

**INDIVIDUAL PECULIARITIES OF VERBAL COMMUNICATION AMONG MODERN  
SCHOLARS**

**Khamraeva Mavlyuda Juraevna**

teacher of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, Russian and English Languages of  
the Bukhara State Medical Institute  
E-mail: mavlyuda6404@mail.ru

**Abstract:** The proposed scientific work examines terms that characterize individual features of spoken language, describes their similarities and differences, and determines their place in the research picture of the Russian and international world. The article is devoted to the issue of transferring language variants in literature and research in this area.

**Key words:** speech peculiarities, speech portrait, individual style, speech portrait, linguistic personality, term, idiolect, linguaculture.

**Introduction**

The problem of conveying the speech characteristics of characters arose with the advent of fiction. Just as ancient Greek authors tried to reflect the dialects of different regions of their country in their works, so in our time much attention is paid to the manner of speech of characters. However, later, when the need arose to localize such texts, translators were faced with the fact that the characteristics of the same characters are reflected differently in different languages, which makes it difficult to create comparable translations. For example, in the play *Lysistrata* by the ancient Greek playwright Aristophanes, the heroine Lampito is a Spartan and speaks a corresponding dialect. In the 1967 version, this is the work of Rog. In some English translations of this work, for example, in the 1967 version by Rog Maloney, she sounds like a native Welshwoman. This translation decision is explained in a footnote, but just as the Athenians saw the Spartans as rude, cunning, brave and rude, Lindsay sees the Scots as much the same as the English. As a result, the dialect in translation helps the reader to learn about the character of the heroine from the first lines. However, there is also criticism of this approach. Some argue that the phonetic spelling of the accent makes it difficult to read and understand the text, others - that the use of a Scottish accent for a Spartan woman is inappropriate and overloaded.

Thus, it is clear that the transmission of individual speech characteristics is a subjective matter, suggesting different points of view. The same polyphony can be observed in the choice of appropriate terms to describe this phenomenon.

**Materials and methods**

There is no consensus among researchers regarding the terminology that should be used in the process of analyzing the speech characteristics of characters. For example, B.S. Gabets and D.L. Kornilova use the concept of "speech features"; according to the dictionary of linguistic terms by E.O. Rosenbaun and A.S. Telyatnikova, speech features are certain words and expressions for each character in a literary work as a way of artistically characterizing characters. The selection of a certain word or expression for each character in a literary work as a way of artistically characterizing characters.

In the dictionary of E.O. Rosenborn and A.S. Telyatnikova, the term "speech portrait" is also a synonym for "speech characteristics".

However, most researchers give their own definitions of the concept of "speech portrait": According to B.G. Krasnov, a speech portrait is "an individual style recorded in the language material, which serves to create a model that has linguistic individuality, a model of the speaker's speech."

Yu. S. Antonova argues that a speech portrait is the result of a monographic description of a person's speech, which takes into account the features of the language at all levels, paying close attention to the features of speech behavior, personal and professional characteristics, career characteristics, conditions for mastering the Russian language, representatives of various social groups, common features characteristic of a person as an individual, and personal traits characteristic of a person as an individual.

As can be seen from the definition above, the main problem with using the term "speech portrait" to describe the individual speech characteristics of a person or persons is that it is closely related to the term "language personality". Moreover, although speech portraits are used to describe individual speech characteristics in the articles by D. L. Kornilov and some other authors, most studies devoted to "speech portraits" focus on identifying personality traits that can explain lexical, intonational, and syntactic choices. Although such an approach can be useful when it is necessary to analyze a person's personality or individuality, this focus can become a hindrance in studies aimed, for example, only at studying linguistic diversity. In such studies, more neutral terminology is needed. One such term is "speech characteristic", but it can be misleading, since it is often confused with "speech portrait" or even used as a synonym for it.

### **Results and discussion**

As an alternative to these terms, the term "idiolect" is often suggested: Translated and Annotated Dictionary of B.S. Morozova defines idiolect as follows: Although the definition of B.S. Morozova lacks specificity and is very similar to the definitions of other terms presented earlier, based on sources such as the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms by L.V. Zhdanova contains three definitions of the term: one is general linguistic, the other is sociolinguistic. The first definition - "Idiolect" - is similar to the definition in the dictionary of L.L. Nerubin. Sociolinguistics: In sociolinguistics, an idiolect is defined as 1) a set of phonetic, grammatical, lexical and stylistic features of a native English speaker; 2) the inclusion of various linguistic variants in an individual's speech: regional dialect, social dialect, gender dialect - developing the concept of idiolect and presenting to the reader the variants that can be found in the language (regional, social, gender) and at what level of language they occur (phonetic, grammatical, lexical, etc.). As can be seen, these definitions, unlike the "speech portrait", focus on speech characteristics, and not on the individuality of a person or people. The term "idiolect" is also often combined with the synonyms "dialect" and "sociolect" and can be associated with them. A review of foreign studies in the field of idiolect shows the following: In 1974, the term first appeared at the level of an idea in the fundamental work of P. Blumberg. "The difficulty or impossibility of accurately determining each time who belongs to the same language community is explained not by chance, but by the nature of the language community itself.

If we observe carefully enough, we will find that two people - or perhaps one person at different times - do not speak exactly the same" (The difficulty of determining who belongs to which speech community is not accidental, but follows from the nature of speech communities themselves. If you observe carefully enough, you will find that two people - or rather, two people living at different times - do not speak exactly the same. Two people - or rather, two people at different times - do not speak exactly the same.

From this point on, individual speech patterns began to attract the attention of researchers, although the term had not yet been coined. The term "idiolect" itself was coined by B. Bloch. The set of possible utterances of a speaker at the moment when he uses language to interact with another speaker is an idiolect (the set of possible utterances that a speaker uses when interacting with another speaker is an idiolect - translator's note).

Idiolect refers to an idiosyncratic, "the varied and/or linguistic use of an individual from the phoneme level to the discourse level", "personal, idiosyncratic and often habitual language

preferences" (Ibid.) - similarly, I. Mason and B. Hatim: Idiolect is a term referring to "idiosyncratic" use of language, such as "a favorite expression, a particular use of language". Idiosyncratic "ways of using language, such as different pronunciations of words, a tendency to use certain syntactic structures intensively" (Ibid.) - Wright's definition is in many ways similar to the definitions of Russian researchers presented above, in particular with the sociolinguistic definition of idiolect by T. V. Zhrebilo. In particular, it is in many ways reminiscent of the sociolinguistic dictionary definition of T. V. Zhrebilo; the definition of Hatim and Mason seems simpler and more descriptive.

### **Conclusion**

As a result, "idiolect" is a more neutral term, suitable for a wide range of uses, including in the field of fiction. On the other hand, the terms "speech portrait" and "speech feature" are very popular in psycholinguistics and in areas studying the speech of real people, despite the fact that some material seems synonymous. Having come to this distinction, we believe that the term "idiolect" is more appropriate when studying the speech features of individuals.

### **References:**

1. Gabets, A. A. Pragmalinguistic Potential of Speech Characteristics of Characters in the Works of Jack Kerouac: diss. Cand. Philological Sciences: 10.02.19: defended 19.12.12 / Gabets A. A. - Moscow, 2012. - 200 p. - Text: direct.
2. Gafarova, A. S. Speech Portrait: Sociolinguistic Characteristics: diss. Cand. Philological Sciences: 10.02.19: defended 23.10.06 / Gafarova A. S. - Tver, 2006. - 139 p. - Text: direct.
3. Zhrebilo, T. V. Dictionary of Linguistic Terms. 5th ed., corrected. And add. — Nazran: OOO Pilgrim, 2010. — 486 p. — Text: direct.
4. Zemskaya, E. A. Language of the Russian Diaspora: Results and Prospects of Research / E. A. Zemskaya. — Text: direct // Russian Language in Scientific Coverage. — No. 1. — 2001. — P. 114-131.
5. Gafurov B.Z. Study of advertising texts in Russian on the topic of medical terminology. International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT). –Indonesia . Vol. 26. No. 1, April 2021.– pp. 586-590.
6. Gafurov Analysis of medical version in texts of advertising of hygiene products in the fight against COVID-19 (on the material of Russian and Uzbek languages). Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL). –Indonesia. Vol. 3, Issue 1, January 2022. – pp. 32-39.
7. Gafurov The relationship between culture and language in the learning process. Eurasian journal of social sciences, philosophy and culture. Volume 3 Issue 5, May 2023. –Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent. – pp. 55-63.
8. Gafurov B.Z. The main features of kinesthetic style in the learning process. International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. Finland Academic Research Science Publishers Solana, Cagayan Valley, Philippines. Volume-11. Issue-5. Published: 05/22/2023. – pp. 61-69.
9. Gafurov B.Z. Specification of error correction in language learning process. IJSSIR, Vol. 12, No. 05 May 2023 – Burnaby, Canada. – pp. 8-13.