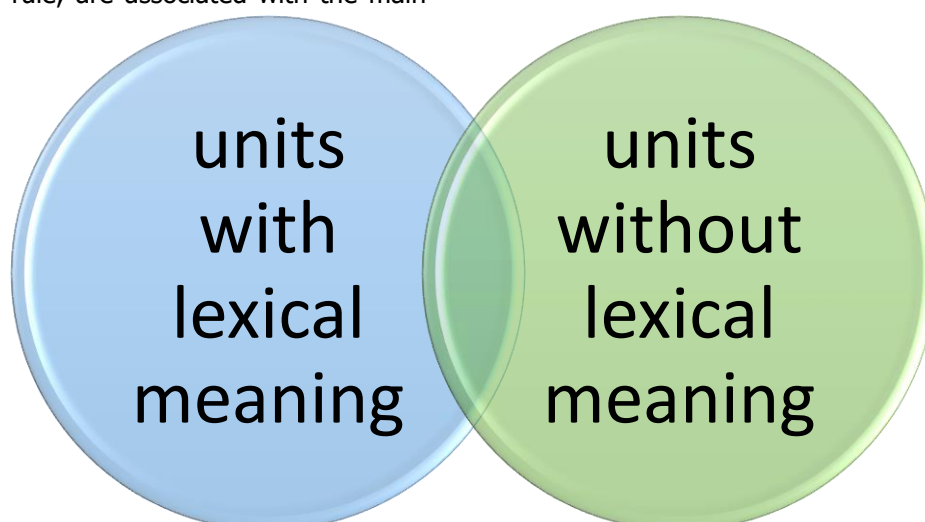
c) In the Uzbek language there is no category of aspect, and in English there are no forms of positive or negative evaluation of verbs.

d) There is no infinitive in the Uzbek language, and there is no language unit in English that has all the lexico-grammatical and functional properties of the action name.

e) The current grammar of the Uzbek language classifies imitative words (*taqlids*) as independent parts of speech, but in the Russian language there are no such views, since Russian onomatopoeias differ sharply from similar units of the Uzbek language.

f) Special groups of words (including sentence words) of the Uzbek language are assessed as intermediate parts of speech, due to their semantic, morphological and syntactic characteristics, and are differentiated into different groups.

So, all three of the above principles take place in the analysis of the features of informal conversation in Uzbek and English. Consequently, using the semantic principle, parts of speech in both languages are differentiated into:



Problems related to the classification of informal conversation of the Uzbek language have not yet been fully resolved, and their study in synchronic, diachronic and comparative aspects awaits its researchers.

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