

Tools and Methods of Linguistic Economy in Various Types of Speech in English and Uzbek

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Abstract. An ambiguous term-concept used in linguistic, literary, philosophical, psychological, and historical studies in English and Uzbek. In modern linguistics, scientific traditions and the various national scientific schools that have developed in parallel play an important role in defining instructive discourse. This article discusses the expression of instructive discourse in English and Uzbek.

Keywords: English, Uzbek, instructive discourse, culture, oral and written speech, extralinguistic and linguistic objectives.

Introduction. There is no precise and universally accepted definition that encompasses all instances of discourse usage, and this may be the reason why the term has become widely popular over the past decades. Various concepts related to nonverbal relations successfully meet different conceptual needs, transforming traditional ideas about instructive discourse, text, dialogue, style, and even language itself. In the introduction to a collection of works analyzing French instructive discourse, published in Russian in 1999, P. Serio deliberately lists eight different concepts within the incomplete framework of French traditions.

Materials. In various forms of speech in English and Uzbek, the issue of linguistic economy is manifested through specific tools and methods. Linguistic economy (the principle of economy) studies the processes in linguistics aimed at saving time and resources during speech production. Below are the main tools and methods of linguistic economy in English and Uzbek.

The principle of linguistic economy refers to the linguistic concept of delivering maximum information using minimal language resources. In English and Uzbek, this principle is implemented through various tools and methods. The analysis of these tools and methods is detailed below.

General Essence of Linguistic Economy

Linguistic economy is primarily expressed in two main directions:

Structural Economy: Shortening words or phrases and creating grammatically concise expressions.

Semantic Economy: Reducing communication by using a single word or phrase with multiple meanings.

Both directions are applied in written and oral forms of speech, contributing to the efficiency of language resources.

Research and methods. Linguistic Economy Tools and Methods in English

a) Contractions

Contractions help make speech more concise in English, especially in spoken and informal written communication:

I am → I'm, you are → you're, do not → don't.

This method saves time and makes speech sound more natural.

b) Apostrophes and Possessive Constructions

Apostrophes are used to shorten possessive forms:

The book of the teacher → The teacher's book.

c) Ellipsis (Omission of Words)

Ellipsis omits unnecessary words while retaining meaning through context:

Want some coffee? (Full form: Do you want some coffee?)

Going to the store. (Full form: I am going to the store.)

d) Polysemy and Homonyms

Linguistic economy is achieved in English by using words with multiple meanings:

Bank (financial institution and riverbank).

Set (a collection, to place, to adjust).

e) Acronyms and Initialisms (Abbreviations)

Abbreviations condense multi-word phrases:

NASA – National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ASAP – As Soon As Possible.

DIY – Do It Yourself.

f) Root Words and Affixes

Prefixes and suffixes create new meanings from root words:

Happy → unhappy.

Friend → friendship.

g) Phrases and Idioms

Traditional phrases and idioms help shorten speech:

Break the ice (to create a relaxed atmosphere).

Hit the books (to start studying).

Linguistic Economy Tools and Methods in Uzbek

a) Affixes for Shortening

In Uzbek, affixes are commonly used to condense words:

Kitob → kitoblar (plural suffix).

Bor → bormoqchi (intentional form).

b) Omission of Words

Words understood from context are often omitted:

O‘qishga ketdingmi? (Full: Sen o‘qishga ketdingmi?).

Borib keldim. (Full: Men borib keldim.).

c) Use of Synonyms

Synonyms are used to simplify expressions:

Kelishdi → rozi bo‘lishdi.

Tushundi → angladi.

d) Use of Abbreviations

Abbreviations are widely used in formal speech:

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi → O‘zbekiston.

Navoiy davlat universiteti → NDU.

e) Phonetic Economy (Spoken Language)

Phonetic shortening is common in spoken Uzbek:

Bormisiz? → Bormis?

Kelayotgan edi → Kelayotgandi.

f) Conciseness in Sentence Construction

Conciseness is achieved by expressing ideas with minimal words:

Men kitob o‘qimoqchiman. → Kitob o‘qimoqchiman.

Sen keldingmi? → Keldingmi?

Similarities and Differences in Linguistic Economy in English and Uzbek

Similarities:

Both languages achieve economy through contractions and ellipsis.

Omitting words based on context is common.

Synonyms and polysemy are used to convey meaning concisely.

Abbreviations are prevalent in formal contexts.

Differences:

English relies more on phrases and idioms, while Uzbek focuses on affixes and suffixes.

Phonetic shortening is more prominent in spoken Uzbek, while English abbreviations dominate in writing.

Prefixes and suffixes in English are simpler, whereas affixes play a broader role in Uzbek.

Ellipsis based on understanding meaning through context is widespread.

Meaning is conveyed concisely through synonyms and polysemy.

Abbreviations are widely used in formal speech.

Differences:

In English, phrases and idioms are used more frequently, whereas they are less common in Uzbek.

In Uzbek, affixes and suffixes play a central role, while in English, prefixes and suffixes are relatively simpler.

Contractions are widely used in written English, whereas in Uzbek, they are more noticeable in spoken language.

Phonetic shortening is much more prevalent in Uzbek, especially in informal communication.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that linguistic economy is an essential principle that enhances the communicative efficiency of any language. Although this principle manifests differently in English and Uzbek, both languages achieve economy through the use of contractions, ellipsis, polysemy, abbreviations, and other methods, saving time and resources.

Modern instructive discourse texts serve various extralinguistic purposes (e.g., preparation for automated text processing, corporate style, cultural norms) and linguistic purposes (e.g., consistency and precision in terminology and formulas), which are achieved through deliberate control over language usage. The application of instructive discourse spans multiple fields, and studying its expression in English and Uzbek contributes to understanding the culture, psychology, and social significance of the speakers of these languages.

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