

## The Use of Oral Means in the Novel “Qoraquyun”

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**Annotation:** The novel "Qoraquyun" includes rich lexical groups according to lexical features. The vocabulary of the novel consists mainly of widely used words, archaic words. In the novel, words specific to the literary style are also used. Scientific speech, which is available in other speech styles, has almost no tools specific to formal speech. However, oral means of speech can be found in many of the pages of the novel. The lexical reliance mainly on widely used words and means of oral discourse leads to the conclusion that the novel aims to express ideas in a form that is linguistically simple, close to the vernacular.

**Keywords:** lexical group, lexical feature, archaism, literary style, scientific, speech, formal speech, oral speech, common usage words, context, emotional-expressive color.

Most of the vocabulary of literary texts consists of oral means. The use of oral language in literary texts can be explained by the following. It has the potential to provide attention, imagery, and impact in the means of speech.

Second, verbal means of expression are emotionally-expressive in color and are characterized by a very strong sign-level of meaning in relation to their neutral synonyms. This situation comes in handy for expressing the idea in all its subtlety. Third, the play depicts the life of an ordinary people. Since the protagonists in it are representatives of the common people, it is natural to use in their speech the lexical units peculiar to the common colloquial speech of the people.

One of the means of expressing the essence of artistic speech is the use in it of lexical means peculiar to different speech styles, as well as to different forms of language. In this sense, the use of oral means of expression in artistic discourse is also determined by the fact that it provides methodology.

Since the aesthetic sensitivity and expressiveness of speech is an important feature of artistic speech, lexical means rich in expressive and expressive means are used in a consolidated, selective manner in order to create different methodological possibilities for this form of speech. Such features are embodied in the means of oral communication. Because the means of oral speech are characterized by emotional-expressive coloring even outside the text. For example, Ana, the Blackbird, who became the axis of the ball when she was released from the flower, is silently and silently leading towards the riders on fast and energetic horses [1: 2]. The word axis of the balloon in the text is specific to oral speech. It is characteristic that the word is used primarily in a figurative sense. After all, the balloon will not have an axis, i.e. It could have an axis of a rifle. In the context, the fact that the dog was also kept to inflict injuries such as bullets, and its specificity, was the basis for the transfer of meaning. The living bullet, which inflicts a perfect wound, Karakuyun, in this sense, evoked emotional expressiveness.

The novel "Qoraquyun" is one of the works rich in oral means, in which there are many lexical units specific to oral speech, separated on the basis of repetition of words among the means of speech used in connection with the individual style of the writer.

The blackbird was furious to the point of shattering a very delicate flower from the wood and twigs of a yellow tree, a flexible tree that did not grow in this alfoz, but only in certain parts of the mountain. [1: 1] Here it found itself. He feels trapped and involuntarily, in flames, seeks the way of salvation [1: 6]. The squeaky, flamboyant words in these sentences provided the originality of oral speech based on the use of the second part in a modified form.

The use of words in such a situation in the play expresses that the protagonist is a representative of the common people, and thus ensures the simplicity of the language of the work, its closeness to the vernacular. The belt used in the play (Then, after a week or ten days of searching, to no avail, he said, "The corpse was dragged to the belt by a man-eating bear. Now it is possible to mourn it." came to an end [1: 7]), titi-pitisini (village boys, who took the example of their dogs in terms of vigilance, can grab their weapons and instantly remove the titi-piti from the mountain [1:19]), one by one (So He took the little creatures in his arms one by one and walked towards the sandal-shaped rock in the distance [1:29]). The application of the adapted case is common in the play.

Oral means are diverse in terms of content. The use of words in dialectal form, as well as words typical of oral art, words typical of ordinary speech, words typical of coarse speech, also provides the originality of oral speech. . One of the important features of these means of speech is the strength of emotional coloring in words, and therefore the strong expression of emotion is ensured by the use of such words. For example, however, there are always animals that come in droves [1: 1]. Erman did not sit idly by with his grandmother, but planted grass on the fort that day [1: 6]. The words sumanglamak, gidillashmoq in this contrast are used in a more conversational style, and are distinguished by the strength of the negative aspect within the synonymous series. Sumanglab — instead of "daydib", "tentirab"; the creator could have taken one of the lexemes "scratching" and "arguing" instead. But the writer did not choose this path because other synonyms could not give the effect that a lexeme used in the play would have with exactly its negativity.

Through the means of oral discourse used in the play, it can be seen that the words peculiar to oral speech serve both a naming function in the text and create methodological possibilities. Such features are especially evident in the means of verbal discourse, which is characteristic of a rude speech style.

There is no one who opposes such atheism — the body and soul of the captive, who had been deceived, were about to be reduced to dust and blown away by the dust [1: 3]. In the thicker area in front of him, he does not suddenly notice the medium-sized black grass surrounded by grass and small thorny bushes, which are located behind the large and small rocks scattered [1: 6]. In the creative play, the tribe tried to shape the oral speech by expressing the words mainly through the second part of the phonetic event lesemaries, and was able to achieve its intended purpose. Chang-chung, pala-partish These lexemes are among the most frequently used words in the speech of a particular region, and it seems to belong to a definite oral speech. Extensive use of such tools are tools that can vividly embody the artist's individual word-use skills.

In order to create the atmosphere of that period in the play, we can see the points made by the writer in the same way as the words are used in speech:

If Gar did not do what he was told, he would not be able to walk in this bright world [1: 3]. Not to mention the old maple tree, which stands in the middle of the blue rock, and there is not a single erect plant, despite its name [1: 5]. Unsteady — we can see that this word, which is used to explain that he is not tired of walking, is given in the form of "uneducated" in speech; shipshiydam — the most commonly used variant of the word "no event" in oral speech, and the fact that no plant is expressed through this lexeme, the creative skill of which has acquired a racial vitality. In colloquial speech, words such as quppa-dry, cap-big, mip-dwarf are often used. This lexeme is also used in the play:

At first, the people thought that the man had suddenly fallen and died because of his sudden disappearance [1: 7]. In this case, the priority is to strengthen, to show the situation more vividly. It is observed that many of the oral means encountered in the novel are lexical means specific to ordinary speech. For example, manovu (I wish he had become an ant at this point, but manovu would have been hidden among the rocks .. [1: 8]) Old Bardam told Akbota that there are more than a hundred species of worms I know so far [1:25]). ) is somewhat limited in its use in literary language, but is used in the dialect with the same phonetic phenomenon. It is natural for the reader to use this element to create this environment in his mind. These lexemes were deliberately distorted phonetically.

The writer tries to reveal the inner world of the protagonists as well by revealing his individual speech. Despite being an elder, Akbota is a man who walks among the people with pain and lives among them. He does not hesitate to come to the Armenian. This man, a pure volunteer, calls the shooting of a gun unusual:

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"Oh, a warrior, Ermanboy," said Akbota, continuing to watch the gunfire. [1:23] Snoring is the name given to an imitation of the sound that is heard after a gun has been fired. This, too, is evident only in the specificity of oral speech.

In conclusion, it can be said that the novel "Blackbird" includes rich lexical groups according to its lexical features. The lexicon of the novel consists mainly of broad consumer words, archaic words. In the novel, words specific to the literary style are also used. Scientific speech, which is available in other speech styles, has almost no tools specific to formal speech. However, oral means of speech can be found in many of the pages of the novel. The lexical reliance mainly on widely used words and means of oral discourse leads to the conclusion that the novel aims to express ideas in a form that is linguistically simple, close to the vernacular.

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