

## SPEECH STYLE IN ENGLISH AND ITS FEATURES

**A. Turdimuratova,**

*a 1<sup>st</sup> -year Master student, NukSPI  
English Language and Literature Department,  
Uzbekistan, Nukus*

In speech activity, there is always a need to correlate the language form with reality and express your personal attitude to it. The same tasks are assigned to the lexical and phraseological units of the English and Karakalpak languages

Any language is presented in two forms: oral and written. Naturally, the oral form of the language differs from the written form of the language. At the same time, they often pay attention to words and expressions characteristic of the conversational style. We often see abbreviations of some words in colloquial speech: in English: It's no use; don't be silly; you'd better mind your business; I do wish, mum, I'd brought my camera: so what's wrong? Sorry the bridge is out of order, etc.

In the Karakalpak language - *apke* (alip kelw-to bring), *mittay* (a little), *apar* (alip bariw-to bring). In oral speech, exclamation marks, especially characteristic of colloquial style, are used very often.

For example, How about the bags! Why do you come here! You'll buy it for a song! I lost my head-I've got it very badly! Step aside, boy! No wonder! See? OK. Bob, keep to the point. I couldn't be worse-It might be worse!

In Karakalpak language: *Baybuw, Zarip-ay! qatirdin! Aylanayin! Meyli!*  
The most important feature characteristic of the conversational style is the observance of the norms of the literary language in this style and the dialogical nature of speech. The characteristic features of this style are as follows:

- 1) stylistically significant words are used: *awma, bashara* (bet juzi);
- 2) ) in the process of speech, there is a loss, amplification of sounds such as: *baspa* (*baspaxana*) *mazza* (*mazali*),
- 3) They often use defined words such as: *Amangul apa, taksist Azamat*;
- 4) There are many expressions, proverbs, sayings such as: *janim shıqtı, bası ashıq* stretching of vowels, consonants in the composition of words as: *u-p-ulken, a-na-w*;
- 5) the order of the parts of the sentence is free, incomplete sentences, unstressed sentences are used.

Prose and dramatic works intended for the stage will be in an artistic style. Artistic works not only inform a person, but also have an aesthetic impact through

images. The artistic style is considered mixed, since in this style the writer can use all the means available in the language. To describe even the spirit of the epoch being described or the state of the hero of the work at the moment of speech, he can use outdated words, vulgarisms characteristic of everyone.

All speech styles are interrelated, and in one style there are indicators of other speech styles. Currently, each style has its own phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic means. In colloquial speech, as well as in artistic style, phonetic means are more often used. Phonetic means some speech sounds, stress, tone and their speech sensitivity.

The elongated pronunciation of vowels in a word expresses such connotative meanings as surprise, reproach, amplification, excitement, applause, caresses, licks. For example, Karima apa, sizge xat! Úlken konvertda xat!!!

The oscillation of consonants serves to express strong excitement, fear or speech deficiency. For example, bola g'oyín, tońıp kettim-g'oy!

The style used at home, on the street, when people interact is called conversational style. In a conversational style, the question of the classification of linguistic and phrasal methods is discussed without interruption. Many linguists traditionally distinguish many varieties of conversational style. There are two types of conversational style;

1. Literary conversational style. This is a look that follows the linguistic norms of style

2. Simple conversational style. The norms of speech are not observed at the same time.

Teachers, lecturers, journalists, researchers, writers and poets, senior staff, artists speak in a literary and colloquial style. This style is used in the educational process, stage art, cinematography, TV movies, infographics, TV sketches, radio performances. There will be no jargon and slang words in the literary-colloquial style. In the vernacular colloquial style, it is interpreted freely with ease. In this case, such words are used that may not be present in the literary language. But such words can be used in artistic speech to give the speech of individual characters originality. Ordinary colloquial speech also reflects dialect speech. Conversational style of speech most often has a dialogical form. Speech composed of pieces of two or more persons is called dialogical speech. The speaker can speak the same dialect as he represents.

In colloquial speech, there are often words of various stylistic coloring, grammatical means, sounds that can fall out, be acquired: Kelip qalín! Baybuw, Hámme jumıstı dóndiripsiz-ǵo! Ház ettik!( Mazza qıldıq!) Ketǵoyıń!

In colloquial style, the order of words in a sentence is much freer, a lot of puns and sarcasm are used. Simpler sentences, incomplete sentences, are used. As can be seen, if we summarize the views on functional styles in the language, then there are points of view that initially styles were divided into oral and written forms, and those, in turn, into scientific, official, popular, artistic, religious and colloquial. So far, five of them – scientific, official, popular, artistic, conversational styles and their normative features, features of the quality of language material and speech process - have been studied in linguistics in the monographic direction.

Speech style is a kind of following of linguistic units within the framework of everyday formal-informal, free communication of people. It can in some sense be contrasted with other styles in the language. The peculiarity of this style is manifested in the harmonization of linguistic and non-linguistic factors in the process of speech. Meanwhile, this circumstance makes it difficult to define normative situations in a conversational style. Because the personality of the language user, moreover, the speech situation does not allow to set a single form.

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