

COMMUNICATIONS OF CONSENT/DISAGREEMENT IN THE SPEECH OF THE CHARACTERS OF THE NOVEL M.L. STEPNOY "GARDEN"

Yuldasheva Nodira Maxkamovna

*Lecturer at the Department of Russian Language Methods
Fergana State University*

Annotation: *The article examines the meaning and features of the communicés of agreement and disagreement, identifies and analyzes functional and semantic properties, and presents a classification of the communicés of agreement and disagreement in the novel by M.L. Stepnova.*

Keywords: *communicame, expressive-emotional units, indivisible sentences, stability.*

In modern linguistic science, there is great interest in units of living spoken speech, which include the so-called communicames. However, for some new linguistic phenomena there are no generally accepted terms and clear definitions for the analysis of related phenomena. Such phenomena include communications. Despite the fact that researchers have not come to a common conclusion about their content, almost all linguists consider them as an independent type of linguistic units; they are called "word-sentences" [1, 231], "an independent functional-structural-semantic variety of a simple sentence" [3, 154], "particles and interjections" [5, 227], "indivisible sentences" [11, 9], "expressions of will" [4, 53], etc.

V.Yu. Melikyan gives the most complete analysis of the theory of communicame, which is defined and understood as "a communicative non-predicative unit of syntax, which is a word or combination of words, grammatically indivisible, characterized by the presence of a modus proposition, indivisibly expressing a certain non-conceptual semantic content (i.e. not equal to a judgment), not reproducing the structural patterns of a sentence and not being their regular implementation, lexically impenetrable and non-extensible, according to special rules combined with other statements in the text and performing reactive, voluntarily, emotional-evaluative, aesthetic and informative functions in the text" [7, 52].

The meaning and function of kummunikema are closely related to the expressive-emotional and volitional sphere of human behavior. Communication transmits information about interpersonal relationships, emotional state and expression of will. V.Yu. Melikyan identifies the following functional-semantic groups of communicés: affirmations/denials, emotional-evaluative, expressions of will, contact-establishing, etiquette, interrogative, text-forming [7, 81].

The most widely used semantic group for categorizing communication in our study is the group of affirmation and negation, or, as it is also called, agreement and disagreement. They are one of the main communicative categories and one of the

important means of expressing personal opinions, attitudes and positions. People can express agreement and disagreement, but at the same time they express their approval or rejection of a certain point of view, judgment or proposition. As T.M. rightly notes. Sviridov, "the category of agreement-disagreement reflects a person's conceptual worldview of reality and is one of the most important means in communication and the implementation of speech units of language" [8, 152].

Communications of affirmation/denial have semantic symmetry: expressions of agreement include "confirmation", "promise", "praise", "permission", etc., and expressions of disagreement include "refutation", "rejection", "criticism", "ban", etc.

Communications as a phenomenon of living spoken language are characteristic of the dialogical and monological speech of characters in various works of art. To study the communication of agreement/disagreement, we identified the source of material, which was the novel by M.L. Stepnova's "The Garden" is a novel that critic Mikhail Turbin called "a living and bold book about a parent's fear that has come true, about the love that overshadows this fear, and the duty to cherish it until the end of one's days" [10, 220]. From the texts of this novel, we selected more than 30 emotional uses of the communiqué of agreement/disagreement, used in the speech of the heroes of this literary work. M.L. Stepnova talentedly and convincingly portrayed the characters of her characters and conveyed the characteristic features of their colloquial speech. One of these striking features is the use of stable, stereotypical, emotionally expressive indivisible syntactic structures of phraseological type that perform a communicative function.

We selected for the study the most expressive of 30 communicames of agreement/disagreement and classified them.

Consent is approval of the point of view expressed by the communicator, as well as expression and confirmation of the commonality of certain behavior patterns and opinions of the communicator. Consent as a communicame can be divided into certain classes in accordance with the function of these indivisible units in the speech of the heroes. First of all, these are groups of units expressing complete agreement and incomplete agreement.

The intentional meanings of full agreement include: agreement-confirmation, agreement-contract, agreement-approval, agreement-permission, agreement-promise, thoughtful agreement, interested agreement, mutual agreement, agreement-catch-up [6, 44].

In the novel "The Garden" we can see some of these communications:

1) Communications of consent and confirmation

The main communicame of agreement and confirmation in the Russian language is Yes. In addition, with the function of agreement they are used (Well) Okay, Of course, Okay, probably! Of course, no question! No questions! May be! (Yes) Exactly, but what about! Otherwise! Otherwise, no! Exactly! That's it! Nothing to do. Of course! Of course not! Not that word! Deal! By itself! That's it! and etc.

In our materials, the hero's remark expresses confirmation of a certain point of view. Example 1: –...What? Sorry. More tea? Yes, thank you. Example 2: – Doesn't eat anything? - No, nothing, No, no, no. Example 3: – No, not fun and affectionate. Not fun and not affectionate. And like this, like this, like this! And like this. Yes, I want. I really want it that way. Here you can clearly see how the emotional coloring of a statement is created with the help of the adverb "really". 2) Uncertain agreement. This is a type of agreement in which the speaker hesitates to give a definite answer, being incompetent in the matter or being in a state of emotional arousal. This intention can be expressed by the lexemes it seems, perhaps, probably, like, as if and introductory sentences I hope, let's hope, etc.

Example: – She won't die, will she? Meisel walked up to the cradle, took the girl in his arms, and weighed her, as if thinking. - I hope no. But it definitely won't grow on sugar water alone. I'll have to get a goat..

Communications of disagreement. In the "Dictionary of the Russian Language", "disagreement" is explained as 1) lack of agreement, agreement in something; disagreement; 2) discord, quarrel; 3) a negative answer to something, refusal [2, 480].

We have identified the following communiqués of disagreement in the novel "The Garden":

1) Disagreement-objection. This is the expression by the communicator of an opposing opinion, argument or objection to the information provided to him by the communicator during the communication process. Disagreement-objection is usually expressed by the negative relative "no", the negation "not", negative relatives with explanatory text. Example 1: No, not fun and affectionate. Not fun and not affectionate. And like this, like this, like this!

Example 2: – Mademoiselle, give me some perfume. Not these, not these, no!

2) Disagreement-indignation. This is the speaker's expression of his negative attitude regarding the subject of conversation or his expression of displeasure due to the inaccuracy, incorrectness of the words, actions of his speech partner. Disagreement-indignation can be expressed by the statements "This is outrageous", "Unheard of!", "Well, this is too much", "Well, this is really too much", "Well, this is too much", partial or complete repetitions of RS, synonymous or pronominal substitutions, pronominal interrogative sentence with explanatory text. Example 1: "Why isn't your child fed, your Excellency?" Meisel asked separately, loudly, as if he were talking to a deaf person. -How come they don't feed you! - the nurse gasped and suddenly began to rummage in her bosom, as if she was looking for something important and expensive at the bottom of the bag - a slipped wedding ring or a fallen icon. - Why don't they feed you! Example 2: - You're crazy! Come to your senses! You're a woman! Princess Boryatinskaya! Sign up for the Khrenov School of Farriers!

3) Disagreement-non-admission. The communicant is well aware of the information conveyed to him during the conversation, and with his remark he emphasizes the presence of opposing information, thereby expressing complete

disagreement. Disagreement-non-admission can be expressed by modal words "may (be)", "possibly" with the negative particle "not", statements "Nothing like that", "It's not like that", "Not at all!", "I don't even allow such thoughts."

Example: - Why are you lying! How is it that she died?!

Communicators of agreement and disagreement not only convey the main idea, but also have various functions, such as efficiency, emotionality and expressiveness. Using appropriate vocabulary, intonation and speech style, we can more accurately express our point of view, increase the persuasiveness and expressiveness of the statement. Literary works provide us with rich material for analyzing the ways of expressing various intentions using various means. Identification and description of communications is one of the fruitful types of work in the analysis and training of speech.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Avanesov R.I., Sidorov V.N. Essay on the grammar of the Russian literary language. M.; L., 1945. – 236 p.
2. Evgenieva, A.P. Dictionary of the Russian language, T.2. / Evgenieva, A.P. - M.: Russian language, 1999. – 574 p.
3. Russian grammar. M, 1960. T. 2. Part 1; Grammar of the modern Russian literary language / ed. N. Yu. Shvedova. M., 1970. – 767 p.
4. Krasnov V.A. Communications with the meaning of "expression of will" in language and speech: on the material of the Russian language: dis. Candidate of Philological Sciences: Rostov-on-Don. 2005. – 169 p.
5. Джагаспанян Р. Н. и др. ПЕЙЗАЖ КАК КОМПОНЕНТ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ В. ШУКШИНА //Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 7. – С. 993-997.
6. Nikolayevich D. R., Ermekovich A. T. ARTISTIC AND AESTHETIC FUNCTION OF THE LANDSCAPE IN SHUKSHIN'S PROSE //Gospodarka i Innowacje. – 2022. – Т. 27. – С. 108-113.
7. Аджеминова Э. Р., Джагаспанян Р. Н., Исмаилов Р. С. ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ И ОБРАЗНЫЙ СТРОЙ ЯЗЫКА //PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 18. – С. 121-125.
8. Давлятова Г. Н. и др. АВТОБИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ И ТВОРЧЕСКИЕ ПОИСКИ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ НВ ГОГОЛЯ //PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 18. – С. 187-191.
9. Djagaspanyan R. N., Abdukholikov M. A. FEATURES OF GENRE, ARTISTIC METHOD AND CONFLICT IN A. GRIBOEDOV'S COMEDY" WOE FROM WIT" //FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY AS INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 16. – С. 118-123.

10. Акбаров О. А., Джагаспанян Р. Н., Исмаилов Р. С. ФУНКЦИЯ ОБРАЗА ПРИРОДЫ КАК ОБЪЕКТ ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ //ЇЇОДКОР О'ЇТUVСНІ. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 24. – С. 195-200.

11. Акбаров, Ойбек Абдугафурович, Рафик Николаевич Джагаспанян, and Наргис Алишер кизи Акрамова. "ПРИРОДА КАК ОДИН ИЗ ОБРАЗОВ ПОЭТИЧЕСКОЙ МОДЕЛИ МИРА В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ВМ ШУКШИНА." INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE" THE TIME OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS". Vol. 1. No. 3. 2022.