

## A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LITERARY AND NON-LITERARY LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Nargiza Tulyaganova

Teacher of the English Language Theory and Practice Department,  
Chirchik State Pedagogical University

E-mail: nargiza.tulyaganova96@gmail.com

### Abstract:

Every language has its own similarities and differences, posing specific challenges to the process of learning and teaching. This is especially true when studying a language vastly different from one's native tongue. This article provides information on the language forms of English and Uzbek. It describes some literary and non-literary words and phrases in both languages, comparing their similarities and differences, and explores additional linguistic elements such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, and sociolinguistic aspects.

**Keywords:** Comparative linguistics, literary language, non-literary language, phonetics, morphology, syntax, sociolinguistics, speech forms, language norms, dialects.

### Introduction

Language is a powerful tool for communication, expression, and creativity. It exists in various forms, primarily categorized into literary and non-literary language. Understanding the distinctions between these forms is essential for appreciating their unique roles and applications in different contexts. This article explores the characteristics, uses, and examples of literary and non-literary language, highlighting their significance in both formal and informal communication [1]. We begin by exploring the concept of speech, its significance, and the scholars who have studied it. Speech is the functioning of language in expression and communication, serving as a specific form of language as a unique type of social activity. Linguist Alisher Navoi emphasized the role of speech in human relations, highlighting that language, given by Allah to express thoughts, belongs solely to humans.

Literary language refers to the standardized form of a language that adheres to established grammatical rules, vocabulary, and stylistic norms. It is characterized by its rich vocabulary, grammatical precision, and the use of stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, and alliterations. The tone of literary language is formal and polished, suitable for academic, legal, and professional contexts. It often includes cultural and historical references, enriching the text with deeper meanings and connections.

Non-literary language refers to everyday language used in informal communication. It includes colloquial expressions, slang, jargon, and other forms of casual speech. Non-literary language is characterized by its informal vocabulary, flexible grammar, and conversational tone. It often



features colloquialisms and slang specific to certain regions or social groups. Unlike literary language, non-literary language is dynamic and evolves quickly, incorporating new words and expressions as society and culture change. Non-literary language is used in everyday conversations, social media and texting, popular media, and advertising and marketing. It facilitates quick and effective communication in casual interactions, such as talking with friends, family, and colleagues. Social media platforms and text messaging heavily rely on non-literary language for posts, comments, and chats. Popular media, including TV shows, movies, and radio broadcasts, use non-literary language to connect with a broad audience. Additionally, advertising and marketing materials often employ informal language to appeal to consumers.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Literary language aims to inform, educate, entertain, and provoke thought using formal and polished language. It targets academics, professionals, literary enthusiasts, and educated readers. In contrast, non-literary language is designed for quick and effective communication in everyday situations [2]. It appeals to the general public, peers, friends, and family. Literary language is used in formal settings, such as academic conferences, literary events, and official documents. Its style is structured, complex, and often embellished with literary devices. Non-literary language, however, is suitable for informal settings, including social gatherings, online platforms, and casual conversations. Its style is simple, direct, and often includes regional or social variations.

Historically, many scholars have studied speech. In ancient Greece, oratory skills were essential not only for leaders but also for ordinary people, who had to defend themselves in court with eloquent speech[3]. Notable speakers often served high circles, delivering praise speeches at ceremonial gatherings. This era produced renowned speakers like Cicero in ancient Rome, whose works on oratory have been preserved. Linguists B. Urinbaev and A. Soliev studied Cicero's works, noting essential features for effective public speaking:

1. Strong self-confidence in the speaker.
2. Well-substantiated speech.
3. Thorough preparation and material gathering.
4. Proper material organization and clear exposition.
5. Expertise in the speech's subject area.

F. de Saussure described language as a system of signs, emphasizing the unique features of each sign and the individual act of speech as a realization of linguistic ability.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Speech has two forms: oral and written. Oral speech uses more stylistic means and is freer, often deviating from established norms, while written speech adheres strictly to literary norms. Oral speech includes nonliterary and literary forms, with the former influenced by dialects and the latter adhering to literary standards. Written speech, a graphic form, follows spelling, punctuation, and literary rules, allowing us to study history and pass knowledge to future generations [5]. Speech can be categorized as monologue, dialogue, or polylogue, depending



on the number of participants. Different speech forms serve various purposes, with methodological types including oratory, scientific, belletristic, journalistic, and official document styles.

Language norms are crucial for maintaining consistency and cultural traditions across generations [7]. Literary language, the highest form, is characterized by rich vocabulary, orderly grammatical structure, and adherence to strict norms. Nonliterary forms, used in informal communication, include slang, abbreviations, idioms, and other informal expressions. In English, the language is divided into literary, neutral, and colloquial layers. In contrast, modern Uzbek includes literary language and local dialects. Literary words are considered standard, while nonliterary words encompass colloquial expressions, slang, jargon, professional terms, dialect words, and vulgar language. Neutral words, making up a large part of the English vocabulary, are crucial for synonymy and polysemy.

Uzbek pronunciation shows phonetic variations between literary and dialect words. For example:

- qoshizi tepasi vs. qoshingizning tepasi
- ashinda vs. ana shunda
- maylis vs. majlis
- qahlama vs. qatlama
- siynim bòladi vs. singlim bòladi

Stylistic devices enhance speech, adding meaning and color. For instance, saying "she is a shining star" in conversation means "she is popular" in literary style.

Phonetic differences between English and Uzbek are significant. English has a relatively complex vowel system with distinct short and long vowels, diphthongs, and a variety of consonant sounds, including voiced and voiceless pairs. In contrast, Uzbek has fewer vowel sounds but employs vowel harmony, where vowels within a word harmonize to be either front or back vowels. This phonetic characteristic can be challenging for English speakers learning Uzbek and vice versa.

Morphological differences are also pronounced. English relies heavily on word order and auxiliary verbs to convey grammatical relationships, while Uzbek uses agglutination, where suffixes are added to root words to indicate tense, case, and other grammatical aspects. For example, in Uzbek, the suffix "-lar" is used to form the plural, while in English, plurals are typically formed by adding "-s" or "-es" to the noun. English syntax follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, whereas Uzbek typically follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order. This fundamental difference in sentence structure can pose challenges for learners transitioning between the two languages.

The sociolinguistic context of English and Uzbek also differs. English, being a global lingua franca, is influenced by numerous dialects and sociolects across different countries [9]. This results in a rich diversity of expressions and variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and usage. Uzbek, predominantly spoken in Uzbekistan, is more homogeneous but includes regional dialects that can affect mutual intelligibility. Additionally, the role of language in society varies. English, used internationally in business, science, technology, and diplomacy, often



incorporates technical jargon and specialized vocabulary. Uzbek, while rich in cultural and historical context, reflects traditional and contemporary Uzbek society and is deeply rooted in the nation's identity and heritage.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, learning and teaching any language involves overcoming specific challenges due to differences in structure, grammatical patterns, and forms of speech. Teachers must enrich students' vocabulary with both literary and non-literary words and guide them in proper language use. Understanding phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and sociolinguistic differences is crucial for effective language acquisition and teaching. This comprehensive approach will help learners navigate the complexities of language and appreciate the unique aspects of each linguistic system.

## REFERENCES

1. Madkour, M. (2016). Linguistic levels of translation: A generic exploration of translation difficulties in literary textual corpus. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 5(6), 99-118.
2. Tulaganova, N. F. Q., & Yusupova, S. B. (2022). Madaniyat, san'at va adabiyotning tilga ta'siri: uzbek va ingliz tillarining óziga xos xususiyatlari. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(4), 794-797.
3. Batirovna, Y. S. (2023). COMPARISON OF SPEECH FORMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH NOVELS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12, 65-66.
4. Тулаганова, Н., & Юсупова, Ш. (2022). Til o 'rganish va o 'qitish jarayonida nutq madaniyatining ahamiyati. *Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире*, 1(2), 244-246.
5. Batirovna, Y. S. (2022). National Cultural Specificity of Speech Behavior in English and Uzbek. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, 4, 80-82.
6. Tulyaganova, N. F. K. (2023). THE USAGE OF POETIC WORDS AND ARCHAIC WORDS IN LITERARY FORM OF SPEECH. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 4(5), 53-57.
7. Tulyaganova, N. F. Q. (2024). EXPLORING LITERARY AND NON-LITERARY FORMS OF SPEECH IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH: AN INTERACTIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(CSPU Conference 1), 961-964.
8. Ergasheva, M. M., & Tulyaganova, N. F. K. (2024). INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO LANGUAGE TEACHING: CULTIVATING CREATIVITY IN EDUCATION. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(CSPU Conference 1 Part 1), 367-370.
9. Aliqulova, G. O. K., & Nargiza, F. K. T. (2024). THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN PRESERVING LITERARY NUANCES: A CASE STUDY OF UZBEK, ENGLISH, AND RUSSIAN LITERARY WORKS. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(CSPU Conference 1 Part 1), 606-609.

