



The Mixed Acquired Speech and Microtext (in Uzbek, German and Russian Languages)

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Abstract: The article discusses the occurrence of acquired speech in German, Uzbek and Russian languages in microtext. First of all, the factors that create the integrity of the text are listed. Then, the morphological type of acquired speech characteristic of the Uzbek and German languages is analyzed in terms of component, contextual and text.

Key words: microtext, direct and indirect speech, syntactic acquisition speech, morphological acquisition speech.

Textual analysis is related to what is recognized as the largest syntactic unit of the microtext. Context is different from microtext. Due to the lack of language unity, completeness and integrity are not characteristic of it. A microtext is a form, content and communicative integrity that expresses a complete thought and serves as a means of information exchange. Some phenomena that are overlooked in contextual analysis are taken into account in the microtext. For example, the content-relatedness of two independent simple sentences is analyzed only in the microtext. The function of some language elements changes in the composition of the microtext. In particular, words and phrases that are considered as input in sentence and contextual analysis act as connectors in the microtext. The connection of the sentences in the microtext with the main message and the new message is analyzed in depth, etc.

For the purpose of comparison, the selected microtext consists of one paragraph as before, two second-type and one first-type assimilative forms are used. But the volume is smaller than that, and the number of sentences in the content is also less. There are other differences as well. We will touch on some of them. The first sentence is an expanded simple sentence with a coherent clause. The incision is organized, the condition is enlarged. The owner of the sentence is expressed twice with the suffix (-*di*) and is clarified by the noun (*Tojixon*). At the same time, the title noun acts as an opening word in the microtext. Basically, the action he performed is described in the form of a message. The message has two forms. The first sentence in the microtext, the last two simple sentences and the second part of the sentence preceding them (*he invited her to his house*) are performed by the speech participants (*Tajikhan, Saida, Huriniso*) during this speech act. But on behalf of the author of the work, in the third person, the sense of direct observation is expressed by the prescribed form (-*di*). So, this part of the information is composed of the time when the author's speech took place and the themes of direct observation.

The action in the rest of the microtext is carried out only by Tajikhon himself. The writer now changes the type of speech and turns to a foreign speech, more precisely, to an appropriated speech. For this purpose, the speaker (subject) replaces the suffix of the part of the spoken message with the appropriate morphological or syntactic means that express the lack of acquisition. At the moment, instead of 1st person singular suffixes, 3rd person singular suffixes are used:

Bir ozdan keyin Tojixon ketgani ijozat so'radi va Hurinisoning qistashiga qaramay, o'rnidan turdi. Tojixon safardan ikki kun kechikib qaytibdi, shuning uchun brigadasidan ko'ngli hech tinchimayotgan ekan, yo'qsa Saida bilan bir gaplashishga mushtoq ekanini qayta-qayta aytib, uni uyiga taklif qildi. Saida borishga va'da berdi. Uni kuzatib chiqishdi (62–63).

Here are the unlearned forms of three passive sentences:

(1) Safardan ikki kun kechikib qaytdim, (2) shuning uchun brigadamdan ko'nglim hech tinchimayapti, (3) o'zim ham siz bilan bir gaplashishga mushtoqman.

In the first sentence, the noun in the function of the speaker (Tajikhan) is omitted because it is not intended to emphasize the possessor. In the third sentence, the pronoun represented by a noun is replaced by a complement (myself, you). Then, the syntactically forming tools (saying that) are dropped and the 1st person suffix (-man) is used instead. From this comparative analysis, it becomes clear that, in contrast to Russian and German, the assimilated message is formed by partially changing the speaker's own speech, not from the copied message. The first sentence also serves as the source of the message. It is saved without using the verb of speech or its synonym. It is understood from its general content that it is a source of news. The combined participle expresses another action of the possessor (Tajikhan) and allows the next sentence to be connected without a conjunction. The writer does the same in the second sentence from the end of the microtext, he saves the conjunction and does not use the conjunction. He uses a new paragraph to highlight the next part of the conversation in Kalandarov's house. At the same time, he assigns the function of connecting the first sentence from the present tense (a little later) to show that it is a continuation of the previous microtext. It also uses a paragraph to indicate the start of the next microtext. To be more precise, he starts the sentence after the following sentence with a paragraph: *Tojixon oyog'i uzangiga tegishi bilan o'zini egarga olib, otga qamchi bosadi.*

At the same time, we see that commas are not saved in some places because they are based on current rules.

The Russian translation corresponds to the original in its conciseness. But other aspects are explained. For example, some words have been changed (in the first sentence), the meaning of some sentences is different from the original (the sentence after the colon), some words have been omitted (mushtaq, repeatedly), etc. In order to be able to compare this and other defects, we present the full direct translation of the microtext:

Полчаса спустя Таджикхон поднялась, не смотря на назойливые уговоры Хурнисы: она была в отъезде уже два дня и тревожилась за свою бригаду. Когда Хурниса и Саида вышли проводить ее, она, прощаясь, пригласила Саиду к себе.

Хочу отвести с вами душу, хорошо? (146)

The German translator correctly followed the grammatical aspect of the microtext. Therefore, the first and second possessive sentences are given in an independent sentence through the subjunctive present, or rather, in a subordinate clause without a conjunction. The first type of assimilation, the third assimilation sentence, was lost from the translation when it was translated from the Russian language. So, the specific grammatical features of the German language are taken into account. But the lexical errors are exactly repeated:

Eine halbe Stunde später erhob sich Tadshichon trotz Churnisas eindringlichem Zureden. Sie sei schon zwei Tage unterwegs und mache sich um ihre Brigade Sorgen! Beim Abschied lud Tadshichon Saida zu sich ein. „Ich hätte mit Ihnen gern mal gesprochen. Einverstanden?“ (37).

When the acquisition was analyzed in unrelated languages based on cross-linguistics and comparative-typological method, we witnessed that the main characteristic of the Uzbek language, as well as the economy characteristic of the writer's style, were not reflected in the translation. Since the Russian translator did not take into account the peculiarities of the Uzbek language, the translation of the work corresponds to the Russian model. To be more precise, in some places, words, phrases and sentences that are not in the copy were added or, on the contrary, omitted or replaced. Unlike the

Russian language, the German language has morphological means of assimilation, but it is almost never used in translation. In addition, some words are spelled in Russian.

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