

**LEXICAL-GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES INHERENT IN THE STYLE OF ORAL
SPEECH**

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Abstract: Oral discourse is an imperative type of human correspondence that varies essentially from composed language in its lexical and syntactic construction. At the point when individuals chat verbally, they utilize semantic elements that make talk quick, liquid and intelligent. Notwithstanding, these equivalent elements frequently separate from the shows of formal composed language. This article will analyze a portion of the key lexical-syntactic characteristics inborn in oral discourse and how they recognize this style of correspondence from its composed partner.

Keywords: Informative way of behaving, punctuation structures, intercultural correspondence, linguacultural, public language picture.

Introduction: Individuals express their inward encounters, dreams, and assumptions during the time spent imparting and talking. In the early on piece of the article, an endeavor is made to uncover that the advancement of society for individuals, and the development of relations between individuals with one another overall is difficult to envision without shared correspondence and participation. Correspondence and discourse - a significant type of association, showing the internal and external universe of man.

During the time spent correspondence, an individual communicates his perspectives, portrayals, and sentiments about the outer world, the lifestyle of society, and his social, monetary, and otherworldly life. This is reflected in the way of life of discourse and has its structures and highlights. In the event that we center around the hypothetical parts of the article, as a matter of some importance, with the adjustment of social relations and everyday environments of citizenry, their creative mind, thoughts, perspectives, habits and moral standards about the material world will likewise change. Such a change happens in view of normal interests and generosity of individuals.

With the approach of human culture, the requirement for correspondence between individuals was felt. The connection of the individuals from the general public with one another has turned into the reason for the complete improvement of this general public. The significance of information on discourse structures in the investigation of the study of "rhetoric and the way of life of discourse" is exceptional. Language specialists recognize types of discourse as oral discourse and composed discourse. A few researchers quality informal discourse to them. Since, subject matter authorities agree, the most well-known type of discourse is communicated in language. The oral type of discourse is far reaching. It appears simple to many. As a matter of fact, oral discourse is vital to draw in the consideration of the crowd.

The fundamental element of oral discourse is that contemplations, words, articulations frequently seem when the speaker talks from the podium, contingent upon the circumstance. The speaker ought to constantly be prepared to give a talk on an intriguing, interesting point. Thus, we will focus on the viable parts of the article and remark on specific types of discourse: Oral discourse

structure: The principal type of oral discourse is a talk. The speaker readies his discourse recorded as a hard copy however talks just orally. The speaker should know where, to whom, how much and how to talk. Voice assumes a vital part in discourse. At the point when Demosthenes was inquired, "What is most significant in being host?" he answered, "The first is execution, the second is execution, the third is execution". The exhibition in a talk, or at least, the conveyance of contemplations, thoughts to the audience, is finished with the assistance of a wonderful voice.

The second type of oral discourse is discussion. "Every discourse is made out of satisfied and words, and in every discourse, without content, the words lose their ground, and the substance without words loses its clearness". Thus, discussion implies the trading of thoughts between two individuals or a few group. Each astute individual ought to be prepared for any discussion. The discussion has its guidelines. At the point when an old individual talks, youngsters shouldn't hinder him until he is done talking. While talking it is important to be extremely cautious with each word, discourse, and thought, to regard the conversationalist, and notice the standards of decorum in any event, while responding. Beyond what many would consider possible, conversationalists ought to attempt to establish a decent connection with one another. Discussions are of two kinds.

Extraordinarily pre-arranged meets or off-site interviews. Inquiries for TV, radio, papers, and magazines are ready and given to the questioner ahead of time. The second kind of discussion is the discussion that happens sitting close to the train, or transport, at weddings, maracas, and gatherings. Despite where, when, and between what orientation discussions happen, questioners should figure out how to regard one another and talk up close and personal. The idiosyncrasy of oral discourse is that discourse is as live conversational discourse, so sentences ought to be extremely short and straightforward. One more type of correspondence is conversation. The expression "conversation" alludes to a roundtable conversation of 30-40 mature experts engaged with the field, with the cooperation of 30-40 individuals, which are normally coordinated in the family, in the area and out in the open spots.

Tragically, by and large, speakers and conversationalists talk without talking, race to respond, attempt to offer another viewpoint, interrupt everything or talk long. Oral talks are generally utilized in schools, secondary schools, universities, foundations and colleges. The speaker needs to plan cautiously for each talk, tell the crowd, whether he is an understudy or an understudy, a groundbreaking thought, another expression, a new thing. The speaker ought to focus on the age of the crowd.

The types of discourse incorporate such structures as book discourse, artistic discourse, tank discourse, inviting discourse, promoting discourse, discourse, data discourse. One more type of discourse is composed discourse. In composed discourse, the idea should be clear and amazing. The subject or data to be given in a composed discourse is elegantly composed and reasonable. A weakness of composed discourse contrasted with oral is that a few blunders in oral discourse are not seen, and in that frame of mind there are botches "here I", whether or not they are spelling, elaborate or in some other structure. In composed discourse, the speaker should initially know the Uzbek artistic language, spelling word reference, sentence structure of the Uzbek language, spelling rules, syllabic interpretation, accentuation.

Today, the vast majority of our childhood are not at the necessary degree of proficiency. Presumably, subsequently the expression: "You are happy with what you say, you are not happy

with your message". As per master researchers, there are likewise kinds of composed discourse, for example, address, rundown, conceptual, free work, survey, proposal letter, depiction, explanation, resume. Another types of discourse is conversational discourse, which is a type of oral discourse. Listening assumes a critical part in conversational discourse. Live spoken discourse likewise has its own lexical, linguistic and different highlights. As per a few specialists, live conversational still up in the air as though it goes against the composed type of logical, official, editorial and creative techniques rigorously sticking to the scholarly language.

Live spoken discourse is characterized as a different type of discourse, and composed discourse styles (logical, official, editorial, creative) following the scholarly language are characterized as independent discourse structures. Live spoken discourse is portrayed by haphazardness (offhand). Additionally, this sort of discourse is ordinarily as dialogic discourse. Many elements of live discourse are communicated in these entries. Each type of abstract discourse has its own lexical, syntactic, and so forth includes, as well as such structures as logical style, formal style, imaginative style. Types of abstract discourse. "Language is the "key" of the heart". "A good word is the expert of the heart." Since language is diverse and complex, it is likewise concentrated on by the study of semantics. It has such offices as phonetics, lexicology, language structure, morphology, and grammar. Individuals use apparatuses other than language to impart and think. Be that as it may, the primary spot in the development of discourse is scholarly discourse.

The coercion of language to specific standards and rules is called abstract language. Abstract language has composed and oral structures. The composed type of abstract language depends on non-literal means and is dependent upon the guidelines of right composition and is called orthography (spelling). The oral type of artistic language depends on such means as discourse sounds, inflection, emphasize. Orthography concentrates on the standards of elocution. The logical and deliberate perspective on the abstract language is critical in the arrangement of advanced education. Logical discourse is the discourse of logical works, or at least, it is as logical articles, logical pamphlets, reading material, monographs, showing helps, expositions, logical talks. It is noticed that there are two kinds of true discourse:

1. Oral articulations by the authority speakers.
2. Official working discourse (composed).

Composed application for work, composed notice of leave, receipt or request - this is commonplace for an authority composed discourse. In the event that the speaker communicates in a conventional language before the pioneers, he talks in a formal, pre-composed text - in a proper style. The discourse of the authority addresses in the oral style varies from the discourse of creative, logical, exuberant spoken, editorial, and contrasts from the discourse of true working papers. Fiction is a method for instructing youngsters and creating human discourse.

Conclusion

In rundown, oral discourse contains a few inborn lexical-linguistic idiosyncrasies that recognize it from formal composed language as a mechanism of correspondence. Highlights like redundancy, fillers, more limited sentences and casual jargon work with quick, intelligent talk between speakers. Notwithstanding, they would be awkward in serious composed works where concision, intricacy and a raised style outweigh everything else. Understanding these distinctions is significant for valuing the capabilities and shows of unmistakable language assortments.

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