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standarti degan tushunchalar borki, bu esa yuqoridagi savollarimizga o'z-o'zidan javob aytib o'tishga tayyor. Ushbu maqola asosan Ingliz tili og'zaki nutqi tarkibini o'rganish jarayonining bir qismi hisoblanib, unda asosan dialektlar va ularning ayrim shakllariga to'htalib o'tish bilan bir qatorda, nutqiy normadan uzoqlashgan hususiyatlari va talaffuzlari haqida fikr yuritadi, misollar keltiradi hamda normadagi ingliz tili bilan solishtiradi.

КОНЦЕПЦИИ ЧИСТОТЫ РЕЧИ И СВОБОДЫ ОТ НЕЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЕДИНИЦ, А ТАКЖЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ДИАЛЕКТНЫХ СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ

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Аннотация *Разговорная речь - это очень избалованный стиль, в котором она иногда движется в подходящем для нее направлении, сокращаясь, меняясь, пока слова не приобретут другое значение. Значит, у него нет определенной формы ?! Значит ли это, что он может нарушать любые нормативные правила речи и грамматики? Так в чем же смысл изучения синтаксической структуры той или иной речи, а это невозможный процесс? возникает вопрос. Нет. Потому что существует неизменная основа, которая является абсолютной основой всего, а также понятие правильности, содержания и нормы речи и стандарта разговорной речи, которая является основой наших вопросов которая является готов сказать ответ всегда. Данная статья в основном является частью процесса изучения структуры английской устной речи, в которой основное внимание уделяется диалектам и некоторым их формам, а также особенностям и произношению, которые отклоняются от нормы речи, приводятся примеры и сравниваются их с английским языком в норме, которую мы изучаем.*

Keywords *Spoken language, Colloquial speech, language norm, enlightenment, subdialects, dialects, slangs, Brummie, Purity of speech*

We know that the oral speech or oral speech's style does not have a definite form, in which order it finds a convenient process, it deviates in any direction, develops, changes and renews its content, and thus it changes its form and its style.

In biological terms, the *Colloquial* style is almost like an amoeba, and when the time comes, it completely takes on a shape you didn't expect (it has the ability to alter its shape, primarily by extending and retracting pseudo pods[13]) , produces fake legs, and creates a comfortable environment for itself, which is a matter of necessity.

We know that amoebae are small, invisible, slimy creatures and if we compare this to speech in a different (unusual) way, oral speech is also an invisible, elusive and abstract

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[13] Singleton, Paul (2006). Dictionary of Microbiology and Molecular Biology, 3rd Edition, revised. Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons. pp. 32. ISBN 978-0-470-03545-0.

concept. In addition, amoebae can easily change their shape in different ways, of course, when it needs it, that is, it chooses which form serves the benefit. Spoken language is the same thing, what I mean by that is that colloquial speech takes new forms that are appropriate to its needs, taking into account the requirements of the time and conditions, assimilates foreign words and spontaneously emerges new content, into a new dialect peculiar words, abbreviations of words, omissions, addition of idioms, phrases, and the like. The same aspects of oral speech cause many problems in the purity of speech. This article discusses the concepts of dialectal expressions and attention to the purity of speech.

Scottish dialect. Most people in Scotland today speak standard English, with the exception of some aspects of the language, such as the slightly altered pronunciation of the words, and in addition to this, except for some features of the words. that is, they consider themselves to be speakers of the normal language, except for the use of 'to prick' instead of 'to jaw' and the use of 'brook' instead of 'burn'. In its small towns and corners, old words and grammatical forms still exist, but they are slowly being replaced by many standard forms. But when a Scottish man or woman speaks proudly of his or her ancient heritage, he or she displays a traditional appearance that differs from the standard language. This dialect has its own 'linguistic layer'. These layers differ from other dialects in word content, grammar and phonetics, and have their own characteristics.

Cases in the phonetic layer:
- /ou/ > /e/, e.g. ake (oak), bate (boat), hame (home), stane (stone), gae (go)...
- /au/ > /u/, e.g. about, house, cow, now... (often spelled oo or u)
- /o/ > /a:/, e.g. saut (salt), law, aw (all)...
- /ou/ > /a:/, e.g. auld (old), cauld (cold), snaw (snow)...
- /æ/ > /a/, e.g. man, lad, sat...

Cases in the grammatical layer:
- In the past tense: All personal forms are constructed by the present tense third person singular verb (**they wis** instead of **they were**).
- Past tense (weak verbs): -it after plosives (big > biggit); -t after   n, l,r, and all other unvoiced consonants (ken > kent); -ed after vowels and all other voiced consonants (luv > luved).
- Past tense (strong verbs): come > cam, gang > gaed and many more.
- On the other hand, many verbs that are strong in standard English are weak in Scottish English: sell > sellt, tell > tellt, mak > makkit, see > seed, etc.
- Past participle is usually the same as the past (except for many strong verbs, as in standard English)
- Present participle: -in (ken > kennin)
- The negative of many auxiliary verbs is formed with -na: am > amna, hae (have) > hinna, dae (do) > dinna, can > canna, etc.
- Irregular plurals: ee > een (eyes), shae > shuin (shoes), coo > kye (cows).
- Common diminutives in -ie: lass > lassie, hoose > hoosie...
- Common adjective ending: -lik (= -ish)
- Demonstratives come in four pairs (singular/plural): this/thir, that/thae, thon/thon, yon/yon.

- Relative pronouns: tha or at.
- Interrogative pronouns: hoo, wha, whan, whase, whaur, whatna, whit.
- Each or every is ilka; each one is ilk ane.
- Numbers: ane, twa, three, fower, five, sax, seeven, aucht, nine, ten, aleeven, twal...

Scottish English vowels[20] (many individual words do not correspond)

Pure vowels		
Lexical set	**Scottish English**	**Examples**
KIT	[ë~ɪ]	bid, pit
FLEECE	[i]	bead, peat
DRESS	[ɛ~ɛ̈]	bed, pet
FACE	[e(ː)]	bay, hey, fate
TRAP	[ä]	bad, pat
PALM		balm, father, pa
LOT	[ɔ]	bod, pot, cot
THOUGHT		bawd, paw, caught
GOAT	[o(ː)]	road, stone, toe
FOOT	[ʉ~ʏ]	good, foot, put
GOOSE		booed, food
STRUT	[ʌ~ɐ]	bud, putt

Diphthongs		
PRICE	[ɐi~ɜi~əi]	**b**uy, r**i**de, wr**i**te
MOUTH	[ɐʉ~ɜʉ~əʉ]	**h**ow, p**ou**t
CHOICE	[oi]	b**oy**, h**oy**
Vowels followed by /r/		
NEAR	[i(:)ər]	b**eer**, m**ere**
SQUARE	[e(:)ər]	b**ear**, m**are**, M**ary**
NORTH	[ɔ(:)r]	b**orn**, f**or**
FORCE	[o:(ə)r]	b**oar**, f**our**, m**ore**
CURE	[ʉr]	b**oor**, m**oor**
NURSE	3-way distinction: [ɪr], [ɛr], [ʌr]	b**ir**d, h**er**d, f**ur**ry
Reduced vowels		
COMMA	[ə]	Ros**a's**, cupp**a**
LETTER	[ər]	runn**er**, merc**er**

[14]

Cases in the lexical layer:

Finally, in the lexical layer of the lastlayer of the language, there are many singular words: lass, bairn (child), kirk (church), big (build), bonny, greet (weep), ingle (household fire), aye (yes), hame (home) ... as you can see, the original beauty (honor) of Scottish English seems to be more different than normal English, but it is still easier to understand than other English dialects.[15]

Scottish Sayings
Here are a very few examples of sayings:

Saying	Meaning

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[14] From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[15] See: Clive P L Young's Scots Haunbuik at http://Нwww.electricscotland.com/tourist/sh_gram.htm for more detail

A wee thing amuses the bairns	Simple people are amused by simple things
Guid things come in sma bulk	Just because something is small doesn't mean it's of little value
Here's tae us, wha's like us, gey few an they're aw deid (with variants on this)	A toast in jest, claiming that few others are like us
It taks a lang spoon tae sup wi' the de'il	Keep your distance when dealing with bad things
It's a sair fecht	That's too bad, that's life
Ne'er cast a cloot til May be oot	Do not discard clothing until May (month or blossom) is out
Tak tent o time ere time taks tent of thee	Take care of how you spend your time before you eventually die

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Irish dialect. English probably included Irish dialect. But they began to take the language as their own, destroying (sacrificing) the rare words of the wonderful English fiction. Irish English was strongly influenced by the Irish 'gel' language:

- r after vowels is retained
- "pure" vowels (/e:/ rather than /ei/, /o:/ rather than /ou/)
- /th/ and /dh/ > /t/ and /d/ respectively.

Irish people's English sentence structure is taken and localized from Gaelic language[17] . It has the following structure:

- Use of *be* or *do* in place of *usually*:
- o I *do* write... (I usually write)
- Use of *after* for the progressive perfect and pluperfect:
- o I was *after* getting married (I had just gotten married)
- Use of progressive beyond what is possible in standard English:
- o I *was thinking* it was in the drawer
- Use of the present or past for perfect and pluperfect:
- o She's dead these ten years (she has been dead...)
- Use of *let you be* and *don't be* as the imperative:
- o *Don't be* troubling yourself
- Use of *it is* and *it was* at the beginning of a sentence:
- o *it was* John has the good looks in the family
- o *Is it* marrying her you want?
- Substitute *and* for *when* or *as*:
- o It only struck me *and* you going out of the door

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[16] http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/~kjt/general/scots.html#Pronunciation

[17]

http://www.irelandseye.com/aarticles/culture/talk/irishguide/histir.shtm#:~:text=Irish%20developed%20from%20one%20of,is%20sometimes%20difficult%20to%20obtain.

- Substitute the infinitive verb for *that* or *if*:
- Imagine such a thing *to be* seen here!
- Drop *if*, *that*, or *whether*:
- Tell me did you see them
- Statements phrased as rhetorical questions:
- Isn't he the fine-looking fellow?
- Extra uses of the definite article:
- He was sick with *the* jaundice
- Unusual use of prepositions:
- Sure there's no daylight *in* it at all now

Purity of speech. Purity of speech refers to the observance of literary language norms in the use of language elements. Well, model speech should be shaped in accordance with the requirements of modern language, free from various elements of non-literary and immoral language. This is the linguistic aspect of the issue, and the non-linguistic - paralinguistic aspects of speech purity are no less important. So what are the linguistic elements that prevent speech from being clean? These are mainly dialectics and barbarisms. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there. Because in the language of fiction, dialectics and barbarism can perform a certain artistic and aesthetic function, serve the realization of a certain idea and intention of the author. Let's say the author wants to give a national spirit, to point out where the protagonist is, or for some other purpose. It is even necessary to address these elements of language at such times.

It is natural for the social environment to influence the process of language use. People also use other language elements in their speech, whether they know it or not. This is what happens in the process of living, working, studying, and interacting with people of other nationalities.

Learning words from other languages and using them in speech is not a bad thing. But there is a layer among such words called barbarism, and the question of whether or not to use them in speech must be approached from the point of view of the norms of literary language.

The point is, there are some consumer words that are considered barbaric in colloquial speech, and their equivalents are not absent. Therefore, the use of barbarisms in language should not be seen as a positive phenomenon, but as a violation of the norm and should not be used in speech.

The occurrence of vulgar words also has a negative effect on the purity of any speech. Cursing and insults, which are sometimes used in speech, are completely unethical. But in fiction we come across vulgar words used to express the strong excitement and anger of the characters: "before dying he murmured to her -crafts, damn you!" (T, John) Avoid the use of vulgarisms in fiction as much as possible need It is important to remember that fiction is not only a means of influencing people aesthetically, but also a source of education.

So the struggle for the purity of speech should be the responsibility of everyone who uses it. Only then can we talk about a nationwide language culture.

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5 Clive P L Young's Scots Haunbuik at http://www.electricscotland.com/tourist/sh_gram.htm for more detail

6 http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/~kjt/general/scots.html#Pronunciation

7http://www.irelandseye.com/aarticles/culture/talk/irishguide/histir.shtm#:~:text=Irish%20developed%20from%20one%20of,is%20sometimes%20difficult%20to%20obtain.

INGLIZ VA O`ZBEK TILLARIDA SOMATIK FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR PRAGMATIKASI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o`zbek tillarida somatik frazeologik birliklarning pragmatikasi tahlili olib borilgan. Somatik frazeologik birliklarning mukammal tahlili uchun frazeologik birliklar mohiyatining tarkibiy tuzulishini, ularning pragmatikasi jihatidan tashkil topishidagi o`ziga xos xususiyatlari aniqlangan.

Kalit so`zlar: tana a`zolari, somatik frazeologik birliklar, somatism, bosh, ko`z, qo`l, barmoq, burun.

ПРАГМАТИКА СОМАТИЧЕСКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация: *Данная статья посвящена прагматике соматических фразеологизмов в английском и узбекском языках. Для тщательного анализа соматических фразеологизмов выявляется структурная структура сущности фразеологизмов, особенности их прагматической организации.*

Ключевые слова: *части тело, соматические фразеологические единицы, соматизмы, голова, глаза, рука, палец, нос.*

PRAGMATICS OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *This article devoted to the pragmatics of somatic phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages. For a thorough analysis of somatic phraseological units, the structural structure of the essence of phraseological units, the peculiarities of their pragmatic organization are identified.*

Key words: *parts of the body, somatic phraseological units, somatizms, head, eye, hand, finger, nose.*

Kirish. Somatik frazeologik birliklarni to`liq tahlil qilish uchun frazeologik birliklar mohiyatining tarkibiy tuzulishini, ularni semantik jihatdan tashkil topishidagi o`ziga xos xususiyatlarni aniq tasavvur qilish zarur.

Tilga xos material ustida olib borilgan tahlillar natijasida quyidagi guruhlarni aniqlash imkonini berdi:

1) somatik frazeologik birliklar ma`no jihatidan bir-biriga mos keladi, biroq frazeologik birliklar tarkibida turli somatizmlar – tana a`zolari qismlari qo`llaniladi;

2) somatik frazeologik birliklarda bir xil somatizmlar qo`llaniladi va bir xil ma`no kasb etadi;

3) somatik frazeologik birliklar turli ma`no kasb etadi, biroq bir xil somatizmlar qo`llaniladi.

Guruhlarga ajratish bo`yicha ma`lumotlarni yanada to`liqroq tahlil qilamiz:

a) frazeologik birliklar ma`no jihatidan mos keladi, biroq turli tana a`zolari qismlari - somatizmlar qo`llaniladi. Frazeologik birliklarning boshqa tematik guruhlaridan farqli shundaki,  somatik frazeologik birliklar xilma-xildir, bu esa turli xalqlarning yagona tafakkurga egaligidan dalolat beradi, bir xil ma`noga ega tana a`zolari qismlari - somatik frazeologik birliklar juda ko`p, biroq ularning tarkibida turli somatizmlar qo`llaniladi.

Asosiy qism. Har bir xalqning tana a`zolari qismlari - somatizmlar yoki bu qismlari bilan bog`liq tasavvuri mavjud.