

THE IMPACT OF SPEECH ECONOMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK AT VARIOUS LANGUAGE LEVELS

PhD. Professor **Abdujabbarova Zamira Rustamovna**

Tashkent State Pedagogical University

Email: zamirakhon1985@gmail.com

Abstract. Speech economy is influenced by linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors. It includes discourse markers, idiomatic expressions, and communication styles. This article compares English and Uzbek, considers phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and lexical characteristics, and explores cultural norms, communication styles, and the impact of technology. English has a complex system, while Uzbek is simpler and more efficient. Cultural norms influence speech economy, and technology introduces new forms. Speech economy is context-dependent, and balancing efficiency and accuracy is crucial. Understanding it helps optimize communication.

Key words: Speech economy, linguistic factors, cultural factors, English and Uzbek comparison, technology's role, efficiency, redundancy, complexity, effective communication.

The concept of speech economy, which focuses on the efficient and effective utilization of language resources, can manifest differently in various languages. When examining the structural aspects of English and Uzbek, several dimensions come into play.

In terms of phonetics and phonology, English possesses a complex system with a wide range of phonemes and phonological rules. While this allows for diverse sounds, it can also introduce redundancy and increased effort in pronunciation, potentially impacting speech economy. On the other hand, Uzbek features a comparatively simpler phonetic system with fewer phonemes. The orthography of Uzbek aligns more closely with its pronunciation, making it more straightforward to articulate words and contributing to a more efficient use of phonetic resources.

Moving to morphology, English exhibits numerous irregularities in verb conjugation (e.g., "go-went") and noun plurals (e.g., "mouse-mice"). These irregularities add complexity and potentially increase the cognitive load involved in language production and comprehension. Conversely, Uzbek morphology is generally more regular and consistent, with fewer irregularities in verb conjugation and noun inflection. This regularity streamlines the use of morphological resources and enhances efficiency [1].

Syntax-wise, English offers a flexible structure that allows for various word orders and sentence constructions, providing expressive power but potentially leading to longer and more complex sentences. This flexibility can impact speech economy. In contrast, Uzbek follows a more rigid word order and sentence structure, with a predominant subject-object-verb (SOV) order and fewer variations in sentence patterns. This syntactic simplicity contributes to a more economical use of language resources.

Regarding vocabulary, English boasts an extensive lexicon that incorporates words from diverse sources and languages. While this diversity allows for precise expression, it can also introduce word ambiguity and the need for additional clarification, potentially affecting speech economy. Uzbek, with its Turkic roots and influences from Persian and Arabic loanwords, has a relatively smaller vocabulary. However, it still provides sufficient means for effective communication, promoting efficiency in language use.

In addition to structural aspects, speech economy is also influenced by cultural norms, communicative goals, and individual speaker preferences. Factors such as pragmatics, including politeness, indirect speech acts, and cultural nuances, play a significant role in English, potentially introducing complexity and inefficiencies. Uzbek pragmatics may have different conventions and cultural norms, emphasizing directness and efficiency in conveying information.

Both English and Uzbek have undergone language planning and standardization efforts. English, with globally recognized variants like British and American English, facilitates efficient communication among speakers of different dialects. Similarly, Uzbek has experienced language planning and standardization, particularly in the post-Soviet era, resulting in a more streamlined and consistent use of the language, especially in official contexts.

English's global influence as a lingua franca and its prominence in international business, science, and technology have led to the integration of English loanwords and phrases into other languages, including Uzbek. The incorporation of English elements can impact speech economy by introducing foreign vocabulary and potentially increasing language complexity. While Uzbek has been influenced by other languages throughout its history, it has maintained its distinct Turkic roots, although the integration of loanwords from languages like Russian or English may affect efficiency in specific contexts.

It's essential to recognize that speech economy can vary among individuals and communities, even within the same language. Factors such as education, fluency, and communication goals influence how efficiently language resources are utilized. Furthermore, advancements in digital communication and the use of abbreviations, acronyms, and emojis have introduced new forms of language economy in written and online communication across various languages, including English and Uzbek.

Furthermore, we should mention to speech economy, which pertains to the efficient and effective utilization of language resources, encompasses various aspects influenced by the structure, culture, and context of a given language. When examining speech economy in depth, several key factors come into play.

Discourse markers serve as linguistic tools that aid in organizing speech and conveying relationships between ideas. In English, commonly used discourse markers include "however," "therefore," and "in addition." Similarly, Uzbek has its own set of discourse markers, such as "lekin" (but), "bundan tashqari" (besides), and "shuningdek" (likewise). By employing appropriate discourse markers, speakers

can facilitate smoother transitions and enhance coherence, thereby contributing to speech economy.

Idiomatic expressions, on the other hand, present an interesting facet of language usage. These phrases or sentences possess meanings that cannot be deduced from their individual words. While idioms add color and metaphorical depth to language, they can also be less economical due to their figurative nature. English boasts a rich repertoire of idiomatic expressions, including "kick the bucket" (to die) and "barking up the wrong tree" (misdirecting efforts). Uzbek also incorporates idiomatic expressions, albeit with their distinct cultural and linguistic origins. However, the use of idioms requires additional cognitive processing, which may impact speech economy.

Cultural influences play a significant role in shaping speech economy. Cultural norms, values, and communication styles influence how language is used and the level of directness or indirectness employed. English-speaking cultures often place high value on politeness and may utilize more indirect speech acts, which can require additional linguistic resources. Conversely, Uzbek culture often values directness and prioritizes efficient communication. Understanding the cultural context and adapting language accordingly is vital for achieving optimal speech economy in a specific language [2].

The communicative context also plays a pivotal role in speech economy. Different situations, such as formal or informal settings, personal conversations, or professional presentations, necessitate adjustments in language use. Adapting language to the specific context enhances speech economy by selecting appropriate vocabulary, tone, and level of formality. Being aware of the context and making language adjustments accordingly contributes to effective and efficient communication.

Technological advancements have brought about new forms of speech economy. In the digital age, written and online communication often involve shortened forms, abbreviations, and acronyms to save time and effort. Similarly, communication tools, such as auto-suggestions, predictive text, and voice recognition software, aim to streamline language production and improve speech economy. These technological advancements impact language use by offering alternative ways to economize speech in various contexts.

It is crucial to recognize that speech economy is not an absolute measure of language quality. Different communication goals, stylistic choices, and individual preferences may influence the level of speech economy in any given situation. What may be considered economical in one context may not hold true in another. Ultimately, effective communication entails finding a balance between efficiency and the appropriate use of language resources to accurately and comprehensively convey meaning.

If we generalize theoretical issues of material, we can say that speech economy encompasses various linguistic dimensions influenced by the structure, culture, and context of a language. Factors such as discourse markers, idiomatic expressions, cultural influences, contextual adaptation, and technological

advancements all play a role in determining the efficiency and effectiveness of language use.

Languages like English and Uzbek exhibit distinct characteristics in terms of phonetics, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary, which can impact speech economy. English's complex phonetic system, irregularities in morphology, flexible syntax, and extensive lexicon provide expressive power but can also introduce redundancy and complexity. In contrast, Uzbek's simpler phonetic system, regular morphology, rigid syntax, and comparatively smaller vocabulary contribute to a more efficient use of language resources.

Cultural norms and communication styles significantly influence speech economy, with English emphasizing politeness and indirectness, while Uzbek values directness and efficiency. Adapting language to the specific communicative context enhances speech economy by selecting appropriate vocabulary, tone, and formality.

Technological advancements have introduced new forms of speech economy, such as shortened forms, abbreviations, and communication tools that streamline language production. These advancements impact language use in written and online communication, offering alternative ways to economize speech.

It is important to remember that speech economy is not an absolute measure of language quality[5;94-96]. Different contexts, communication goals, and individual preferences can influence the level of speech economy required. Striking a balance between efficiency and accurate expression is crucial for effective communication.

Understanding the dimensions of speech economy and its influence on language usage allows us to appreciate the diverse strategies employed by speakers to optimize communication. By considering the structural, cultural, and contextual aspects of a language, we can navigate the intricate landscape of speech economy and adapt our language use accordingly to achieve effective and efficient communication.

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