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**THE ROLE OF REPORTED SPEECH IN LITERARY TEXTS
WITH CHARACTER AS A “LINGUAL PERSON”**

This paper investigates the role of the speaker in the literature, and his influence on the development of the plot.

Keywords: national peculiarities, linguistics

It is known, that the speaker and writer in order to bring to ones knowledge his opinion, he has the aim. In spite of, the language units which are chosen in the speech, it is specialized to do linguostylistic functions. Speaker and listener, in order to, consider the listener's social position, sex, old, the nearness, profession, the condition, place he chooses the lingual units and he uses it in the conversation. “So, the aim of the conversation demands the meaning of the one. And condition demands the nature and type of the lingual and unilingual means” [9, p. 34].

The chance to choose the particularly, the unit of the language secondly, it directs them to their functions. It defines the linguopragmatic nature of the lingual units. The social function of the language is represented in the means of the language units. The peculiar features of the units of language, the function unit, the opportunity of the caring the information are represented. The text as the base of the communicative function is related to other means of this event of the human [11, p. 96].

The text and it's types of means, the creation and size is differ, but should be characteristics to the communicative aims of the speaker, to think the meaning of the text of the listener and to receive it. That's why in the speech the experience of life, the ability of usage of language units is defined. [5, p. 114]. The human speech follows the researcher to the pragmatics. Because, the speech of human in order to represent it right way, one must considers it's illocutive aims in the relations of the researching, the creation of lingual communication, it's different types and laws, to study the representation of the meaning of the context are the general problem of pragmalinguistics.

Consequently, to carry out the information to the communicants is the main aims of the speaker. The communicative aim of the speaker is to plan the speech strategies and it will be the main part of the speech activity. The communicative aim of the speaker forms the illocutive means as to use the verbs which means the sorry, happy, question, promise in relation to other lingual and unilingual features of the speech communication. The realization of illocutive means and

the creation of semantic features of speech meaning are related to the strategies which are defined the communicative aim of the speaker and to the language units. From the one side it proves the finishing means, and another side creates the opportunity to understand the meaning to addressing.

The text which is served for the known communicative aim is the result of the speaker's communicative activity. The aims and colorful functions come up to the differences of the text. We can see to the text as the objective and subjective means of the communicative aim and also as the lingual form of the social event.

The every types of the text by its representation the language units is differ from each other. Especially, emotional expressiveness, literary-aesthetic peculiarities of the text is differing by their features. Because, "the language, character and picturesque are served as the at style of the literary speech. The picturesque of the speech is separated from the other style of the literary language" [10, p. 30].

The linguist M.Yuldashev gires opinion about the literarytext: "The literary text is the difficult whole which denoting of the meaning of the text, the finishing of the function, the creation of the expression to unit the every style, to give the aesthetic enjoyness to reader. In the literary text as in another style of the text, there is not acted to the logic means, to similarities, to understand, normative ness like these features. Sound able and remarkable words are used. In the expressing events the harmonies of represented" [12, p. 35].

The literary text is considered as the informer of the event and it relates to the emotion of the human. Every text creates by the literary-expressions. The authors of the literary text differ from the each other by the usage of the language units. The individual choice of the lingual units of the author signifies his style. "To study the individual style of the author is served to express the ideal meanings of the text and to mark the choice ability, of the author. By the choice of the lingual units there is based the idiolect and the resourse of the lingual activity. The idiolect joints the individual peculiarities of the author. We can study the idiolect of the author to divide into the different groups the lingual units and we should pay attention to the every layer of the system and functional peculiarities [1, p. 6].

The main feature of the XXI century's literature is analyze the function of the opportunities of the speech, and the role of the lingual person. Nowadays' literature in the center of lingual events stay the human, and the events relate to the person's function. The well known linguist A.Nurmonov is considered: "The center of cognitive science is to from the mental of the events or the mental of the language. The mental of the language is the relations to the expression, the mental events is the creation of the events in the mind. The cognitive science makes the great change to the conceptual base and artificial intellect theory. And this forces relation of the cognitology, hermenevtics, and phenomenology. The lingual view of the world, to form the event mentally, the mental of the

language, the cognitive model or linguistic phreyme are the terms of the below mentioned sciences, but the cognitive model or linguistic phreyme are the meanings of such science like these: psycholinguistics, ethno linguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitalinguistics, pragmalinguistics, onto linguistics [6, p. 53-54].

Truelly, by the progressing of sociaty the nowadays linguistics open the new science of the speech activity.

If we pay attention to the text linguistics, we can not find one meaning of the text linguistics in Uzbek, Turkic and Russian linguistics.

Linguist M.Hakimov considers: “The letters are the writings are the text, and the text is the piece of the speech [3, p. 61].

Professor M.Hakimov tries to open widely the means of the text in his researches. He considers: “The speech is the relation event of circumstances, the text is the written piece of it. The speech is the written text... Every written speech expresses the means of the text. The text is the oral speech, is stabilized to the context and main peculiarities of the artistic text. The text is the means of communication of the people not nowadays, but many centuries”. [2, p. 17-21].

The speech process represents the national – spiritual culture. Because, every nations express his meaning by the speech culture during many centuries. In communication process the language social functions are totally shown. It displays not as the communication, expression of idea, reflection but to unite and save the conceptual world picture of spiritual knowledge. The human is the owner not only its own, but he is the owner of the national – cultural mentalities and individual style of thinking. The factors of the person like as mental, spiritual view, thought and language are applied. That is why, the last years the human and world relation, the emotion of lingual person, view, thoughts, and dreams expressions in the anthropocentric ways are researched. In fact, in modern linguistics the human factor and «the lingual person» very necessary factor [8, p. 72].

Factor of person plays important role in speech. It’s considered that the main object to direct mechanism such as planning actions, sequencing events and implementing its strategy of speech. In system-structure paradigms the concept of “person’s factor” is described as “ideal orator who is conducting a speech in the same condition” and it is preached with description of “linguistic ability”

Sh.Safarov separates this social signs as regular and changeable groups, in system – structure paradigms the concept of “person’s factor is described as” ideal orator who is conducting a speech in the same condition “and it is preached with description of” linguistic ability [8, p. 153].

In Pragmatic linguistics paradigms “person’s factor” is shown totally different. As is known, that speaker or writer aims certain purpose while expressing own thoughts to the listener or reader.

Due to above, linguistic items which are chosen by the writer have different linguostylistic functions in certain communication process.

Speaker selects linguistic items which are available in the language, according to his own and the listener's social position, gender, age, relation, occupation, condition and place of communication and uses them due to own communicative aim.

Artistic view of the world is an essential facet of the conceptual image of reality. In the study of a literary text is quite legitimate to use the term "linguistic identity", as the author of a work of art manifests itself through idiostyle due to personal vision of the world and certain motivostionno-pragmatic attitudes. Experience description of the characters in a work of art as a language person was first performed Y.N.Karaulov in the book "Russian language and linguistic identity" (1987). Language understood by the individual, followed by Y.N.Karaulov, specially organized linguistic competence of the individual, representing a structurally ordered set of language abilities, skills, a willingness to make and receive voice work.

With regard to artistic text set of language skills can be regarded "as a specific (linguistic) features correlate spiritual aspect of the whole personality, reflecting in particular, linguistic form its social, ethical components, that is objectified in speech acts the main elements of the artistic image "[7, p. 71]. As a separate issue can be distinguished selection principle author of linguistic material for modeling linguistic identity of the literary hero. In literary text while expressing ideas like active syntactic items reported speech also has functions of creatin character, nature and image and generalizes lingual person's sphere.

Reported speech in literary texts regardless of being expressed as inner or outer speech gives opportunity to the author to make literary-esthetic description of the character's condition, feelings and thoughts according to own wish.

Compositional speech includes narrator's speech, direct and indirect speech.

Proper definition of them appears as following, narrator's speech is in the form of monologue, in the first and third person.

In the form of first person author's voice ("I") is emphasized and expressed in explicit form.

Reported speech formed in the sphere of compositional speech structure appeared later. In communication narrator's speech gives information, in reported speech description of lingual person takes important place.

The narrator speech express the object, retell the story, to give opinions take a great place in prosaic text. The definition of narrator speech is passed on the features of artistic text. In the reported speech the subject is the sender and the belonged speech owner is the receiver.

The author of the work purposes the communicative aim while using the every lingual units. The main function of the reported speech in the artistic text

is to describe the characters, to make their unequal portrait. The degree of usages of the artistic text takes the low place opposite to the narrator's speech. In the inner monologue the speaker and listener is the same person. The nature of inner monologue's function opens the spiritual world of the subject of the speech, relate to the emotions, event's facts and estimate it. Traditionally, the subjects announce the importance and usage of inner monologue. The reported speech serves to introduce closer the lingual person to reader: Astros came across the three ways like in fairy tales. On the first way there is a white devil. Go the first way, there are many people who have much money, but have not the mind. You are among the money and revel. The people give you enough money, in the same time they play with you. If they want you to bark like the dog, you will bark, if they want you to miaow like the cat you will do it, if they say "laugh" you'll do it, while laughing you will say «thank you my dear and adore before them. But, it is not your matter.

It is enough to give your money and stop! » This white devil dreams to Abror's dreams too. It is wonderful, this white devil looks like his father. As a child, he doesn't look at his father eyes. That is why, when he looks at the white devil, he pulls up. («Farewell the child hood» by T.Malik.)

In this piece all the emotions, life, and consequence of Abror are represented in the reported speech. Analyzing text applies the order and exclamation be stronger to Shaw all emotion of Abror and the reported speech is inverted with com. The communicative aim of the author by the lingual person tries to express Abror's characters, relations to arranging. Asror like a lingual person has his own speech.

The author prepares the reader to represent Abror to his classmates. That's why he begins from Abror's preparing to write an essay. In the same time the author is represented like a lingual person. He gives the chance Asror to show his character and introduce himself.

It is believable, the reported speech give the opportunity Abror to introduce himself with the help of reported speech in «Happy childhood»: Asror pulled out the shut of paper from the notebook and wrote «Happy childhood», than thought; «Zoir told true». If the writing of essay is free, why we should oblige to write it. Is everybody happy? So, look to Turob, the murder body of his brother was sent to Afganistan. His mother after this became crazy. Now she is in the hospital for silly woman now. The seven children are left to the father. If he begins his essay with such words "I am happy". And Manzura! Her father went away, she lives with her mother. What does she write? It is difficult to Otaul too. He could not write «I am happy, because my father has much money». Truly, they consider that to have much money is the happiness. But he doesn't say clearly. They have much money, but they cannot use it by themselves. Is it happy nest or unhappy nest? What write about? Zoir is the expert of such words, he do it the best. Because he is happy quay. His parents are engineer; he and his sister are at home. He writes the news on the

newspaper. He archives that he wants. What about Ergash? His father is cart driver. After the lesson finish, he runs to the hay market. Does he write about it? If this theme is given to Dilfuza, what does she write about? Her father's legs are cutter out. Her father's caprice and her life without mother, is it the theme? So, and me? What do I need to write? Yesterday events or how I go to the wedding with my father. How my father lisps the dancing lady? Thousand devils! Asror couldn't restrain himself.

We should consider that the usage of language units reflect to the spiritual – cultural view, mind, arranging event of the fact of the author. And the reported speech is the main feature which is expressed the emotion. Below mentioned text's consequence events are the personage of the artistic work. While the emotion of Asror a is showing, the reported speech serves to make the strong it expression.

The relation of Asror to the classmates, is shown in such lexical units like «rich boy», «happy». Describing the of Asror, the hint, reproach interrogative particle and sentences are represented in the reported speech: «Never the lees, what does this rich boy write about? So, and me? What do I write about? How I go to the weddings with my father or how my father lisps to the dancing lady? Thousand devils! »

As you see the action of crimes of Asror and his social position are applied by the reported speech. The communicative aim, speech, event and whom the speech belongs reflect to the quality of the reported speech. That's why the reported speech takes important place in expressing the speech characters.

Reported speech formed in the sphere of compositional speech structure appeared later. In communication narrator's speech gives information, in reported speech description of lingual person takes important place.

The writer relay on the reported speech, because it serves to the reader to understand and to express the character. The reported speech shows the emotion of the character his lexical – phrase logical means, linguostylistic and literary aesthetic quality. It serves to supply the speech of character. In the artistic text it is very important to open the meaning of the text, to describe of personage with the help of the reported speech. Every artist if he can use this items, make the artistic work to become expressive and emotional.

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