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DEVIATION CASES TO CODIFIED SPEECH OF THE ORAL CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE

Abstract: It is known that all language units are involved in speech, but all elements of the unity of speech may also be reflected in the unit of speaking. Language is a social phenomenon, but it will be available in the form of an individual in speech, i.e. the component of language speech is its main essential essence. The speech is manifested in two different main views - oral and writing. An oral speech has an advantage over the written speech, but "when it comes to scientific and technical speech, the Dixotomy, "oral speech -written speech" decided the advantage in favor of written speech".

In our opinion, the reality is the meaning of the realities that restrict the possibilities of the language and simultaneously provide the possibilities of expression of expression. As a result of codification of words, verbal and written speech differs.

The article deals with the cases of deviations from the norm of oral conversational language and their causes, the purpose of deviations from the grammatical norm, the issues of authorial transformations.

Key words: written speech, written speech, semantic structure, dihotomy, coded alomadic norms, modifiedly alomadic norms, okkozionalism, normative.

Language: English

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Introduction

At the same time, linguist A.L. Pumpyanskiy it should be noted that the "oral speech -written speech" it is worth noting that written speech is suitable for the correct determination is very appropriate.

The most important feature of oral speech is previously developed and ready, i.e., automatism in the use of molded tongue, and it has a positive impact on the effective use of oral speech. "It is known that the fact that the speech cannot voluntarily selected the finished speeches and methods of the comer's finished speeches and methods - along with the maximum use of the message, as well as not freely formally presented, as well as not freely formed. That is why the issue of the nature of the unlimited literary speech standards is the issue of its nature itself"[1].

In our opinion, one of the second important symptoms of the speech is the use of relatively short forms, and it provides force and time in the process of conversation. French recovery in this regard, A. Martine: "The constant language of communication between human community needs and their mental and physical efforts may be found as a driving opportunity to change. As in a series of other cases, human behavior here is subordinate to the law of the minimum voltage"[2]. We emphasize that this views are a continuation of these ideas – "human laziness" can be shown as an important reasons for language changes.

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[1] Lapteva. O.A. NormativeNnost Nekodifiirmovnoy Rich. - v Kn ... Syntax I norm. - m.: Nauka, 1974.5p.

[2] Martine. A. Basics of general linguistics. – In book.: New in linguistics, part III. - M., 1963. P.532-533

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Main part.

Indeed, the emergence of words such as the very much syllable *speedboatdeathblazerescuebidman* can be explained by the aspiration to save money energy. It is achieved through auxiliary words and actions connecting in a multi-syllable conversation, as well as graphically integrated use.

If we are more analytical towards the issue, for example, R. Swift identity of the horse's preposy determination in the *Sort of I-know-you-don't-know-me-see-what-I-can-do sort of smile.* Without the connection, the uninterested question is used as a connector of the two followers, that is, the complex identification of the horse connected two followers, connected with the entire *Sort of I-know*. It is also advisable to show that the meaning of the word *smile* is also equivalent to the meaning of a whole feedback.

This means that written talk is unlike verbal speech, man does not require much physical attempts. Oral speech is to free physical attempts and save speech time, the use of identifies unknowns eases and saves speech.

It should be noted that such innovations are also available, that is, the content of the content, on the scope of the content, is natural to lose content. Understanding such semantic structures (especially the first sentence) will often depend on the difficult and human ability.

In short, the use of ready, usual speech molded phrases, brings closer to a stereotype of the speech. Dihotomy, which is "normative - not normal, determine the specific nature of the norms.

O.A.Lapteva noted that the obligatory generalization is high, the obligation of oral literature, as a collection of speech tools that can be normally universal allow us to be freely applied. On the other hand, in totaling speeches are valid in oral speech, along with other limited derivatives and can lead to various changes in coded speech[3].

As a result, the oral norms are provided in consumption with both coded and modifiedly alomadic norms.

It can also show its own laws, and as a result of the same code, the norms that are different in oral speech can be available.

At the same time, we can see the source of thought stated that the source of all changes in language is speech. However, it is impossible to cover all stages of language changes at the same time for observation and analysis. Therefore, we will focus on the deviations of words of words and expression in our analyzes. It should be noted that the concepts of the word used in the word available in the general language are different concepts with a different abstract level[4]. The words used in the speech will have a series of features that are permanent. These features are: a) immixture to speech, b) nor-normal, c) in term of the functional one-time, d) artificial word, e) to be expressive, f) Word formation productivity, g) Synchron-diachron decades, h) Individual [belonging to5].

Individual-circular derivatives, which are symptoms of shape shown above, such as English *to be electronized*[6] or *angst* "okkozionalisms" the issue indicates that the attention of linguists should be increased to the issue of insufficient illustrates dictionaries.

In our opinion, the content of the unconventionalism of the "Okcioonism" would be further developed by the creation of the scientists and helped the improvement of the language. After all, the change in words of words provides particular significance and placement in the syntax of expression.

Instead, we know that it is necessary to emphasize the following:

a) all elements of the unit of speech must have codifiology and practical application examples to find reflection in the language unit;

b) grammar guidelines for its general importance, due to the elements of language apply only in the form of an individual accident in the speech, is of great importance;

c) the source of oral speech is needed to deeply understand the written speech and quality codification of language elements without rehabilitation and individual speech, and the individual speech orbal speech;

d) it is advisable to predict the impact of formal changes in the incomparitive effects of the language, without forgotten that the reverse results of the change is,;

e) we believe that as a result of the constant application of the molded phrases in the speech, the issue of separate incorrect incidence should be increased;

f) strengthening the quality of scientific and technical literature materials to ensure the reasons for the permanent development of oral literary norm should become a pressing issue;

g) It has become a tradition that the practice of translation of other languages is mainly associated with the translation of translation through other languages, mainly into our tongue and raised all the new words and phrases that entered into Russian. Strengthening the use of the original language material in the practice of translation, especially

[3] Lapteva. O.A. The normality of a non-corrected literary speech. – in book... Syntaxis and norm. - m.: Nauka, 1974. 7p.
[4] Shansky N.M. Essays in Russian Formation: Avtoref.diss.3. Candidate philological science .M., 1966.p.5

[5] Lykov. A. G. Okkazional word as a lexical unit of speech - Philological sciences, 1971.№5. p.62
[6] Stout R. Murder by the Book – England: Penguin Books, 1975, 14p

English, strengthens the import of innovations in the practice of translation and contributes to the development of language methods.

Results and discussions.

The current English grammar creates a certain contradiction with the standardization of its systematically, and is also characteristic of the unexpected "freedom" in the speech. For example:

The best thing he does is sing. The best thing he does is sings.

The best thing he does is to sing. The best thing he does is singing.

In the above example, instability and variability in the morphological types of the statements shall confirm that our opinion on certain contradictions and the thought of freedom in the same time.

The options of these statements in the given example have been compiled and recommended mainly to grammatical rules. However, the fact that the language material is not allowed to explain the content of the sentence, that is, involved in the opening of the contents of the sentence, and the participation of help verbs are not determined in grammatical rules and considers it as a mistake to participate in two auxiliary verbs in one sentence. But if you do not, plus the content of speech *does* and *is* the auxiliary verb used in the above at once four sentences in the same case as well as for conversational speech application error has not been demarcated.

The variants of the sentences in the given example are structured according to grammatical rules and recommended for use. However, the excessive use of language material in this way is not appropriate for the purpose of disclosing the content of the sentence, i.e. the presence of the auxiliary verbs *does* and *is* in the expressed sentences is not defined in the grammatical rules and the presence of two auxiliary verbs in one sentence is a mistake. Furthermore, it is important to note that it should become a key indicator for analysis that the Sing verb is changing in every sentence. It is believed that when all the options are treated grammatically, such things are used for the fact that the words of orally and literary norm is given one meaning and the listener understands is not complicated. It can be conclusively, the superiority of the speaking language is the availability of its "free" expression. The grammatical guides of English also recommended that words are maintaining the radios: *N – V*, for example: 1. *...he didn't want somebody to tell his wife who **the real father of Blanche was**[7].*

In this stat, the writer used a clear articility that is used in the cases known for the right to the interlocutors, which is accepted as tradition in English grammar. But one of the content attendants does not know who the person is. The signal of the signal result is selected correctly. In the second mention, the writer is noticeable as an unknown common horse, that is still used to know the explanation as an unknown common horse, and the interlocutor is still in the unknown articility, and the interlocutors have formed it directly to the explicit of the clear articids.

The description of the Sheva signs in oral speech that does not follow grammatical rules, low level of knowledge, are explained in the following examples:

*1. "Sam, why don't you go **junkin'**?" ... I said to him: "There **ain't** enough in it." ... "Look," he says, "you are a regular guy. I know **you been looking** for a job. I also know you **cain't** get **none**. And I also know why. **D'ya** want me **tuh** tell **ya** why?" "Why?" **I asks. "Causeyou a** nigger, thass why!" he says. "It's a cold frck we're **getting'** up here in Harlem. We get fed a lot of bunk about opportunity **an'**ather crap, but **thass** all. I studied to be a bookkeeper up in school. I graduated with honours too – highest marks in the class. But when **I goes** out for a job **thass** another story. White boys, no matter how dumb they are, **gets 'em**. All we **kin** get is the crap, **sweepin'** up the place. Well, to hell with '**em!Gitwhutyuh want"** "It's easy to talk big," I says. "I **ain'ttalkin'** big," he says, "I'm **talkin'** strait stuff. We got a guy who buys secondhand stuff, **an'** he **ain't** too particular about where it comes from. He pays good money too." "look," **I says**, "I **ain't no** dope, but all **yuhgotta** do is get caught. Up **you goes**." "... **thass** figured out too. **Yuh** see only you kids do it. **If'nyuh** get caught, **you is** just some kids havin' fun, not **realizin'** any harm would come of it. But **yuh don't caught**. It's all fixed." "How?" **I pays** off the cops. Whenever a job is pulled, the cop is down at the other end of the beat. But **I fixes him is my business**. All **yuhgotta** do is what you're told. **Int'risted**?" "Maybe," **I says**, "I **gotta** think about it." "O.K.," he says, "but **remembuh**. Keep **yuh** lip buttoned or - !"[8]*

*2. Don't **wanna** sleep, don't **wanna** die[9].*

Informations of all norms in these texts are mainly three, which are mainly three: 1) changes in reducing, superprinting and form form.

1. Reduction (shrinkage) on a single word: *junkin' (junking), gettin' (getting), 'em (them), havin' (having)* or to manifest on two words: *d'ya (do you), thass all (that's all).*

2. The supercorrection is characterized by adding the unit deficit of the unit of unit, not only the third party, which require a grammatical norm for the present time: *I asks, I says, you is, you gets, you goes, I fixes, I pays. Modern English (ME)ða Present Simple tense* the split form of the sentence in a third party (*he, she, it*) are made with the addition of the key verb,

[7] Bellers G. Death in High Provence. – Penguin Books,1958, 223p

[8] Robbins H. Never Love a Stranger. – New English Library, Times Mirror, 1958. – 19p

[9] Capote T. Breakfast at Tiffany's. – New American Library, Times Mirror, 1961. 19p

and in front of the deficiencies above, we can watch the use of the above settings to all individuals.

3. The change of Word forms is common in an unnamed speech. First of all, such changes are caused by unusual application in fluent utterance. For example, the load is set before infinitive and connects to the previous verb, and it forms a new form of the word. For example, *want to sleep* will turn to the */wɔntə slip/*, in turn, take the Reduction of **t** */wɔnə/ - wanna /wʌnə/* views. This process is often observed in the most used compounds: *I'm going to go → aim 'gountə 'gou → ai gɔnə 'gou → A. E. Ai 'gʌnə 'gou;*

you ought to go → ju ɔ:tə 'gou; you got to do →yuh gotta do.

Conclusion.

In short, this classification allows you to understand even more deeper norm in the language that the share of the codling norm in the language is very high and that other norms can form other norms. Speaking in classification The scale of the norm is as small as a drawing, but we emphasize that the giving outside the limit of the drawing is to express infinity.

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