Research Article

Classification And Analysis Of Speech Genres In Translations

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	It is known that since the speaker is a human being, it is natural to study speech genres in connection with human speech. Speech genre is the speech product of human activity, in a word, it is the successive utterance of complete sentences with a unique compositional structure in communication aimed at one goal. The variety of types of human activity expands the range of speech genres. After all, human activity in all spheres of life, such as business, diplomatic relations, religious processes, internet, media, state and community management, cooking, animal husbandry, is based on speech. **Key words:** Speech genres, speech realization, translation, communication aimed, historical interpretation, sociolinguistics, linguistics, modern interpretation.

Introduction

The speech realization of the human goal in a certain activity is characterized by a specific environment, terms related to this environment, special grammatical constructions, and the embodiment of these constructions is reflected in the speech genre. For example, the speech genre of majlis (meeting) is widespread for each field. The main purpose of the Majlis speech genre is to clarify several issues, analyze them and come to a final conclusion. There are different types of Majlis, including a plenary session of the Oliy Majlis, a meeting in a school or kindergarten.

The speech genre of agreement is manifested in different forms in different fields. For example, a contract in the banking sector, a letter of consent in official offices, and various ways of expressing agreement in colloquial speech, such as breaking bread at a wedding ceremony, and giving a part of the total money in advance in the market. So, speech genres arise in connection with human activity. It should be noted that internal subgenres of speech genres are observed in the fields of science that study various aspects of human activity. For example, scientific works in the field of pedagogy, conferences, dissertations, seminars, classes, etc. Therefore, researching the speech genre in different fields of science means studying its diversity. Here, it is worth mentioning such things as speech genre and literature, speech genre and religion, speech genre and journalism, speech genre and media, speech genre and the Internet, speech genre and business, speech genre and philosophy. Within these areas, there are also internal subgenres of the speech genre.

Despite the fact that up to now about 250 types of speech genres have been identified, the issue of the classification of speech genres remains one of the most urgent issues". In the issue of the classification of speech genres, classification antinomies and complex classification methods (three or more types of classification) are observed based on these antinomies. Antinomies of classification include primary (simple) and secondary (complex) rhetorical and non-rhetorical, conventional and non-conventional, phatic and informative genres.

In science, M.M. Bakhtin's classification is widely used as a popular classification, which serves as the genesis of classification antinomies.

M.M. Bakhtin distinguishes oral and written, monologic and dialogic, primary and secondary speech genres."
In particular, his ideas about primary and secondary speech genres are still used in the theory of speech genres. The primary and secondary speech genres put forward by the scientist are still active concepts in the field.

Material and methods

It should be noted that in the theory of speech genres, primary speech genres are speech genres that occur directly during communication, and secondary speech genres are those that occur in the process of highly developed cultural communication, for example, scientific, administrative-legal, political-ideological, artistic, religious (novel, drama, scientific research, etc.) are understood as speech genres that occur in the processes.

In Russian linguistics, studies on the antinomy of primary and secondary speech genres have deepened so much that even three specific directions have emerged regarding this classification.

For supporters of the first approach, secondary speech genres are ontological derivatives of primary speech genres. Primary speech genres are the direct expression of the event in the conversation process, which is the basis for secondary speech genres. Supporters of the second direction understand the secondary speech genre as a type of dialogic, structural elements, texts in which the primary speech genres are manifested. It is interesting that supporters of this direction understand the unit of speech genre as a type of text, not a sentence. For example, according to M. Yu. Fedosyuk, understanding the speech genre as a type of text provides an opportunity to study both monologic and dialogic text types. The third direction is slightly different from the ideas of the second direction, in which the presence of special horizontal and vertical types that ensure the textual integrity of the speech work is of particular importance.

M.Yu. Fedosyuk interprets the speech genre as a type of speech, and divides them into elementary and complex 50 speech genres. Elementary speech genres are understood as texts of a certain genre, which include messages, letters, greetings, requests, etc. A collection of texts consisting of several components is understood as a collective genre, which includes conversation, debate, dispute, quarrel, etc.

A.G. Baranov combines M.M. Bakhtin's views on primary and secondary speech genres with the concept of simple and complex speech genres and classifies them as primary simple speech genres, primary complex speech genres, secondary simple speech genres, and secondary complex speech genres.

S. Gayda concludes that speech genres can be classified in two ways. For example, simple and complex genres. When dividing into simple and complex genres, of course, the number of speech acts is taken as a basis. For example, showing, denying, swearing, etc. Only one act participates in them. But in the introductory part of the conversation or letters, one act, that is, greeting, and in the following places, various speech acts appear depending on the purpose.

And at the end is the general end of the farewell act. The phatic function of speech has created a unique method of classification in the theory of speech genres. The phatic function of speech mainly refers to the communicative function of speech. In one of these cases, communication is sometimes aimless, the message given while speaking is very low in terms of importance for the speakers, they may not express their emotions or try to influence each other when they say something, the purpose of the conversation is only preparation for the upcoming important meaningful communication, in such situations, it is said that the phatic function of the language appears, accordingly, the phatic function is manifested in greetings, greetings, talking about the weather, talking in city transport, etc.

In the theory of speech genres, V. V. Dementev distinguishes informative and phatic genres according to the phatic function of speech. According to him, in the antinomy of phatic and informative genres, especially in phatic speech genres, it is important not to negatively affect the interlocutor's mood or to cause disagreements (conflict) in interpersonal communication.

In the course of his research, the scientist divides speech genres into fully phatic genres, fully informative genres, mixed speech genres (phatic + informative) and completely phatic, personally neutral question and answer genres such as flirting, humor, game, teasing, boasting, pitching (irony) includes fully informative, heart-to-heart conversation, compliment, scandal, accusation, insult, marriage, fine, ultimatum, etc. in both informative and phatic speech genres.

Representatives of the Sydney school distinguish elemental (elemental) and macrogenres (tago-genres: laboratory reports, essays). According to this, macrogenres are formed as a result of combining elementary speech genres with each other.

Result and discussion

In addition to classification antinomies, there are complex classification methods, which are observed in groups of three or more classifications. For example, K.F. Sedov, while studying speech genres from the psycholinguistic aspect, notes the meeting of speech genres of the subgenre-hypergenre-genroid type.

G. Brown and G. Gul divide the English literary speech into three types, that is, phatic 1 (special forms of communication), phatic 2 (ordinary conversation) and special (informative) dialogue classified as performative, imperative.

N.D.Arutyunova's classification focuses on the dialogic characteristics of speech genres and shows five groups of dialogic speech genres: d-1- informative dialogues, d-2- prescriptive dialogues, d-3- dialogues of the exchange of ideas for the purpose of clarifying the truth or making a decision , d-4 - Dialogs establishing or controlling mutual relations, d-5- solemn (emotional, artistic, intellectual) dialogues.

It can be seen from the diversity of views that the issue of the classification of speech genres has not yet been resolved. In addition, it is important that speech genres are grouped or studied separately as a result of research

conducted abroad and in Russian linguistics. In terms of the classification of speech genres, researchers mainly focused on its melodic types:

1) speech genres related to scientific fields: for example, media genres, pedagogical genres, religious genres, genres related to the banking system, genres related to science and technology, literary genres, military genres, etc.;

2) purely linguistic classification:

a) oral-written;

b) monologic-dialogic;

c) according to the types of speech communication: phatic and informative genres;

d) according to illocutionary forces: informative, evaluative, performative, imperative genres;

e) according to size: primary-secondary, simple-complex, elementary complex, primary and secondary, hypergenre-genre-subgenre;

f) according to the expression of emotionality: speech genres with positive and negative effects, rhetorical and non-rhetorical, conventional and non-conventional speech genres, etc.;

g) according to style: official style genres, scientific style genres, journalistic style genres, artistic style genres, conversational style genres, religious style genres, military style genres, etc.;

h) ritual and non-ritual (according to solemnity, ritual: oath, kadakh, greeting, spell, condolence, charity events, seminar, protection,

i) according to discourse types: political discourse genres, touristic discourse genres, etc.

Researches in European linguistics are especially important in the classification of speech genres. As a result of these studies, there were four directions: M.M. Bakhtin's classification, classification based on speech acts, classification based on the study of different types, classifications based on discourse types.

But the above classifications are not the only, final classifications. Therefore, in the theory of speech genres, this problem is an urgent issue that is waiting for its solution. In addition to such works, it should be said that it is also appropriate to study speech genres by dividing them into general and specific speech genres according to their ethnocultural characteristics. For example, general speech genres exist in all linguistic cultures, and specific speech genres exist in linguistic cultures that share the same language or language family. For example, the speech genre of swearing exists in all languages. But when it comes to the specific speech genre, the fact that the Askiya speech genre in the Uzbek linguistic culture does not exist in the English linguistic culture is a clear proof of this. Also, despite the fact that there are many classifications of speech genres, none of them fully correspond to each other. The fact that there is no single and perfect classification indicates that they have not been studied separately, in detail, and completely in the speech system. Because of this, M.M.Bakhtin, we have a rich repertoire of oral and written speech genres. We can use them in practice, but theoretically we cannot know everything about their existence, V.V.Dementev explains that there is no adequate basis for the classification of speech genres.

So, in order to develop the principles of the unified classification of speech genre, first of all, it is necessary to deeply study the nature of speech genres from all sides. In this process, it is also required to study their linguistic features in order to create a perfect classification.

In general, there are universal and national types of speech genres in the language system, and their collection and study is one of the current issues. This issue is also considered an important factor in creating a universal and national encyclopedia of speech genres.

Conclusion

The introduction of the concept of genre into linguistics, on the one hand, served to expand its content, and on the other hand, it created different interpretations of the concept of genre in interdisciplinary studies. From the point of view of linguistics, the use of the concept of genre in the fields of folklore, literature, and applied art can be recognized as its historical interpretation, and its use in fields such as pedagogy, sociolinguistics, and linguistics as its modern interpretation. Currently, in European linguistics, genre is accepted as the main concept of the speech system.

A speech genre is a specific text of small or large size aimed at a specific communicative goal, it is a set of semantically and grammatically connected, collated sentences under a single theme. Speech genre is defined by means of speech purpose, composition, style, etc. Speech purpose means the intention of the speaker, and this intention is conveyed to the listener in a certain style (official, religious, colloquial, journalistic, etc.). Since the speech genre is voiced in the communication process, it is also explained using concepts related to speech activity. For example, speech communication, speech act.

One of the topical issues of the theory of speech genres is the classification of speech genres. So far, media, pedagogic, religious, banking, science and technology, literature, military genres have been studied on a large scale. From the point of view of linguistics, oral-written, monologic-dialogic, informative, evaluative, performative, imperative speech genres are primary-secondary, simple-complex, elementary-complex, primary and secondary, hypergenre-genre-subgenre, positive and negative impact, rhetorical and Linguistic features of non-rhetorical, conventional and non-conventional, ritual, ritual, political, touristic discourse genres were the basis for research abroad. Currently, the classification in the form of phatic and informative, primary and secondary, simple and complex speech genres is considered the leading classification.

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