



Problems Of Typology Of Speech Genres

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<p>Article History</p> <p>Received: Revised: Accepted:</p> <p>CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p>ABSTRACT:</p> <p><i>In this article, the classification of speech genres, the separation of types of speech genres, the fact that the speech genre and the genetically close phenomena bordering on it are considered to be relevant issues of the theory of speech genre. The classification of speech genres is one of the most discussed and complex areas of the theory of modern speech genres, there is no universally accepted typology of speech genres, except for the list of speech genres, but the rich and useful experience of typological research is very important for linguistics.</i></p> <p>KEYWORDS: <i>speech genres, rhetorical and non-rhetorical, conventional and non-conventional, phatic and informative genres, genetic phenomena, anthropology, sociolinguistics, linguo-pragmatics, cognitology, text linguistics, stylistics, rhetoric, poetics, culturology, ethnography and folklore</i></p>
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Classification of speech genres, separation of types of speech genres, speech genre and genetically close phenomena bordering on it are the topical issues of the theory of speech genre. The classification of speech genres is one of the most discussed and complex directions of the theory of modern speech genres. Until now, there is no universally accepted typology of speech genres, except for the list of speech genres. But the rich and useful experience of typological studies is very important for linguistics.

In modern linguistics, there are several scientifically based definitions of one type of genre, therefore, the problem of description of speech genres is considered the most complex and fruitful problem of linguistic research.

Despite the fact that about 250 types of speech genres have been identified so far, the issue of the classification of speech genres remains one of the urgent issues. Three or more types of classifications are observed in the issue of the classification of speech genres. The classification includes primary (simple) and secondary (complex), rhetorical and non-rhetorical, conventional and unconventional, phatic and informative genres.¹

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 actively used in the theory of speech genres. In the theory of speech genres, primary speech genres are speech genres that occur directly during communication, 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 and etc.) speech genres that occur in processes are understood.

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

¹ Дементьев В.В. Теория речевых жанров (Коммуникативные стратегии культуры). – М.: Знак, 2010. – С. 155.

In research conducted in the first direction, primary speech genres are the direct expression of the event in the conversation process, which is the basis for secondary speech genres. In the research works of the second direction, supporters understand the secondary speech genre as a type of dialogic, structural elements, texts that appear in the primary speech genres.

Supporters of this direction understand the unit of speech genre as a type of text, not a sentence. For example, according to M.Y. Fedosyuk, understanding the speech genre as a text type provides an opportunity to study both monologic and dialogic text types. The third direction is slightly different from the opinions of the second direction, and emphasizes the existence of special horizontal and vertical types that ensure the textual integrity of the speech work. M.Y. Fedosyuk studies the speech genre as a text type and divides them into elementary and complex speech genres. Elementary speech genres can include messages, praises, greetings, and requests. A collection of texts consisting of several components is understood as a collective genre, which includes dialogue, discussion, dispute, quarrel, etc.

A.G. Baranov expresses M.M. Bakhtin's primary and secondary speech genres with the concept of simple and complex speech genres and ranks them as follows:

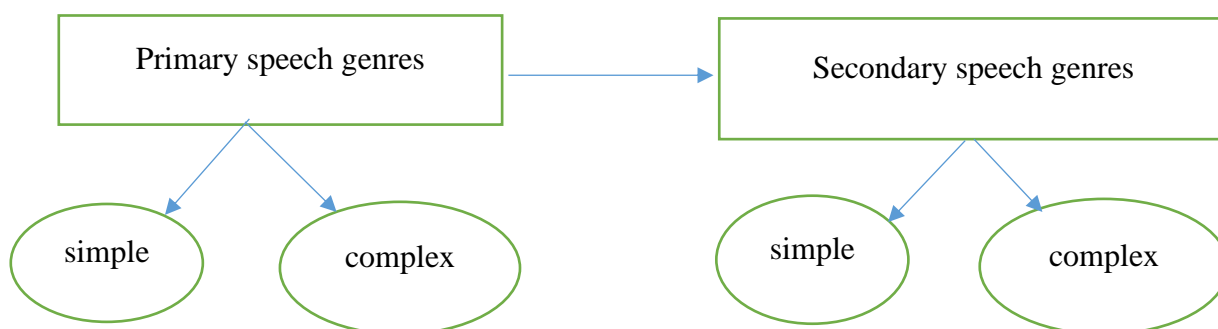


Figure 1.

S. Gayda comes to the conclusion that speech genres can be classified in two ways, i.e. simple and complex genres. When dividing into simple and complex genres, the number of speech acts is used as a basis. For example, intimidation, rejection, and cursing in one act are common genres. Genres with multiple acts are complex genres. For example, in the introduction of conversations or letters, greeting is one act, and in the following places, various speech acts are displayed depending on the purpose. And at the end, it is the general end of the act of farewell.

The phatic function of speech created a unique method of classification in the theory of speech genres. The phatic function of speech is the communicative function of speech.

In the phatic function, sometimes the communication is aimless, there is no important message, feelings are not expressed, and they do not try to influence. The purpose of the conversation is only to prepare for the upcoming important substantive dialogue. It is said that the phatic function is manifested in greetings, greetings, talking about the weather, talking in city transport.

V.V. Dementev divides works related to the typology aspect of speech genres into four groups:²

Group 1. M.M. Bakhtin's typological ideas, although the scientist did not develop a precise classification of speech genres, gave the principles of initial classification of speech genres.³

Group 2. The classification of N.D. Arutyunova, T.V. Shmeleva, who are successors of M.M. Bakhtin, is a type of speech genres that are deductively generalized and separated before they become speech material. M.V. Panov, A. Vezhbitskaya also have research works focused on national-cultural and comparative problems of speech genres. M.V. Panov studies the internal and external laws of the language and gives the historical classification of the speech genre as follows:

- 1) the main article of a newspaper, an official speech on a domestic political topic, a speech at a rally, a court speech, a newspaper column;
- 2) elementary sections in textbooks of general education subjects, scientific council report of the newspaper;
- 3) legal act, military regulation, contracts;
- 4) lyric poems;
- 5) business dialogues, friendly letter.

² Мечковская Н.Б. Социальная лингвистика. Пособие для студентов гуманитарных вузов и учащихся лицеев. – М., 2000. – С. 207.

³ Деметьев В.В. Теория речевых жанров. – М.: Знак, 2010. – С. 157

A. Vejbitskaia lists 38 speech genres in the Polish language in the semantic metalanguage she developed: *savol, iltimos, buyruq, tahdid, oghlantirish, ruxsat, minnatdorchilik, tabrik, ta'ziya, kechirim so'rash, komplement (iltifot ko'rsatish), maqto'v, shikoyat va shikoyat nutqi, ma'ruza, ommabop ma'ruza, doklad, suhbat, diskussiya, tortishuv, janjallashmoq, xotira, memuarlar, tarjimai hol, kun tartibi, qaror, tushuntirish xati, axborot, e'lon, sirkulyar, farmoyish, hazil, anekdot, flirt (noz-qarashma), qadah so'zi, chaquv, guvohnoma* (question, request, command, threat, warning, permission, thanks, greeting, condolence, apology, complement show), praise, complaint and complaint speech, lecture, popular speech, document, conversation, discussion, controversy, quarrel, memory, memoirs, biography, agenda, decision, explanatory letter, information, announcement, circular, order, joke, anecdote, flirt, word of mouth, bite, certificate, etc.)

Group 3. Studies devoted to specific types of speech genres, genre groups: etiquette genres (T.V. Tarasenko, Y.V. Kazachkova), positive and negative emotional genres (M.Y. Fedosyuk), official speech genres (T.V. Anisimova), natural written speech genre (N.B. Lebedeva), dominant soft and hard genres of discourse (E.I. Sheygal, I.S. Chervatyuk) and others. Researchers tried to internal classification and divided subgenre, subgenre.

Group 4. Another classification proposed by Bakhtin is the division into primary and secondary or simple and complex genres of speech. Primary genres are simply performed in speech. They absorb secondary-primary factors and process them, use them, "act on them", change them, often revise them, re-evaluate them, force them to serve new tasks. According to Bakhtin, primary speech genres develop and prevail in "direct speech communication", and secondary speech genres are characteristic of "highly developed and organized cultural communication".

It can be seen from the above that there are many principles of distinguishing and classifying speech genres and they differ from each other. They can be summarized and classified as follows:

- 1) thematic, that is, classification of genres by purpose or topic;
- 2) classification by location, that is, by the place of contact;
- 3) classification in the case of partners;
- 4) classification through mutual relations of partners and others.

The theory of speech genres is studied not only in communicative-functional linguistics, but also in linguistic anthropology, sociolinguistics, linguopragmatics, cognitology, text linguistics, stylistics, rhetoric, poetics, culturology, ethnography, and folklore.

According to V.A. Salimovsky, in order to form a complex system of this scientific direction, it is important to determine the ideas that determine the basis of this paradigm and integrate different current views.⁴

V.V. Demytyev cites the diversity of this genre and their variability as the main obstacle to a complete linguistic study of speech genres. Another problem is that "one of the problems that complicates the analysis of the typology of situations is the lack of clear and reliable methods of studying the "ethnotaxon of society".⁵

V. Y. Goldin in the preface to the collection "Speech Genres" defines the following actual problems of genre studies:

- 1) defining the parameters of genre forms and determining the system relations between the parameters;
- 2) creating a multifaceted typology and classification of genres;
- 3) to determine the main oppositions of the genre terminology system;
- 4) to determine the structural characteristics of genre concepts in the system of universal linguistic concepts;
- 5) research of genre forms in historical aspect⁶

M.N. Kojin emphasizes that the problems of genre studies should be solved by comparing the characteristics of the secondary genres with the characteristics of the first genres and by comparing the transformations of the secondary genres within the first ones. He also mentions the need to determine the typology and structural features of speech genres, their stereotype character and level, the need to study the history of speech genres,

⁴ Салимовский В.А. (2002): «Есть ли у жанроведения границы в пределах коммуникативной лингвистики?», *Жанры речи, Вып. 3.* - Саратов, 2002, р. 52-62.

⁵ Китайгородская М.В., Розанова Н.Н. Речь москвичей: Коммуникативно-культурологический аспект. Институт русского языка им. В.В.Виноградова. – Москва, 1999. – С.496

⁶ Гольдин В.Е. Имена речевых событий, поступков и жанры русской речи. *Жанры речи, Вып.!* – Саратов, 1997. -С. 23-34

the need to research issues such as the manifestation of various speech genres in different forms of communication.⁷

T.M. Shmeleva distinguishes seven signs of genre to distinguish speech genres:

1. Communicative purpose.
2. Concept of the author.
3. The concept of addressee.
4. Communicative factor of past tense.
5. Future communicative factor.
6. Event content type.
7. Linguistic embodiment.

In addition to these signs, it seems better to add a linguo-cultural sign in distinguishing and classifying speech genres. Because every nation has its own religion, its own beliefs, its own traditions, its own place of worship. N.D. Arutyunova suggests dividing speech genres into five typologies: 1) informative, informative dialogue; 2) prescriptive dialogue; 3) exchanging opinions in order to determine or resolve the truth; 4) establishing or regulating interpersonal communication; 5) genre of holiday speeches: a) emotional speech; b) artistic speech; c) intellectual speech.⁸

In almost all studies devoted to the typology of speech genres, two types of genres, namely informative speech genres and phatic speech genres, are opposed to each other.

T.G. Vinokur means to enter into communication for the purpose of conversation. Phatic intention is the satisfaction of the demand between communicants in various forms. Also, informatics is to enter into communication in order to convey some information.

Therefore, the conflict between phatic and informatics can be the basis for the creation of various speech patterns and structures.

Many researchers recognize that I.N. Borisova's multi-faceted step model is the most successful model and use it in their research. It limits the parameters of the communicative event affecting the text. I.N. Borisova examines the construction of the communicative phenomenon in two aspects - "vertical" and "horizontal" dimensions and defines the social context, social norms and the interaction method of association as the main structural components of the communicative phenomenon.

I.N. Borisova understands the concept of speech genre as "speech process in a communicative event". A communicative event as a whole consists of a series of communicative episodes, that is, it is in the relationship of a whole and a part.⁹

Like almost all researchers, we now recognize the multi-faceted step model of I.N. Borisova as the most successful model in this matter.

While thinking about the current tasks of genre studies, V. V. Dementyev recognizes the theory of speech genres as one of the communication models that includes dimensions such as the strategy and tactics of communication and emphasizes that one of the main theoretical and practical issues of speech genres is to determine their types. At the same time, different genre types tend to produce different dimensions. It is known that this conclusion is based on the views of M. Bakhtin¹⁰. Because the first thoughts about speech genres belong to M. Bakhtin, in which it is stated that the use of language takes place in the form of unique sentences in oral or written form of representatives of one or another field of human activity. These sentences reflect the goals and conditions specific to each field not only in terms of content, but also in the choice of lexical, phraseological, grammatical means of the language and, especially, in the compositional structure.

Therefore, M. Bakhtin distinguishes three components in the use of language:

- 1) thematic content;
- 2) linguistic style;
- 3) composite structure.

⁷ Кожина М.Н. Речевой жанр и речевой акт (некоторые аспекты проблем). Жанры речи, Вып.2. – Саратов, 1999. –С. 59-61

⁸ Арутюнова Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. –С. 650

⁹ Борисова И.Н. Русский разговорный диалог: Структура и динамика. Ком Книга. – М., 2005.С.318

¹⁰ Дементьев В.В. Теория речевых жанров. – М.: Знак, 2010. –С.8-15.

In a complete sentence, the thematic content, linguistic style, and compositional structure are interrelated and are equally distributed based on the characteristics of the field of communication. Each individual sentence is, of course, individual, but each area of use of the language develops stable sentence types in relation to its so-called "speech genre". This leads to the idea of the existence of specificity in speech genres.¹¹

M.M. Bakhtin's student and follower S. Gayda distinguishes thematic groups of genres (speech etiquette genres) in his works. O.A. Kazakova gives the following interpretation regarding the genre:

1. Hypergenres.
2. Genres.
3. Subgenres.

Speech genres arise in connection with human activity. It should be noted that any whole is divided into parts, as well as internal subgenres of speech genres are observed in the fields of science that study different directions of human activity. For example, scientific works in the field of philology, conferences, dissertations, seminars, classes, etc. Therefore, researching the speech genre in various fields of science means studying its peculiarities and 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 internal subgenres of the speech genre. According to M.M. Bakhtin's definition, speech genres are "relatively stable thematic, compositional and stylistic types of sentences".

M.M. Bakhtin understood the sentence and, at the same time, the genres considered as its types in a broad sense, recognizing the need to include texts from one-word replicas to novels, and classified genres as primary (divides into simple) and secondary (complex) genres. In this case, it is noted that the derivatives that occur in the situation of direct communication form primary speech genres, and the units that arise on the basis of complex, relatively improved and culturally formed communication (mainly written) form secondary genres. At the same time, secondary genres include primary genres in the process of their formation, reshape and process them.

When classifying the typology of speech genres, three or more classification groups are observed. For example, K.F. Sedov, while studying speech genres from the psycholinguistic aspect, notes the occurrence of speech genres of the subgenre-hypergenre-genroid type. G. Brown and G. Gul divide the English literary conversation into three types, namely phatic 1 (special forms of communication), phatic 2 (ordinary conversation) and special 3 (informative) communication. T.V. Shmelyova classifies speech genres as informative, evaluative, performative, and imperative.¹²

N.D. Arutyunova's classification focuses on the dialogic features of speech genres and shows five groups of dialogic speech genres:

- 1) d-1 – informative dialogues;
- 2) d-2 – prescriptive dialogues;
- 3) d-3 – dialogues of the exchange of opinions for the purpose of determining the truth or making a decision;
- 4) d-4 - dialogues that establish or control mutual relations;
- 5) d-5 - solemn (emotional, artistic, intellectual) dialogues.¹³

It can be seen from the diversity of views that the issue of the classification of speech genres has not yet been resolved. Nevertheless, as a result of research conducted abroad and in Russian linguistics, it is significant that speech genres are divided into categories and studied separately. Because from any specifics comes the generality. Regarding the classification of the typology of speech genres, the following types of purely linguistic classification have been defined by researchers:

- a) oral-written;
- b) monologic-dialogic;
- d) according to the types of speech communication: phatic and informative genres;
- e) according to illocutionary forces: informative, evaluative, performative, imperative genres;

¹¹ Бахтин М.М. Проблемы речевых жанров // *Бахтин М.М. Собр. соч. – М.: Русские словари, 1996. – Т.5: Работы 1940-1960 гг. – С.159-206.*

¹² Шмелёва Т.В. Модель речевого жанра // *Жанры речи. Вып.1. – Саратов, 1997. – С.88-98*

¹³ Дементьев В.В. Теория речевых жанров (Коммуникативные стратегии культуры). – Москва, 2010. – С. 150

- f) according to size: primary-secondary, simple-complex, elementary-complex, primary and secondary, hypergenre - genre-subgenre;
- g) according to the expression of emotionality: speech genres with positive and negative effects, rhetorical and non-rhetorical, conventional and unconventional speech genres, etc.;
- j) 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.

In the classification of speech genres, the role of research in Russian linguistics is especially noteworthy. 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 individual types, classifications based on discourse types.

It should be noted that despite the existence of many classifications of speech genres, none of them are fully compatible with 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. M.M. Bakhtin explained that "We have a rich repertoire of spoken and written speech genres. In practice we can use them, but theoretically we cannot know everything about their existence"; also, V.V. Demytyev explains the lack of adequate grounds for the classification of speech genres. Therefore, 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 - to create a perfect classification, it is also required to study their linguistic features.

So, the typological classification of speech genres has not yet been fully classified, as V.V. Demytyev pointed out, this is due to the diversity of speech genres and their variability in speech. As a result of the research of individual types of speech genres and group genres, a lot of rich material has been collected.

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.

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