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Research Article

OATHS CLASSIFICATION. OATHS OF THE FIELD

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ABSTRACT

the article includes the essence of speech genres, issues of classification, distinguishing types, and genetically close phenomena bordering on it, among the topical issues of the theory of speech genres. At the same time, the classification of speech genres is one of the most controversial and complex areas of the theory of modern speech genres. It should be noted that until today, excluding the list of speech genres, opinions have been expressed about the fact that there is no universally accepted typology of them.

KEYWORDS

Speech, genre, topical, classification, type, complex, issue, direction, modern, event.

INTRODUCTION

The actual issues of the theory of speech genres include the essence of speech genres, issues of classification, distinguishing types, and genetically related phenomena bordering on it. At the same time, the classification of speech genres is one of the most controversial and complex areas of the theory of modern speech genres. It should be noted that until today, except for the list of speech genres, there is no universally accepted typology of them. The rich scientific experience accumulated in typological studies is of great importance in finding solutions to

such issues. V.V. Dementyev divides works related to the typology aspect of speech genres into four groups⁶⁰. First, M. Bakhtin's typological ideas. Although the scientist did not develop a precise classification of speech genres, he gave the principles of preliminary classification of speech genres. Secondly, the classification of speech genres by N. D. Arutyunova, T. V. Shmeleva, who are successors of M. Bakhtin, is now widespread. M.V.Panov and A.Vezhbiskaya also have research works focused on national-cultural and comparative problems of speech

genres. M.V. Panov studies the internal and external laws of the language and gives a historical classification of the speech genre as follows: 1) the main article of the newspaper, an official speech on a domestic political topic, a speech at a rally, a court speech, a newspaper column; 2) elementary sections in textbooks of general education subjects, scientific council report of the newspaper; 3) legal act, military regulation, contracts; 4) lyric poems; 5) business dialogues, friendly letter. A. Vejbiskaia lists 38 speech genres in the Polish language in the semantic metalanguage she developed: question, request, command, threat, warning, permission, thanks, greeting, condolence, apology, complement (compliment 'show'), praise, complaint and complaint speech, lecture, public lecture, document, conversation, discussion, argument, quarrel, memory, memoirs, biography, agenda, decision, explanatory letter, information, announcement, circular, order, joke, anecdote, flirt, word of mouth, bite, certificate. Thirdly, studies devoted to specific types of speech genres, genre groups: etiquette genres (T.V. Tarasenko, Yu.V. Kazachkova), positive and negative emotional genres (M. Yu. Fedosyuk.), formal speech genres (T.V. Anisimova), natural genre of written speech (N.B. Lebedeva), soft and hard genres of dominant discourse (Ye.I. Sheygal, I.S. Chervatyuk) and others. Researchers tried to internal classification and divided subgenre, subgenre. Fourth, another classification proposed by M. Bakhtin is the division into primary and secondary or simple and complex speech genres. Primary genres are simply performed in speech. They absorb secondary-primary factors and process them, use them, "act on them", change them, often revise them, re-evaluate them, force them to serve new tasks. According to the scientist, the primary speech genres develop and prevail on their own in "direct speech communication", while the secondary ones are characteristic of "highly developed and

organized cultural communication". It seems that there are many different principles for distinguishing and classifying speech genres. For example, divide them into the following four groups classification is appropriate: 1) thematic, i.e. genres by purpose or topic (politics, weather, conversation about sports, prices; international news, information about the country on television or the Internet, etc.); 2) local, that is, according to external circumstances and the place of contact (conversation of persons belonging to the same party, on the beach, on the train, in the market); 3) with the status or roles of partners (women's conversation, men's conversation, animal conversations, doctor's conversation with a patient, lawyer with a client, etc.); 4) through mutual relations of communicants (congratulation, condolence, friendly conversation, oath, promise) and others. The theory of speech genres is studied not only in communicative-functional linguistics, but also in linguistic anthropology, sociolinguistics, linguopragmatics, cognitology, text linguistics, stylistics, rhetoric, poetics, culturology, ethnography, and folklore. According to V.A. Salimovsky, in order to form a complex system of this scientific direction, it is important to determine the ideas that determine the basis of this paradigm and integrate different current views. V.V. Dementyev cites the diversity of this genre and their variability as the main obstacle to a complete linguistic study of speech genres. Another problem that complicates the analysis of the typology of situations is the lack of clear and reliable methods for studying the ethnotaxonomies of society. It is worth noting that specialists dealing with the theory of speech genres face the problem of defining the unity of linguistics in order to find answers to many questions. V. Ye. Goldin defines the following actual problems of genre studies in the preface to the collection "Speech Genres": 1) defining the parameters of genre forms and determining the system relations

between the parameters; 2) creating a multifaceted typology and classification of genres; 3) to determine the main oppositions of the genre terminology system; 4) to determine the structural characteristics of genre concepts in the system of universal linguistic concepts; 5) research of genre forms in historical aspect. M.N. Kojin emphasizes that it is correct to compare the characteristics of secondary genres with the characteristics of primary genres and to compare the transformations of secondary genres within the first ones when solving the problems of genre studies. He also mentions the need to research issues such as the typology and structure of speech genres, determining their stereotypical character and level, the need to study the history of speech genres, the manifestation of various speech genres in different forms of communication. Among the modern classifications of speech genres, the classification of T.V. Shmeleva is also known, which considers the communicative goal as the main feature that forms genres. In our opinion, in addition to the seven signs indicated by T.M. Shmeleva (communicative purpose, concept of the author, concept of the addressee, communicative factor of the past, communicative factor of the future, type of content of the event, linguistic embodiment), the sign of nationality also plays an important role in distinguishing and classifying speech genres. plays Because every nation has its own religion, belief, and place of worship. The oaths taken are also based on this. For example, "He finally entered the mosque one day and went to the mihrab, facing the Qibla and said: "O Allah, standing in your house and putting my children in the middle, I swear that I will not drink vodka for the rest of my life!" I swore. I felt how responsible and heavy this oath was, that's why it's been 20 years since I took vodka again." In this example, there are three important points: entering the mosque, facing the qibla in front of the mihrab, placing one's children in the middle, based on which it

is understood that the oath taken is very responsible. T.G. Vinokur means to enter into communication for the purpose of conversation. Phatic intention is defined as satisfaction of needs between communicants in various forms, cooperative or conflict, depending on the level of closeness. From the point of view of informatics, phatika describes entering into communication in order to convey some information. It is this universal principle that is the basis for the conflict between physics and informatics - the definition of a single, universally accepted type of various models and constructions. Many researchers recognize I.N. Borisov's multi-faceted step model as the most successful model. In it, the parameters of the communicative event affecting the text are delimited, the attributes of the communicative situation and the social and communicative identification tags that determine the genre type of the communicative event are determined. I.N. Borisov examines the construction of a communicative event in two aspects - vertical and horizontal dimensions and defines the social context, social norms and the interaction method of the association as the main structural components of the communicative event: So, speech genres have not yet been fully classified typologically, as V.V. Dementyev pointed out, this is due to the diversity of speech genres and their variability in speech. As a result of the research of individual types of speech genres and group genres, a lot of rich material has been collected. Like almost all researchers, we recognize I.N. Borisov's multi-faceted step model as the most successful model in this matter. Oaths, which are the object of research in this work, become a speech act when they are realized in speech as one of the speech genres. When the text of the oath is read, it becomes an oath. Accordingly, an oath is taken and an oath is taken. In the scientific and historical sources of the old Uzbek language, it is noted that words such as bayat, ant, and, qasam, qasamyod

express the meaning of "oath". Khorezm monuments contain information that the word bayat is used in the sense of "swear". The oath expressed in the modern Uzbek literary language is a separate independent speech genre with special linguistic features and semantic, structural, functional, pragmatic structures. After all, it is a universal phenomenon common to all languages. According to its function, the speech genre of swearing is a phenomenon related to human speech activity, mainly the speaker's actions and words convince the listener or make a covenant, promise, revenge occurs in various processes such as In order for sentences to rise to the level of swearing, first of all, that sentence must be expressed by the speaker based on the special pattern of the speech genre of swearing. In this pattern, the main task falls on the predicate. Depending on the formation, tone, and pronunciation of the predicate, special template options are formed. A person engages in communication in various conditions during his life, and the variety of speech activities expands the range of speech genres. Because a person's activities in all spheres, such as diplomatic relations, business, religious processes, internet, media, state and community management, handicrafts, are based on speech realization and speech. The speech realization of the purpose of expressing one's opinion is characterized by a specific situation, the terms related to this situation, and the reflection of special grammatical devices in the speech genre. For example, the speech genre of majlis (meeting) is widely used to clarify, analyze and reach a final conclusion on several issues in each field. Meetings are different by field: plenary meeting of the Oliy Majlis, meeting of the Scientific Council of a higher educational institution, meeting at a construction organization (planning), meeting at a medical institution (pyatiminutka), meeting of the pedagogical council of a school or there are types such as meeting in kindergarten. The speech genre of the contract is

manifested in different forms in different fields. For example, monetary contracts in the banking sector, employment contracts in various organizations, notary contracts. The contract differs from other speech genres in that it is reflected on paper and officially approved. In colloquial speech, there are different ways of expressing agreement, for example, shaking hands (handshake), "it's done, we've agreed". Examples of persuasion can be given, for example, breaking bread or giving whiteness at a wedding ceremony, and giving a part of the total money in advance (giving zakat) in trade. So, speech genres arise in connection with human activity. It should be noted that internal subgenres of speech genres are observed even in the fields of science that study various aspects of human activity. For example, scientific works in the field of pedagogy, conferences, dissertations, seminars, classes, etc. Therefore, the research of the speech genre in different fields of science means the study of its diversity. Here, it is worth mentioning such things as speech genre and literature, speech genre and religion, speech genre and journalism, speech genre and media, speech genre and the Internet, speech genre and business, speech genre and philosophy. Within these areas there are internal subgenres of the speech genre. Speech can be of two types depending on the situation: internal speech and external speech. Internal speech is a speech that is formed in the mind of a person in the form of an opportunity that has not yet been realized. Speech that occurs through clear sounds as a result of the movement of speech organs is called external speech. Internal speech is considered passive speech, and external speech is active speech, since it is not heard by anyone other than the speaker. The oath, which is one of the genres of speech, is divided into two in this way: 1. Internal oath. 2. External oath. The peculiarity of the internal oath is that it is only for the speaker it becomes clear, that is, he swears to himself: "You're cheating!"

exclaimed James Wayne. The woman raised her hand. I swear to God, I'm telling the truth. Do you want to swear? If I'm cheating, cut off my tongue! ("The Portrait of Dorian Gray" translated by Oscar Wald/Ozod Sharafiddinov, page 278) I swear I won't give these back. I will tell you that others saw me and came hoping for the best. It is not worthy of kings to bring back poor people who fled from one country to another and sought refuge. (History of Muhammadiya Alikhantora Soguni page 33) The internal oath presented in this example expresses the inner feeling of a person, expresses the meanings of internal dissatisfaction, anger, threat. "Because I swore to myself, I will not blow someone's nose anymore" (Nuriddin Ismailov. Victims of Ignorance, p. 12). This oath has the opposite meaning. In the first example, there is a threat, and in the second example, there is an oath to repent of what you have done and not to harm someone else, that is, there is a contradiction between the oaths. Don't rush yet, I swore that when I return from prison, I will still find you and show you my atom. (Salih Qahhor. Dayi girl's notebook. p. 145.) "I am not a human child if I don't take your hair off your forehead" (Oybek. Kutlug khan, p. 263). Keep looking! I will show you to your mother! If I don't dry your rice, I will bet my name Ismat! (N. Hoshimov. A woman in earthen clothes. p. 83) In the above examples, feelings such as threat, revenge, and anger are also expressed. "I gave birth to my heart" also means an internal oath. "Adam was truly a heavenly person," thought Zuhra, sitting on the edge of the ditch. "Potiy, you too will be in heaven. Mothers must be there. They say that those who leave without seeing children's happiness will be in heaven. "They are in heaven. Poti, I know you will find them soon. You will be together. Only I am alone here. I wish you knew how much I want to be with you! How will I live now? But I have to live. If I leave, there will be no trace left. I know you're right. Leave a mark on us. Let people know Fatima-Zuhra, let them know their

parents. Let them say, "Blessed, there are such good people." "Thanks to his father. Thank his mother," you say. Did I find it, Poti? I will do as you say. If I go after you now, your rapists and murderers will clap their hands. I will take your revenge. You see, they still have a lot of regret (Olmas Umarbekov. Fatima and Zuhra, p. 141). In this example, the inner oath is realized as the conclusion of the inner speech. An external oath is considered an active speech and is related to the speech activity of a person, and it mainly occurs in the process of the speaker's actions and words to convince the listener or to make a covenant or promise: "God forbid, if Sultan Asfandiyar takes the land, he will kill your husband and order your wife to Abulkhan and Manqishlaq Turkmen. He takes it as a prey. - "If there is a lie in my words, may the word of God strike me," - he swears by the Qur'an in front of everyone" (Abulghazi. Shajarai Turk, p. 166). God forbid if... He said it himself, - said Munishkhan, - of his brother suspecting progress. (A. Qahhor. Sarob. p. 66) So, an external oath is said to convince the correctness of the information given about an event or event, or in connection with the accurate performance of an assignment or task. Oaths are divided into the following types by gender (according to sexual orientation): 1. Neutral oaths. 2. Men's oaths. 3. Women's oaths. Types of neutral oaths are typical for both sexes. For example, units such as "The right of God" and "The Qur'an curse" are used in neutral types of oaths, that is, they are used both in men's speech and in women's speech. "By God, I don't ask you to give me something for my service" (Oybek. Happy Blood, p. 27.). Men's oaths contain oath units that are used only by men. For example, "If I don't do what you say, I will wear a skirt (Nuriddin Ismailov. Kingdom of the Devil, p. 27). "Ask for your life, you bastard," said Egamkul, putting his hand on his chest (Nuriddin Ismailov. The Kingdom of the Devil, p. 182). "If I'm lying, I won't be a father to my only child..." (Said Ravshan. Night Scream, p. 18). I'm talking about a boy.

Yesterday you went out, then he entered the room and asked for you. (A. Hotamov. Fate of a man and a girl, p. 15.) In these examples, swear words such as "I wear a skirt", "I don't give a name", "I will not be a father to my only child, but a boy" are only is characteristic of men. "Brother Beck, I'm alone." It is true that I intend to take revenge. But I don't like taking revenge with someone else's help. I didn't gather people around me. - Swear! - God damn it! Elchin did not know the meaning of piety or the value of an oath. Children say "God damn it" a hundred times a day to reassure each other. Elchin said "God damn it" without thinking like a child. Although Asadbek did not believe in this oath, which was taken easily, he seemed to find some consolation (Tahir Malik. Shaytanat, pp. 40-42). These examples are also taken from men's speech. The units used in it, such as "God damn it", are more common in men's speech. Feminine oaths, which contain oath units used only by women. For example, You are right, let's not argue. Until this moment, I lived only according to your heart. It seems that the time has come to change the way we live. If you want to accept the white milk I gave you, now you will do as I say. There is no room for anything else. (T. Malik. Talwasa. p. 336). "Brother Ikram! Brother, I will die without hesitation, if I go near any man..." (Nuriddin Ismailov. The Kingdom of the Devil, p. 251). "Dude," said the girl, straightening the hair on her forehead, "I couldn't touch that boy, that's why... Oijon, I'm being stupid then I noticed ... Maybe I die ... No ... no, my dear, I'd rather die, I did this once, the second time ... I saw 'r, my legs Let him be paralyzed ... Whatever you say will happen ... I agree with everything you say" (Nuriddin Ismailov. The Kingdom of the Devil, p. 279). In these examples, such units as "let me die without hesitation", "let my eyes be blind, my legs be paralyzed" are characteristic of women. In her dissertation, F. Khasanova divided oaths into five types as follows separates: 1. Professional oath: a) official-political oath (such as a military, notary, judge,

lawyer oath); b) official-professional oath (doctor, teacher, internal affairs agencies employee's oath, etc.); c) official collective oath (witness oath; to sports competitions oath of office, young kickboxers, gymnasts, competitors, oath of judges); d) student oath, special television program oath (duel oath), such as the farmer's oath. 2. Religious oath: a) official-religious-political oath (crown oath); b) official-religious oath (oath of religious titles and positions (oath of obedience and etc)); c) religious-official oath (baptism oath, marriage oath). 3. Oath characteristic of speech style. 4. Oath based on Udum (oath to be friends, oath to limit (renounce) an activity); 5. Social group oath (Taliban oath, thieves' oath). Each type of oath is further divided into subgenres. In the next part of the work, the questions of the uniqueness of oaths of this field in different linguistic and cultural environments will be covered in detail.

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