

Metacommunication In Karakalpak Oral Spontaneous Speech

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Abstract: The article considers the necessity of treating metacommunication as a communicative category due to the following its structural components: content plan (stages of nomination and creation of the semantic field of the category), expression plan, which allows to represent a speech situation in the oral or written form, and translation plan, which has no clearly defined structure, but allows to identify different levels of language means marking metacommunicative situations.

Key words: metacommunication, communicative category, metacommunicative component, metacommunicative utterance, metacommunicative speech action

The distinction between language and speech, which are closely related to each other, but still represent different objects of study for the science of language, is made in linguistics, beginning with the work of F. de Saussure "Course of General Linguistics". The inseparable connection between language and speech was emphasized by the scholar himself: "There is no doubt that both are closely related and presuppose each other: language is necessary for speech to be intelligible and thus to be effective; speech in turn is necessary for language to be formed; historically the fact of speech always precedes language" (Saussure 1999: 26-27). Because of the primacy of speech, the following interdependence between language and speech is established: "language is one temporarily both the instrument and the product of speech".

Language (*la langue*), as defined by F. de Saussure, "exists in the collective as a totality of the imprints that everyone has in his head, like a dictionary, copies of which, quite identical, would be in the possession of many persons as well. It is, therefore, something possessed by everyone, yet common to all, and not the will of those who possess it.

Language is the most important part of speech activity; it is "a social element external to the individual, which in itself can neither create language nor change it" Language as a system of signs is a mental component of speech activity, "in which the only essential thing is the connection with the thought and the acoustic image". A linguistic sign is arbitrary, and language, therefore, "exists only by virtue of a kind of contract concluded by members of the collective" (Saussure 1999: 21).

Speech (*la parole*), according to F. de Saussure, is "an individual act of will and reason; in this act we must distinguish: 1) combinations in which the speaker uses the code (code) of language in order to express his thought; 2) the psychological and physical mechanism which allows him to objectify these combinations".

Speech activity (*le langage*) is the third term defined by F. de Saussure insufficiently strictly. On the one hand, the author offers the following scheme of the act of speech communication as an activity - see figure 1.

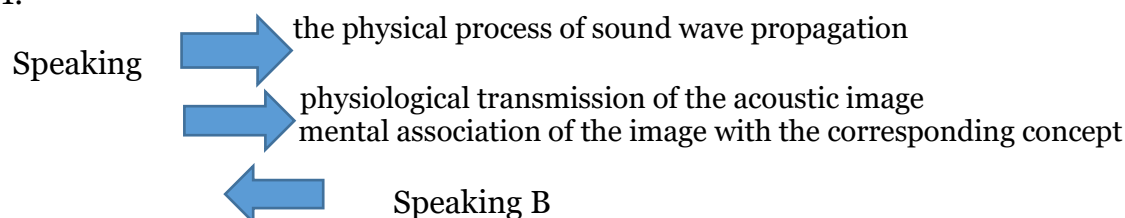


Fig. 1. Speech communication as a speech activity in F. de Saussure's concept

On the other hand, the study of speech activity, following the thought of F. de Saussure, is a study of the two spheres of its functioning - language and speech - and "breaks down into two parts; One of them, the basic one, has as its subject language, that is, not something social in essence and not dependent on the individual; it is a purely mental science; Secondly, the individual side of speech

activity, that is, speech, including phonation, is secondary, and it is psychophysical" (Saussure 1999: 26);

Oral and written forms of speech

The written and spoken forms of language together constitute literary language, in all its many styles and speech genres: "In societies that already know writing, literary language is first of all divided into oral and written, which, of course, may overlap with other divisions as well. The differences between these varieties of literary language are determined, on the one hand, by their different functional orientation and, on the other hand, by purely technical reasons" (Shcherba 1957: 117). The simplest definitions of oral and written speech touch upon the difference in the channel of communication: oral speech is "speech sounding, spoken" (Trosheva 2006: 567), and written speech is "speech depicted on paper (parchment, birch bark, stone, canvas or some other surface) by means of special graphic signs (writing signs)" (Trosheva 2006: 285). The distinction between oral and written forms of speech in linguistics is not particularly controversial, but it is necessary to present the main differentiating features of these two forms of speech. Oral speech, unlike written speech, is the primary form of language existence, earlier in time of occurrence. It is also primary for the child, who at first gets acquainted only with the oral form of speech and only then masters the norms of written native language. The proof of the primacy of the oral form of speech is the presence in the modern linguistic picture of written languages, the only form of existence of which is exclusively oral speech.

The category of spontaneity of speech

For oral and written forms of speech are different ways of generation: written speech is more often prepared, pre-organized and structured in the mind of the speaker, oral unprepared or minimally prepared, even if certain speech patterns are noted in the mind of the speaker as the basis for its construction, "Unprepared oral speech itself is organized in the process of generation, unlike written speech, where only a fixed result is observed. Speech seems to be born in the throes of clauses, self-interruptions, self-corrections, interruptions, repetitions. However, we should not exclude the possibility of the existence of written spontaneous speech, when the processes of reflection and generation also take place simultaneously. Thus, according to V. G. Admoni, "spontaneous speech is also possible in writing - especially when writing personal letters without their Without thinking them through in detail in advance" (Admoni 1994: 10). At this moment, in the era of the active use of the Internet as a means of communication, it seems inappropriate to take all written texts beyond spontaneity. Besides, "...spontaneous<...> can be not only an oral, but also a written monologue-such can be considered, for example, friendly letters, blitz compositions or essays which are written with limited time and without the possibility of checking and revising, diary entries, etc." (Bogdanova 2006: 288). (Bogdanova 2006: 288).

There are two main points of view on the category of spontaneity of speech in its connection with other characteristics of the object. According to the first concept, spontaneous speech is always unprepared, and this characteristic is the leading one for the definition of the concept. N. D. Svetozarova et al. contrasts spontaneous speech and defines it as "unprepared in form, momentarily and freely generated oral speech" (Phonetics of Spontaneous Speech 1988) The main difference between spontaneous speech and spoken speech is its unprepared nature. Representatives of the Leningrad St. Petersburg school of linguistics use the terms unprepared speech, spontaneous speech and spoken speech as synonyms. Spontaneous speech is characterized by errors, carelessness, incompleteness, and generally insufficient attention to the external form".

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