



**APPLICATION TYPES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND ITS LINGUISTIC FEATURES
AS A SPEECH GENRE**

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Annotation

This article deals with the semantic content of the application, such as complaint, request, permission, offer, notice, will, information, claim, wish, request, consent. In addition, information on oral and written forms of application, simple and complex forms will be provided in Uzbek. In addition, information on oral and written forms of application, simple and complex forms is provided in Uzbek. The specificity of the compositional structure of the application is stated.

Keywords: genre, application, status, composition, oral and written forms of the application, legal force, colloquial form of the utterance.

Introduction

Speech genres occupy a certain place in the language system due to their speech purpose, style and compositional structure, as well as the presence of specific lexical means, grammatical forms and special syntactic features.

In recent years, a number of linguistic works dedicated to the genre have appeared in Uzbekistan [6,3]. In these works we can see attempts to identify the linguistic features of different genres. It would not be wrong to say that our research is a logical continuation of this works in our country. In the context of speech genres, the application speech genre is a speech integrity that refers to an appeal in terms of its content. In the language system, there are oral and written forms of the application, which differ from the oral application in that the written forms have legal force as an official document.

The scientific literature notes that in the semantic content of a written application, there are a number of verbal acts, such as a complaint, a request, a offer [3, 43]. Observations on the content of written applications formed in various government agencies and organizations show that according to its semantic content of the speech genre of the application are distinguished meanings such as complaint, request, permission, offer, notice, will, information, claim, wish, request, consent.

The colloquial form of the utterance has no legal force, but in colloquial speech in a certain situation, the pragmatic content of the utterance may contain the meanings of notices, complaints, requests and even warnings, threats. For example,

Биз арз қилиб келдик, яна ўзингиз биласиз, Раис – деди Рустам.

In this situation, Rustam hinted that we can complain to another person. A written application includes the process of writing the application as a formal document, reviewing the application, checking the status indicated in the application, and then filing a complaint and proposal, claim, i.e. taking action or



rejecting the application as defined. This indicates that the written application has the characteristics of formality and legality.

There are various stylistic differences in its official offices. For example, the method of filing an application in a notary office differs significantly from the method of filing an application in an educational institution or organization in terms of its content and form. The text of the application is formed in relation to the age and position of the applicant, the institutions and agencies to which the application is addressed. This raises the question of the social, discursive features of the genre of applied speech in linguistics (applications in notarial discourse, applications in educational discourse, applications in banking discourse, applications in diplomatic discourse, etc.). Apparently, the form of speech discourse combines a number of distinctive features, such as formality, methodological, discursive and social (social) features. Therefore, the application can be studied not only as a linguistic, but also as an object of sociolinguistic, pragmatolinguistic, discursive, linguoculturological research.

In the scientific literature, the classification of the application genre includes applications to the relevant ministries, city, district, regional social security departments, neighborhood offices, applications to administrative, legal and other agencies, applications to the Civil Registry Office, applications to notaries and other agencies that perform notarial acts, applications to and reviewed by citizens at different levels of courts, such as the prosecutor's office, applications to housing and communal services [3, 43]. In addition, there are individual and collective forms of applications, simple and complex in structure, types of applications with and without applications. Simple and complex applications differ from each other in the form of letters in which feedback on a sentence or issue is expressed in the form of letters, depending on the content and method. The scientific literature notes the presence of the necessary components of the application, based on which the name of the institution or official to which the application is addressed, residence, position, name, patronymic and surname of the applicant, the name of the document (application), the main text (proposal, request, complaint), the name of the documents attached to the application (if necessary), the signature of the applicant, the initials of the name and patronymic, surname, time of application.

If any of these parts are removed, the application loses its integrity. It should be noted that the above parts take place on paper. For example, in the upper left corner of the sheet of paper on which the application should be written, first of all, the content indicates where, to whom and on whose behalf the application is being written. The title of the document is then placed in capital letters on a new line in the middle of the document. If any of these parts are missing, the application loses its integrity. It should be noted that the above parts take place on paper. For example, in the upper left corner of the sheet of paper on which the application should be written, first of all, the content indicates where, to whom and on whose behalf the application is being written. The title of the document is then placed in capital letters on a new line in the middle of the document.

After that, less space is left on the new line and the text expressing the main content is placed. In the next section, the applicant's signature, first name and patronymic, initials and surname are written in full. The time (year, day and month) at which the application is written is entered. When the text of an



application is analyzed as a speech genre, its semantic content, compositional structure, and specific features of its style are identified.

For example, if the text of the application is divided into general introductory, main, final parts, it is possible to linguistically describe the specific features of its parts. In this case, the introductory part of the text is considered as an introduction to where, to whom, from whom and the type of document, the main part contains information about the main content of the text, and the final part contains the name, signature and dates of the applicant.

When analyzing the text of the main part, its content can be divided into *modus* and *dictum*. It is also possible to analyze the text of the application by the sequence of speech acts. Because in complex or applied applications, in addition to the text of the *modus* and *dictum* parts in the main text, separate speech genres make up statements and applications of the applicant's own comments on issues or the application of basic documents (various references, testimonies, etc.). and speech acts. When analyzing the text of the main part, its content can be divided into *modus* and *dictum*. It is also possible to analyze the text of the application by the sequence of speech acts. Because complex applications can be accompanied by the attachment of basic documents (various certificates, referrals). They, in turn, constitute separate speech genres and speech acts.

Written applications formed in various government agencies and organizations have their own semantic content, such as complaint, request, permission, offer, notification, will, written information, claim, wish, request, consent. For example, in the content of the application in the field of archives, there are the following types of applications:

Ўзбекистон Республикаси
Соғлиқни Сақлаш Вазирлиги
Марказий архиви
Директорига
Тошкент шаҳар Сирғали
Туман 8-Сирғали даҳаси,
4-уй, 16-хонадонда яшовчи
Манзура Алиевна Ҳамидовадан

АРИЗА

Мен 1988-91 йилларда Тошкент шаҳар Олмазор (Собир Рахимов) туманидаги 4-поликлиникада навбатчи врач лавозимида ишлаганман. Ана шу йилларимни тасдиқловчи маълумотнома беришингизни илтимос қиламан.

The following types of applications in the form of a will are observed in the applications sent to the state notaries in the following savings banks belonging to the banking sector [3,65].

Тошкент шаҳридаги 0725-сонли
Омонат кассасига Тошкент
Шаҳар Шайхонтоҳур тумани
Дилкаш кўчасидаги 17-уйда
Яшовчи Назира Пўлатовна



Сулаймоновадан

АРИЗА

Омонат кассадаги 1320-рақам бўйича сақланаётган пул жамғармасини Карим Ҳамидович Ботировга васият қилиб қолдираман.

(имзо) Н.П.Сулаймонова

In this example, the content of a will is mainly expressed by the verb to make a will.

In short, the Uzbek language application is the most widely used type of official document in people's daily activities, which reflects the formal, social (social), methodological specificity in various discourses (such as banking, archives, education, public institutions, administration). The application is expressed as a separate speech genre in the form of the applicant's appeal according to its semantics. . The compositional structure of the application speech genre consists of introductory, main and final parts. The methodological adaptation depends on which discourse it is expressed in. A number of issues, such as oral and written forms of application, simple and complex, individual and collective classification, form the basis of linguistic, sociolinguistic, pragmalinguistic, discursive, lingvoculturological, gender research.

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