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## ABOUT LANGUAGE TOOLS THAT SHAPE NARRATIVE SPEECH

**Abstract:** The article explains the linguistic meaning of the term narration and the type of narrative speech and the linguistic means of its formation.

**Key words:** speech type, narration, image, course of events, verb semantics, discussion, conclusion.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

A monologue is a self-directed speech [1, 65] that ignores the other person's listening and response. Its communicative purpose is to report on anything, events, and happenings. There are three main types of message:

- a report of an event;
- the history of the reported event;
- the idea of something-event

In this division of speech in the form of a message, the purpose of the speaker, the attitude, the nature of the object of speech play a key role. The first form of message speech corresponds to the type of pictorial speech, the second to narration, and the third to discussion [2,13].

### The main part

Much depends on the purpose and function of the speaker. When a speaker (author) talks about something, thinks about an event or its causes, it is natural for him to structure his speech differently. This, in turn, forms the linguistic features of the types of speech that have specific functional-semantic features. In the scientific literature, the types of monologue speech are functionally divided into such types as image, narration, discussion [3, 250]. Each of

these types differs depending on the purpose and content of the speech and the language units used in it. Different types of speech have typological features that are different from ordinary types of speech. They are therefore referred to as speech types, and each speech type is distinguished by features that are not found in other speech types. Image stability is not observed in other types of speech, and logical consistency, comparison, and reasoning are not found in narrative and figurative speech. The reality of the story, the dynamics of the movement is alien to the image and discussion:

*Oradan besh-o'n kun o'tib yangi mahbuslar karantindan chiqdi. Ularni uch-to'rttadan qilib baraklarga joylashtirishdi. Ochiq konda portlatilgan ruda xarsanglarini vagonchalarga ortadigan brigadalarga qo'shib yuborishdi* (Said Ahmad. "Qorako'z majnun", 19-bet)

We can see that the word narration is now used in different ways as a term. In particular, narration (Arabic - storytelling) is the core of an epic work that reflects reality in an objective-factual way, the main form of construction of an epic work, in which the author or character-narrator's speech, ie the part of the text outside the speech of the characters [3, 250].

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We can see in this commentary that the term is approached from a literary point of view. In this case, the legend is interpreted as part of the composition of the work. It is a description of events that take place in a particular place and time, and includes a portrait, a landscape, and the views of the author. Apparently, there is no separation of image, narration and discussion. It focuses on the author's speech. It is also approached only as a distinctive feature for epic works.

In folklore, the term is used in the form of a legend. The term comes from the Arabic language and means to report an event. Legends, in fact, are close to myths and serve as information [4, 37]. At the same time, we see that the legend is approached as a genre of folklore. In this genre, too, narration is predominant, meaning that events are sometimes told realistically, sometimes orally.

Beginning in the 1970s, linguistics began to interpret imagery, narration, and discussion in a new terminological sense [2, 13].

In some places, the word story is used as a linguistic term instead of narration. In a meaningful text, the story is about an event that the author or protagonist has experienced, heard, read, or witnessed [5,51]. The use of the term narrative in this context creates a sense of harmony within the terms. When we say story, we also mean a small form of the epic genre.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to use the term narration in the type of speech in which events, actions, situations are reported. The main feature of the legend is the description of events, actions, situations in chronological order. Action is the main characteristic aspect of the narration. This type of speech tells a series of events from beginning to end, that is, over a period of time. In this respect, this type of speech contrasts with the image type of speech, in which time and space are constantly changing. The image includes actions or objects that stop at a specific time. So, the narrative is characterized by dynamics [6]:

*Oradan besh-o'n kun o'tib yangi mahbuslar karantindan chiqdi. Ularni uch-to'rttadan qilib baraklarga joylashtirishdi. Ochiq konda portlatilgan ruda xarsanglarini vagonchalarga ortadigan brigadalarga qo'shib yuborishdi* (Said Ahmad. "Qorako'z majnun", 19-bet)

The words in the narrative text do not describe the action, but narrate it. In addition, the image is parallel to the speech, and the chain is connected to the narrator. This is done using certain language tools [7]. In particular, the leading part of speech is expressed by the use of perfect verbs, especially verbs denoting a sequence of actions (beginning, continuation, ending). This is because what is being said has happened before. That is, verbs are expressed in the past tense. Therefore, the main means of expressing the narration are the fully formed past

tense verbs, which replace each other and provide a chain of actions:

*Garnizondan kapitan Rasulov yetib keldi. Qator yotqizib qo'yilgan, tinmay o'qchiyotgan o'ttiz besh choqli mahbusning boshiga borib, bir-bir qarab chiqdi. Dadajonning tepasiga kelib uzoq turib qoldi.*

*Bosh vrach Shkarin holsiz yotganlarning hammasini sanitar zambarda kasalxonaga jo'nata boshladi.* (Said Ahmad. "Qorako'z majnun", 49-bet)

There are also words in the narration that mean time in the development of the movement (birinchi navbatda, so'ngra, erta tongda, tushlik paytida va hokazo)[6]; *keyin*, *so'ng* auxiliaries, lexical-semantic repetitions, synonyms [2,19], rhymes, equivalent words[8] also play an important role:

*Ertasiga u qora lak olgani kelmadi. Tushlikka yaqin uchinchil barakda nimadir bo'ldi. O'sha tomonga sanitar yugurib o'tdi. Lager kasalxonasining jarrohi – katorjnik Shtokman va zambil ko'targan ikki sanitar izma-iz o'sha yoqqa yugurib ketishdi. Birozdan keyin zambilda qonga belangan Kimsanboyni kasalxonaga olib o'tishdi.* (Said Ahmad. "Qorako'z majnun", 24-bet)

Rivoya is closely connected with space and time [9]. That is, the place and time of the action are also visible in the language.

*Sovuq shundoq zaptiga olgan dekabr kechasi edi. Oltinchi barakda qiy-chuv bo'lib qoldi. Mahbuslarning dod-voylarini eshhitib o'sha tomonga yugurdim. Barakda yong'in bo'layotgan edi. Mahbuslar etik bilan tepib, oynalari sindirilgan derazalardan buralib-buralib qop-qora tutun chiqardi. O't ichida qolganlaar yordam so'rab qichqirishardi.* (Said Ahmad. "Qorako'z majnun", 47-bet)

The sequence of actions in the narration is emphasized by intonation [6]. Because the intonational integrity plays a special role in ensuring the integrity of the narrative text, the consistent development of events.

The narration of events in a certain sequence and the linguistic means by which these actions represent the chain are the distinguishing features of the narrative from other types of speech.

In many works on functional-semantic types of speech, narrative speech is divided into three parts according to the course of events [10]:

- 1) introduction (beginning of the event);
- 2) course of events;
- 3) conclusion (end of events).

It is important to note that this division of speech does not always occur when considering the type of narrative speech. Because with the typological division of speech, the description of ordinary events is radically different. All three types of speech can be used to narrate events. This is directly related to the content of the event being narrated. In the development of the narrative type of speech, the motive is seen as an element that reflects its

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typological features. Because the cognitive, communicative-pragmatic and linguistic-cultural units that make up speech play a special role in its formation. However, the introduction, the course of events and the conclusion depend more on the volume of the speech. In conclusion, this is an element specific to the narrative speech, not to the narrative speech. It leads to the use of logical units such as self-justification, comparison, opposition, and opposition to draw conclusions. This creates a speech as a discussion, or a hybrid typology. So, in our opinion, this classification only applies to comprehensive narrative speech. Depending on the size of the story, it is important to distinguish between a narrow and a wide narrative. This way of speaking is not a typological sign. Some narrations are specific to different types of speech:

*Uch buxorolik azamat yigit lom bilan, belkurak bilan toshga aylanib ketgan zarang yerni kavlab qabr ochguncha terga pishib ketdilar. Jasad lahadga qo'yildi. Og'zi yassi tova bilan bekitildi. Buxoroning Shofirkonidan xizmatga chaqirilgan Mir Arab madrasasining talabasi Istam Ahadov degan yoshgina yigit tilovat boshladi. Shag'al aralash tuproqni qabrga tashlay boshladik. Istamboy Qur'on o'qishning hadisini olgan ekan. Oyatlarni tiniq, yurakka to'ppa-to'g'ri borib qadaladigan ajib bir ohang bilan o'qirdi* (Said Ahmad. "Qorako'z majnun", 51-bet)

In a comprehensive narrative speech, the beginning, course, and end of the events can be given as long as the course of events is described in detail. However, this does not clearly distinguish between "beginning", "course" and "end". Perhaps the narrative of events develops consistently on the basis of sequence. The ending does not look like a

conclusion, but a simple conclusion. All this is done by the semantics of the verb (*davom etdi, mukofotladi, ketdi, bor edi, mukofotlandi, ham bor edi, olar ekan, ko'zi tushdi, ho'ngrab yubordi*) and the semantics of time and place (*uch oydan ortiq, o'sha o'ying oxirlariga, Moskvaga*) provides words and phrases:

*Bu xil ma'lumot yozishlar uch oydan ortiq davom etdi. Bu orada "pioneer tashkiloti" Kimsanboyini velosiped bilan ham mukofotladi. O'sha o'ying oxirlariga borib Kimsanboy Butunittifoq pionerlari slyotida qatnashish uchun Moskvaga ketdi. O'zbekistondan Kimsanboyga o'xshagan "Morozovchi"lardan yana o'n bir bola bor edi. Slyot qatnashchilaridan o'n yeti nafar bola "Hurmat belgisi" ordeni bilan mukofotlandi. Ular orasida Kimsanboy Olimjonov ham bor edi. Kimsanboy Ittifoq oqsoqoli Kalilin qo'lidan orden olar ekan, prezidiumda qarsak chalayotganlar orasida "buyuk dohiy, xalqlar otasi Stalin"ga ko'zi tushdi. O'zini tutolmay ho'ngrab yubordi.* (Said Ahmad. "Qorako'z majnun", 17-bet)

The narrative speech is narrated in the language of the first or third person [11]. Because the narrative realism, that is, the evolving events, the predominance of the narrative, the narration of the events in the past, eliminates the possibility of the narration being carried out in the second person. We can see this in all the examples above.

## Conclusion

This means that the narrative type of speech has a plot, eventfulness, the presence of a coherent evolving movement, and a chain connection that distinguishes it from other types of speech. These features are represented by a variety of linguistic means.

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