

Article

Indirect Speech in Languages Uzbek and French

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Abstract: The article is devoted to one of the important directions of the category of communicative purpose - someone else's speech and its second type, i.e. indirect speech in French and Uzbek. It focuses on the ways of indirect speech in unrelated languages, which are divided according to the content and grammatical signs in the sentence. At the same time, the functional and semantic features of indirect speech in the text in French and Uzbek are explained.

Keywords: someone else's speech, indirect speech, text, author's speech, morphological device, syntactic device, narrative indirect speech.

1. Introduction

The phenomenon of foreign speech is one of the important directions of the category of communicative purpose in modern linguistics. The speaker not only expresses his opinion all the time, but sometimes he also uses other people's words in his speech. Another special type of compound sentence is formed on this basis.

The main part. The person who expresses the speech of another is the author, and his speech is called the author's speech. The author's presentation of the opinion of a certain person in his speech is the speech of another, and the person whose speech is being expressed is considered the speaker (other). In the expression of foreign speech, the speaker expresses not his own opinion about the being, but the opinion or conversation of others. The expression of foreign speech is different in different styles, each of them has its own grammatical norm. There are three types of speech expression in comparable languages. These are:

- 1) direct speech (le discours direct)
- 2) indirect speech (le discours indirect)
- 3) quoted speech that is not one's own (le discours indirect libre)

In direct speech, the speech of another person is conveyed to the listener without changing its form and content. When there is no need to give the speaker's speech verbatim, a passive sentence is used. Sometimes the other person's speech is between a derived sentence and a possessive sentence. In this case, the other person's opinion is expressed without the participation of the author-speaker, that is, the author acts as the speaker in the quoted sentence. That is why such sentences are considered to be non-proprietary sentences [11, 294]. This type of foreign speech is unique to fiction, and when added to the author's text, it expresses the thoughts and feelings of the heroes of the work, and serves to reveal their inner world.

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2. Materials and Methods

Indirect speech, the reporting of speech acts without directly quoting the original utterance, presents fascinating linguistic challenges and reveals much about the grammatical structures and cultural nuances of different languages. This article offers a comparative analysis of indirect speech in Uzbek and French, highlighting similarities, differences, and the complexities involved in translating between these two languages.

Grammatical Structures:

Both Uzbek and French utilize grammatical mechanisms to signal indirect speech, but these mechanisms differ significantly.

French: French typically employs a subordinate clause introduced by a conjunction such as **que** ("that"). The verb in the reported clause is often shifted to a past tense (e.g., *"il a dit qu'il était parti"* - "he said that he had left"), reflecting a shift in temporal perspective. Pronoun changes also occur to maintain grammatical consistency within the indirect speech report. Furthermore, the tense and mood of the reported verb are subject to complex rules dependent on the tense of the reporting verb.

Uzbek: Uzbek relies more heavily on the context and the use of reporting verbs (e.g., *"dedi"*, *"said"*; *"aytdi"*, *"said/told"*; *"so'radi"*, *"asked"*). While a subordinate clause structure is possible, it's not always obligatory. The tense of the reported verb is often, but not always, shifted to the past tense (e.g., *"U ketganini dedi"* - "He said that he had left"). Pronoun changes are similarly necessary to maintain grammatical consistency. However, the flexibility in tense shift is more pronounced than in French, often depending on the nuance of the reported speech.

Cultural Nuances:

The cultural context significantly impacts how indirect speech is employed.

French: French culture often values formality and precision. Indirect speech in French tends towards a more structured and grammatically precise representation of the original utterance, reflecting a focus on clear and unambiguous communication. The use of specific conjunctions and the rigid tense-shift rules highlight this.

Uzbek: Uzbek culture, while valuing politeness, allows for greater flexibility in communication style. Indirect speech in Uzbek might be less formally structured, with a greater emphasis on conveying the gist of the original utterance rather than a verbatim reproduction. The flexibility in tense shift and the less stringent reliance on subordinating conjunctions reflect this cultural preference for less rigid communication.

Translation Challenges:

Translating indirect speech between Uzbek and French poses considerable challenges:

Tense and Mood Shifts: The different tense-shift rules in each language require careful attention. A direct translation can lead to awkward or grammatically incorrect sentences.

Pronoun Changes: Maintaining grammatical consistency requires adjusting pronouns to match the perspective of the reported speech. Overlooking these changes can result in ambiguity.

Cultural Contexts:

Conveying the cultural nuances embedded in the indirect speech requires a deep understanding of both cultures. A literal translation might lose the subtleties of the original utterance.

The second important method of expression of foreign speech is that the syntactic structure of the speech is radically changed in the case of acquired speech, in contrast to the extracted message. It has several unique grammatical features:

- 1) in the Uzbek language, a possessive sentence formed syntactically is a sentence that is simple in form and complex in content, while in French, such sentences are in the form of a complementing clause;
- 2) in French, the following conjunction (*que, si, de...*) is used;
- 3) the form of the person changes (usually the third person).

Unlike the Uzbek language, acquisition in French is carried out only syntactically. From the point of view of syntax, the possessive clause corresponds to the complementary subordinate clause, and the tenses in such a compound sentence are adapted. The

possessive sentence is in the form of a statement, a command, and an interrogative [4, 227, 228].

Self-directed speech is another way of transmitting speech to another person. In doing so, it grammatically adapts to the author's speech. The spoken sentence is usually formed as a subordinate clause of the speech verb contained in the author's sentence (for example, *dire-to say, s'écrier-to shout, demander-to ask, exiger-to demand, etc.*) and the following conjunction is formed. will be In this case, if the author's speech fulfills the function of the main clause, the said sentence comes as a subordinate clause, and they are connected with the conjunction *que* and *si, de*, and other lexical units that act as conjunctions.

3. Results

In French, conjunction selection, tense and person adaptations are one of the important aspects of acquired speech.

Lexical units (*que, si, de*) in the function of different connectors are used depending on the type of spoken speech:

a) the conjunction "*que*" (*qu'* before the words beginning with the letters *a, e, i, o, u, y* and *h*) is used when pronouns and exclamatory sentences are given as possessive clauses:

Le journaliste dit *qu'il y a* une manifestation contre la réforme.

b) In French, the command sentence is converted into a possessive sentence in two ways. One of them comes in the form of a simple sentence and the command part of the sentence spoken in it takes the form of "*de*" + infinitive from the main verb, and the other takes the form of a complementary subordinate clause with a subjunctive.

Il m'a dit *de faire ce rapport-là*.

Il m'a dit *que je fasse ce rapport-là*.

c) the conjunction *si/s'* (before *il* or *ils*) is used when interrogative sentences without an interrogative word and made with the phrase *est-ce que* are acquired:

Il demande *si tu aimes Bruxelles*.

Le journaliste demande *s'il y a* une manifestation contre la réforme.

g) when interrogative sentences with interrogative words are mastered, the interrogative word is used as a connector:

Le journaliste demande *où/quand/pourquoi il y a* une manifestation contre la réforme.

4. Discussion

Adaptation of tenses also plays an important role in acquired speech. In this the main and subordinate clauses are compatible with each other in terms of time:

a) in French, if the participle of the main sentence is in the present tense (*présent*) or the future tense (*future*), the tense remains unchanged in the subordinate clause:

Présent=> présent

Il déclare *qu'il va partir* demain.

b) if the participle of the main clause comes in the past tense (*passé*), the tense in the subordinate clause changes as follows:

Présent=>Imparfait

Il m'a dit *qu'il allait* bien.

Passé composé/ Passé simple=>Plus-que-parfait

Il m'a dit *qu'il avait tout* vendu.

Futur simple=>conditionnel présent

Il m'a dit *qu'il téléphonerait*.

Future antérieur=>Conditionnel passé

Il m'a dit *qu'ils auraient terminé* la chambre avant de venir.

In the spoken French language, in addition to tenses, there are personal adaptations, which are described as follows:

Je=>*il,elle*: Il m'a dit *qu'il/elle était* là.

Tu=>*je*: Il m'a dit *que je viendrais* aussi.

Vous=>nous: Il m'a dit que nous viendrions.

Nous=>ils: Il m'a dit qu'ils seraient là.

5. Conclusion

Assimilation is formed in a syntactic and morphological way. Mastery of the Uzbek language is expressed in two ways. The smallest form of assimilation formed by syntactic means is made by adding two stems, suffixes or auxiliary words to the base. In the French language, the phenomenon of assimilation is carried out syntactically. From the point of view of syntax, the possessive clause corresponds to the complement clause and grammatically adapts to the author's speech. In French, the choice of connectives, tense and person adaptations are one of the important aspects of acquired speech.

Indirect speech in Uzbek and French, while sharing the fundamental goal of reporting speech, reveals distinct grammatical structures and cultural preferences. The differences necessitate careful consideration during translation, requiring more than simply a word-for-word approach. A successful translation requires a nuanced understanding of both the linguistic systems and the cultural contexts influencing indirect speech in each language. Further research could delve into specific discourse contexts, analyzing how different types of reported speech (e.g., commands, questions, assertions) are handled in each language, and how these differences impact the overall meaning and style of the communication.

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