

LITERARY AND NONLITERARY FORMS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK

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ANNOTATION

In both English and Uzbek languages, there are literary and nonliterary forms of speech. This article gives some information about each.

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Literary Forms of Speech

1. English: In English, literary forms of speech include various genres such as novels, poetry, short stories, dramas, and literary essays. These forms of speech are characterized by their artistic and imaginative use of language, with a focus on creativity, aesthetics, and literary techniques.

2. Uzbek: In Uzbek, literary forms of speech also include similar genres such as novels, poetry, short stories, and dramas. Uzbek literature has a rich history, with notable authors like Ali-Shir Nava'i and Abdulla Qodiriy. Literary works in Uzbek often showcase the cultural heritage, traditions, and folklore of Uzbekistan.

Nonliterary Forms of Speech:

1. English: Nonliterary forms of speech in English include everyday spoken language, informal conversations, technical writing, scientific texts, news reports, and informational articles. These forms of speech are characterized by their practical and informative nature, focusing on clarity, precision, and conveying factual information.

2. Uzbek: In Uzbek, nonliterary forms of speech include everyday spoken language, informal conversations, technical documents, scientific articles, news broadcasts, and educational materials. These forms of speech aim to communicate information effectively, often using specialized terminology in technical or scientific contexts. It is important to note that the distinction between literary and nonliterary forms of speech may not always be clear-cut, as there can be overlaps and hybrid forms that blend elements of both. Additionally, the literary and nonliterary forms of speech evolve and adapt with time, reflecting changes in society and language use. The difference between English and Uzbek in terms of literary forms of speech lies in the specific characteristics, traditions, and cultural aspects associated with each language's

literary heritage. Here are some distinctions: 1. Historical Background: English literary forms of speech have a long and diverse history, with contributions from renowned authors such as William Shakespeare, Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, and many more. English literature encompasses a wide range of styles, genres, and periods, from medieval works to modernist and postmodernist literature. Uzbek literature, on the other hand, has a more recent literary tradition, with notable figures like Ali-Shir Nava'i and Abdulla Qodiriy emerging in the 15th and 20th centuries respectively, and a focus on Central Asian cultural themes and traditions. 2. Influence of Literary Movements: English literature has been influenced by various literary movements and periods, including Renaissance, Romanticism, Victorian literature, Modernism, and contemporary literature. These movements have shaped the themes, styles, and techniques used in English literary forms of speech. Uzbek literature, while influenced by Persian, Arabic, and Russian literature, has its own distinct cultural and linguistic characteristics, often drawing inspiration from folklore, historical events, and the cultural heritage of Central Asia. 3. Language Structure and Style: English and Uzbek differ in their linguistic structures and styles. English literature often employs a wide range of literary devices such as metaphors, similes, alliteration, and symbolism. The English language allows for complex wordplay, poetic meter, and a variety of literary techniques. Uzbek literature, with its Turkic roots, has its own unique linguistic features, poetic forms, and literary devices, often relying on elaborate rhyme schemes, rhythm, and imagery. 4. Cultural and Contextual Themes: The literary forms of speech in English and Uzbek reflect the cultural, historical, and social contexts of their respective societies. English literature explores a broad range of themes, including love, identity, social issues, and philosophical concepts. Uzbek literature often focuses on Central Asian cultural traditions, historical events, folklore, and the experiences of the Uzbek people. While these differences exist, both English and Uzbek literary forms of speech serve as means of artistic expression, providing insights into the human condition, cultural values, and historical perspectives. Both traditions contribute to the rich tapestry of world literature in their own unique ways.



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