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**ЕСЕНГАЗИНА, Б.Б.**

**ЛИЧНОСТЬ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ В СИНТАКСИСЕ И ЕГО ОСОБЕННОСТИ**

*Синтаксис современного казахского языка имеет различные новые аспекты, концепты и парадигмы. Основные понятия: структура предложения в языке, его семантика, особенности расчленения предложения, особенности деятельности членов предложения, содержательные конструкции предложения, парадигма предложения, деривационные процессы – изменения, происходящие в современном синтаксисе. В статье рассматриваются особенности предложения в синтаксисе, сходство и различие высказываний казахских ученых по данному вопросу.*

**Ключевые слова:** синтаксис, личность предложения, сказуемое, коммуникация, интеграция.

**ESENGAZINA, B.B.**

**THE IDENTITY OF THE SENTENCES IN THE SYNTAX AND ITS FEATURES**

*The syntax of the modern Kazakh language has various new aspects, concepts and paradigms. Basic concepts: the structure of the sentence in the language, its semantics, especially the dismemberment of the sentence, especially the activities of the members of the sentence, meaningful sentence structure, sentence paradigm, derivational processes – changes in modern syntax. The article deals with the features of the sentence in the syntax, the similarity and difference of statements of Kazakh scientists on this issue.*

**Key words:** syntax, the identity of the sentences, the predicate, communication, integration.

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**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF COLLOQUIAL SPEECH****Abstract**

*The article is devoted to the place of colloquial speech in modern Russian. The purpose of the article is to consider the characteristics of conversational speech. The author of the article studies the concepts of colloquial speech that exist in modern linguistics. This article attempts to identify the extralinguistic and linguistic signs of colloquial speech. Particular attention is drawn to the features of colloquial speech: phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic. The author comes to the conclusion that, unlike book speech, colloquialism does not have a strict codification, it has a number of language features and norms.*

**Key words:** language, communication, speech, norm, sign, style.

**1 Introduction**

The Russian language is historically established linguistic community and combines the entire set of language means of the Russian people. The highest form of the national Russian

language is the Russian literary language. Language, above all, is a means of communication. The speakers of the literary language use its special form, colloquial speech, with informal communication: with family, friends, work colleagues, acquaintances. Another area of spoken language is fiction. Typical reflection of colloquial speech is considered to be the characters in drama and artistic prose. But this is not an exact reflection, because not all features of conversational speech can be transmitted by means of writing, not all features of conversational speech are noted and recorded by writers. The purpose of this article is to consider the characteristic features of colloquial speech in the modern Russian language.

The term «speech» is used to mean «language in action, in the process of applying to express specific content» [1].

## **2 Materials and methods**

Predominantly oral character of functioning, the important role of gestures and facial expressions in the act of communication determine the actual linguistic features of the spoken language, which manifest themselves at all language levels.

The linguistic features of colloquial speech are so significant that they gave rise to the hypothesis according to which the basis of the colloquial speech is a special system that is not reducible to the system of the codified language and not deducible from it. Therefore, in many studies, colloquial speech is called colloquial language. This hypothesis can be accepted or not accepted. In all cases, it remains true that the spoken language has its own peculiarities compared to the codified language [2].

In the «Great Soviet Encyclopedia» are identified the following features of colloquial speech:

- phonetic – phenomena of reduction of unstressed vowels, deformation of stressed vowels, contraction and loss of sounds, simplification of groups of consonants;
- lexical – descriptive phenomena and other specific types of abbreviated nomination;
- morphological – features of the functioning of individual parts of speech and the formation of individual forms;
- syntactic – features of the nominative syntax, the special role of the actual division of a sentence, the specificity of the syntactic connection between words and sentences and the sentence boundary itself.

## **3, 4 Results and discussion**

### **Let's consider the features of colloquial in more details.**

*Phonetics.* In speaking, an important role is played by intonation, which is mainly due to the oral form of communication. The logical stress falls on the word that is most important in the phrase. With the help of logical stress, you can clarify the meaning of the statement, for example: Tomorrow we will go to the movies. Depending on the voice allocation, different variants of understanding the phrase are possible: *Tomorrow* we will go to the cinema (and not next week); 2) Tomorrow *we* will go to the cinema (our team, not the other); 3) Tomorrow we *will go* to the cinema (and not go); 4) Tomorrow we will go to the *cinema* (and not to the theater).

In the interaction with syntax and vocabulary intonation creates a general impression of conversationalism. «Informal speech is often accompanied by sharp increases and decreases in tone, lengthening, «stretching» of vowels, lengthening of consonants, pauses, change in the rate of speech, as well as its rhythm» [3].

It is customary to distinguish three styles of pronunciation: high, neutral and colloquial. There are also «full (with a slow pace of speech, with a distinct pronunciation of sounds, thoroughness of articulation) and incomplete, or conversational (with a fast pace of speech, with a less distinct pronunciation of sounds, strong reduction)» [3]. As observations show, in terms of clarity of pronunciation, conversational style is in most cases incomplete. L.V. Sherba singled out only two styles: «one is characteristic of calm conversation of people, and the other – which we use when, for some reason, we want to make our speech particularly distinct, for which we clearly articulate all syllables of each word: first we call the conversational style, and the second – full, since it reveals

such phonetic properties of a word that are hidden in one way or another under the conditions of ordinary speech» [4].

In colloquial speech, many words lose their stress, are pronounced briefly and unclearly, and are combined with the stressed word into one phonetic word. In an official speech, the opposite has recently become widespread: phonetic independence is gained by prepositions, which are always phonetically merged with the next word. The rhythm of colloquial speech arises not only due to the shocklessness of those words that are not important and informative for the interlocutor, but also due to words that are superfluous in written speech (it means; so to speak; you know; understand; here; this, etc.). Let's give an example from the book «Russian Conversation: Texts» [5]:

E. And where were you when they announced that everything was already calculated?

A. It was ...

E. The most such a tragic moment? (laugh)

A. No / it was ... we have there in the audience in the open / all ... whoever wants, all come //

E. I understand / no / I speak / were they all close? Yes? In which case / you lose consciousness // (laughs)

A. (nezborbor.) Were //

E. (laughs)

E. And I was ... drawing //

A. No / but my (indiscriminate.) ... this is my opponent / he ... after the speech has already left / did not wait for a vote.

In addition, in colloquial speech, intonation is not only rhythmic, but also of different types: the shock word occupies either the initial, the middle, or the final position: *Now do vaccinations begin. The temperature will be ... I do not know I do not know. Children are flowers. I do not know what to do with him. Then it is such a problem, there is no gas in the same place.* In official speech or when reading an aloud written text, intonation, on the contrary, is not rhythmic and of the same type: the stressed word, the most important in a phrase, appears, as a rule, at the end of a sentence.

*Morphology.* Conversation is characterized by a peculiar correlation of grammatical classes and forms of words. The specificity of Russian speech lies in the peculiarities of the functioning of all-Russian morphological units. The widespread use of colloquial vocabulary, including pronouns and particles, leads to a decrease in the proportion of significant parts of speech. In this case, first of all, decreases the number of names, not verbs.

«So, if in colloquial speech for 1000 words of nouns there are 130-140, then in writing there are already more than 200; 35-39 adjectives and 62 respectively; but 175 pronouns and 110; 120-131 particles and 78» [6].

In written language, not as colloquially, tense forms of verbs are used. In colloquial speech during the microtheme, a change of time is possible. Moreover, in colloquial speech, the forms of time are not used in their usual meaning: now I am eating, but the narrator is at home, and so on.

*Syntax.* Syntax is that part of the grammar in which spoken features manifest themselves most clearly, consistently and diversely. The syntactic originality of colloquial speech is primarily manifested in the use of short simple sentences, as if strung together one after another.

The construction of the attachment, which is characteristic of colloquial, generally speaking, is that the statement includes elements that, judging by the beginning of the replica, were not assumed or were absent in the original communicative attitudes of this statement: *We will try to send Lyalya to the south, we have a health base in the south, and Olya is in kindergarten.*

At the end (or in the middle), practically any words can be added: First, less money, and second, a lot of workload; Why is the order not ready? – The seventh is ready, taken.

Under the conditions of direct personal communication, such speech is normal and natural. Long, especially complexly detailed sentences in colloquial speech are simply impossible, since neither the speaker nor the listener is able to cope with them. The fact is that both people can say

and understand what they have heard through the work of so-called RAM. It holds the beginning of the statement, its continuation and end. But the amount of RAM is very small: 7 + 2 elements.

Typed designs are typical for colloquial speech. Their activity is due to the spontaneity of dialogic speech, the presence in speech communication of many similar stereotypical situations involving the use of established, worked out everyday practice of speech formulas, cliché turns, established integral syntactic structures, etc.

Here are some of them:

- union pass with a subordinate connection: He came late, (when) the children were asleep;
- omission of the verbal predicate: I have one ticket (give);
- skipping a noun add-on: Ask her to give me (a book, a plate);
- replacing the nominative theme of other cases: Warehouse finish? (instead of the genitive case with the preposition d).

The nominative theme, or nominative representation, is a construct typical of colloquial speech; used when it is impossible in the spontaneously created statement to think in advance about the structure of the phrase: *Grandma – she will talk all; Napoleon is a great man*. This construct is represented, as we have seen, among typed constructions.: *Department Store, go?* (preposition of informatively significant parts of the statement).

*Vocabulary*. In colloquial speech there are practically no special unknown words in the codified language. Its lexical features are manifested in the fact that colloquial speech is characterized by a developed system of its own methods of nomination (naming). These methods include:

- semantic concretions with the help of suffixes: condensed milk (condensed milk), minibus (route taxi), soda (carbonated water);
- substantiated adjectives, isolated from definitive phrases by omitting nouns: rolling (rolling shop), general (spring-cleaning), laboratories (laboratory work);
- semantic attitudes in the manner of eliminating the designated: diploma (thesis), motor (motorboat), decree (maternity leave);
- semantic attitudes by the method of eliminating the determinant: water (mineral water), Council (Scientific Council), garden, kindergarten;

A special place among the lexical conversational means is the name of the situation. The name of a situation is a specific noun, which in a certain micro-collective can signify some situation that is relevant for this team: (in a situation of phone installation troubles, the statement is possible): Well, how / did your phone end? (i.e. phone installation troubles); This year we completely abandoned apples / (harvesting apples for the winter).

Semantic concoctions with the help of suffixes: condensed milk «In colloquial and everyday speech, apparently, one can find increased variability of vocabulary, some shifts (especially occasional) in the meanings of words, various other vocationalisms, a greater proportion of vernacular, dialectic and jargon, but basically, its vocabulary remains the same as in the exemplary literary language» [7].

Neutral and colloquial vocabulary is the «upper» layer of colloquial vocabulary. It is closest to neutral, commonly used vocabulary.

«Conversation» of such words is established with all certainty, if we compare them with «neutral» synonyms: *dad – father, five (coin) – five tenge, five (school grade), train – electric train, etc.*

Friendly familiar vocabulary is endowed with «soft» expression of good attitude, joking, self-irony and «soft» irony, lively participation, caring, etc.; negative ratings are mitigated (compare: Well, you are a pig!).

As we see, the lexical norms of colloquial speech are characterized, first of all, as the undesirability (prohibition) of the use of some words (foreign, dialect, book, rough, etc.). In fact, in conversational speech, prohibiting norms are absent, therefore prohibitions are constantly violated and you can hear words that are not included in the national language and the use of which is not dictated by the need (okay, hi, miss, love).

## 5 Conclusions

So, the lexical norm of colloquial speech is the use of neutral vocabulary. However, its use shows the specificity of colloquial speech, which differs from the use of neutral vocabulary in other styles. Lack of concern for the form of expression leads to lexical poverty of colloquial speech. So, usually in a conversation almost synonymous possibilities of the Russian language are not used. Often there are not only books, but also colloquial synonyms. For colloquial speech is characterized by the use of the most common, the most common words. The fact that these words are too general in meaning, and sometimes not quite accurately reveal the essence of the message, are explained by the fact that the speakers use additional means: intonation, gestures, mimicry, an indication of the objects in question.

The vocabulary poverty of colloquial speech, of course, is its fault. At the same time, spoken language has been and remains a forge of the language. Much is born in it, and then penetrates into the general literary foundation of the language.

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### КОВАЛЬ, О.В.

#### АУЫЗША СӨЙЛЕУ ТІЛІНІҢ ТІЛДІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

*Мақалада заманауи орыс тіліндегі ауызша сөйлеу тілінің алатын орны туралы айтылады. Мақаланың мақсаты – ауызша сөйлеу тілінің өзіндік ерекшеліктерін қарастыру. Мақала авторы қазіргі тіл білімінде бар ауызша сөйлеу ұғымдарын зерттейді. Бұл мақалада ауызша сөйлеу тілінің экстралингвистикалық және тілдік белгілерін анықтауға әрекет жасалған. Ауызша сөйлеу тілінің ерекшеліктері фонетикалық, лексикалық, морфологиялық, синтаксистік болады. Автор ауызша сөйлеу тілінің кітап тіліне қарағанда, қатаң кодификациясы жоқ, бірақ бірқатар тілдік белгілері мен нормалары бар деген қорытындыға келеді.*

*Кілт сөздер: тіл, қарым-қатынас, сөйлеу, норма, белгі, стиль.*

### КОВАЛЬ, О.В.

#### ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗГОВОРНОЙ РЕЧИ

*Статья посвящена месту разговорной речи в современном русском языке. Цель статьи заключается в рассмотрении характерных особенностей разговорной речи. Автор статьи изучает понятия разговорной речи, существующие в современном языкознании. В данной статье предпринята попытка выявить экстралингвистические и языковые признаки разговорной речи. Особое внимание обращается на особенности разговорной речи: фонетические, лексические, морфологические, синтаксические. Автор приходит к выводу, что в отличие от книжной речи, разговорная не имеет строгой кодификации, обладает рядом языковых признаков и норм.*

*Ключевые слова: язык, общение, речь, норма, признак, стиль.*