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НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
Торайғыров университета

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## **COLLOQUIAL REGISTER IN THE PRAGMATICS OF A LITERARY TEXT**

*The purpose of the article is a linguistic analysis of communicative registers based on the material of works of art in the Kazakh language. The communicative register is a type of information represented in the text and allows you to judge: the statics or dynamics of what is happening (reproductive-descriptive and reproductive-narrative registers); the speaker's position in relation to action: inside events (reproductive), distanced from events (informative, generative registers); the speaker's intentions: expression of will (voluntary register) or reaction to the interlocutor's remark, as well as the situation as a whole (reactive register).*

*The communicative register is a type of information represented in the text and allows you to judge: the statics or dynamics of what is happening (reproductive-descriptive and reproductive-narrative registers); the speaker's position in relation to action: inside events (reproductive), distanced from events (informative, generative registers. O. V. Evstafiadi compares directional and non-directional communicative registers, highlighting in the communicative register such quality as addressability.*

*A person strives not only for mutual understanding when using linguistic symbols, but also to evoke a reaction from the listener to the information expressed by him. All these phenomena are realized in the*

*speech act. In the mind of the speaker; based on internal and external factors of society, a communicative goal arises, the purpose of which is to influence the actions, attitude of the addressee or determine the essence of a specific problem. The choice of certain linguistic means and linguistic structures is based on the pragmatics of the dialogue text, the communicative goal of the speaker; his own opinion, approach, and the general level of knowledge of the communicants, depending on specific circumstances.*

*Keywords: speech registers, communicative units, linguistic stylistics, speech activity, pragmatics.*

## **Introduction**

In linguistics, register is defined as the way a speaker uses a language differently in different circumstances. Think about the words you choose, your tone of voice, even your body language. These variations of formality, also called stylistic variations, are known in linguistics as registers. They are determined by factors such as a social event, context, purpose, and audience.

Registers are characterized by a variety of special vocabulary and turns of phrases, colloquial expressions and the use of jargon, as well as differences in intonation and tempo; in the book *Learning a Language*, linguist George Yule describes the function of jargon as helping «to create and maintain connections between those who in some way consider themselves «their own», and in exclusion «outsiders» [1, p. 26].

Registers are used in all forms of communication, including written, oral and sign language. Depending on the grammar, syntax, and tone, the register can be extremely rigid or very intimate. You don't even need to use a common word to communicate effectively. An exasperated sigh during a debate or a smirk at the «hello» sign says a lot [2, p. 52].

There are 3 main language registers (sublanguages):

*formal/ high register high (formal, official, bookish, full);*

*neutral register literary (neutral, general);*

*low/ informal register colloquial (reduced, informal, colloquial).*

They are the most distinguishable in vocabulary. The literary norm is clear to everyone and always, combining both extreme registers. At the same time, despite the interdependence, language registers should not be confused with types, since speech can be formalized, and writing is colloquial [2, p. 58].

In the process of communication, a person uses participle units to express himself to others, as well as to find out the reaction of others to this expressed thought. Participial units reflect the linguocognitive features of the expression of thoughts, exchange of opinions, and communication. These qualities inherent in participle units contribute to the recognition of physiological abilities,

psychological capabilities, cognitive intelligence, and cultural development of a person.

The consideration of participial units as means of speech is explored in connection with theoretical principles, basic scientific principles of concepts and devices inherent in the linguistic picture of the world and the nation, and is systematized at the intersection of linguistic knowledge. The importance of language involvement is measured in accordance with the anthropological paradigm, which increases human spirituality and the social role of the Kazakh language.

### **Materials and methods**

The term «register» is rarely used in the research of Kazakh scientists. However, in our opinion, the interpretation of this term depends on the correctness of the terminological apparatus of research at any level. T. N. Khomutova points out that the register includes the linguistic use of personality, changing its role depending on the situation [3, p. 112]. Some foreign scientists consider register as a type of functional style used by the speaker in connection with different social roles. L. L. Nelyubin gives the following definition of register: Speech language, used in a typical social situation and differing phonetically, lexically and grammatically, is a separate language system, and the oral form of a small language, serving a certain type of relationship at a certain level. a separate topic using lexical means and grammatical structures is called the «under the name» register [4, 95]. Defining the register, I. V. Arnold emphasizes that it is used not only orally, but also in writing: «The register combines situational conditions of communication, oral or written form and the role structure of communication» [5, p. 108].

The article describes the speech units of the language from a linguistic stylistic point of view. Register types of speech are considered and their similarity with functional styles is shown. The cognitive and communicative features of speech units are determined. The work was based on the results of sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, cultural linguistics, ethnolinguistics and pragmalinguistics, which contributed to the development of pragmatic, cognitive, social and functional research. Based on the findings George Yule, O. V. Evstafiadi, I. V. Arnold, T. N. Khomutova, B. Shalabay, Sh. Orazbayeva and others are connected with the findings of Kazakh scientists.

Descriptive, linguistic stylistic, conceptual analysis, and associative experimental methods were used during the research.

### **Results and discussion**

A speaker can usually perform a communicative act by switching from one register to another. The number of registers used by people is much greater than the number of functional styles. The register agrees on the situational conditions

of participation, oral or written form of communication and role structure. There is no established classification of registers.

Registers differ in their semantics, lexical composition, grammatical structure, and sometimes even in phonetics.

T. O. Gavrilova considers register as a functional-stylistic unit of division of the linguistic environment and identifies 5 types:

1) icy (Museum visitors must climb to the second floor only by the left staircase);

2) official (Museum visitors should immediately go up to the second floor);

3) confidential (Sorry, could you please go to the second floor);

4) casual (It's time to go upstairs);

5) intimate (familiar) (Let's go upstairs, guys!) [6, p. 57].

In the register of oral speech, in addition to its main function of attracting the recipient's attention, non-verbal words express the addressee's feelings of anger, pity, sympathy, admiration, politeness, grumbling, disappointment, etc. can also perform the function of expressing meanings. As an example: *Qoishy ari, zhoqty aitpai, maqtaityn kisi taba almai otyrmysyng?* (Stop talking about things that don't exist! Can't you find someone to praise?)

Here the expression «qoishy ari» is used in the sense of shouting, the speaker demands that the interlocutor stop talking.

Appeals help to express sympathy, pity, and kindness of the speaker. As a model: «Tagdyrdyng zhazganyna shara bar ma, Qospan qaragym, mynau bugingi quanyshynga u tamyzgaly otyrmyn» (You can't do anything with your predestined fate, dear Kospan, I will spoil your happiness today. Be strong. Your offspring is gone)

At the same time, types of evaluative conversations have been established in colloquial speech, the real pragmatic meaning of which is determined during speech: «**Qaza boldy**» *demepti goi. Tirligin sura qudaidan. Tiri adam oralady goi. Oibai-aw, tipti qara qagaz algandar otyrgan zhoq pa. Sagan ne bolgan sonsha. Qoi, muratyngdy zhudetpe* (It wasn't said that he died. Ask God for his life. A living person will return. My God, even those who received the death note live. What happened to you? Don't make your Murat worry).

«**Olgenning artynan olgen zhoq**» *degen. Esingdi zhyi, shyragym. Tuykh, myna turingdi korgende shoshyp kettim goi. Aigyz marqum da sen siyaqty tuyiq edi. Barin ishine kepelep zhiya beretin. Ol zhaqsyllyqqa aparmaidy. Otyr goi ozing siyaqtylar;-dep Zhangylga biraz keiyp aldy. – Ane, Ibash ta otyr ush birdei zhetimdi moinyna asyp alyp* (Peace for the dead, cares for living men. Pull yourself together, honey. Oh, I was shocked when I saw your face. The late Aigiz was as closed as you. She kept it all inside. It does not lead to good. «There are people like you» looking at Zhanyl. - Ibash also stayed with three orphans).

«*Qıynnan qashyp ongaidy sagalagan adam tubi zhaqsy bolmaidy, qalqam. Oquga baratyn bolsang basynan oilanuyng kerek edi...Biraq ali de keshikken zhoqsyng. Baram deseng bara goi*» (Nothing good can come to those who run from difficulties and look for easy ways. If you were going to study, you should have thought from the very beginning... But you are still not late. If you want, go).

In oral speech, the addressee constructs his speech in accordance with the intended communicative goal, method, speech strategy, tactics of interaction with the listener, communication situation, and the course of the event. Achieving the speaker's goal and the listener's learning (interpretation) of his communication process are considered the main signs of successful communication.

- *Oilaganing zhaqsy. Biraq is...is kerek qoi bizge. Arqandauly attai bir qazyqty ainala bersek qalai bolady, a?* (Thinking is good. But we need business... we need business. What will happen if we stagnate in one place, like a horse tied to a rope, huh?) in this example, the addressee uses the phraseological unit «Arqandauly attai» in order to induce the addressee to perform a certain action. In the everyday life of the Kazakh people, «at arqandau» means putting a rope on the legs of a horse so that it does not go far. The speaker conveyed his intention to the recipient that if we do not take any action, we will remain in one place and will not go far in solving the problem, in connection with the people's concept.

A sentence made up of one word or phrase that informs the speaker and listener about a general, real situation and shows their emotional state is called a structured word-sentence-conversation. «*Suyinshi! Suyinshi! Zhanyl zheneshe, suyinshi! Qospan agam keldi! Zhanyldyng zhuregi zu etip tomen tusip ketti* (Suinshi! (an exclamation that precedes the announcement of glad tidings). Auntie Zhanyl, suyinshi! She didn't know whether she was happy or scared. Her heart was in her throat).

*Suyinshi! Zheneshem, Qospan agam keldi* (Suinshi! Auntie, uncle Kospan has come!) due to the influence of a certain situation on human psychology, the first sentence was shortened and unnecessary elements of the language were removed. The presence of speech components - syntaxes in fixed positions when constructing sentences has a pragmatic significance. The stability of such phraseological structures is determined by scrapie, which remains in the same position without changing the structure of the sentence. Modal words, nouns and auxiliary verbs are used as anchors. The prepositional phrase and prepositional phrase may or may not have a syntactic connection with the main predicate in the sentence. Accordingly, they can be divided into two groups: 1) types based on semantic connections; 2) types of syntactic connections.

Phraseological constructions with connecting interrogative pronouns in the speech register are used for the main purposes of objectification, clarification,

complicated by the auxiliary purposes of strengthening the purpose of speech, diverting the attention of the listener.

- **Base**, *zhazyqsyz adamdarga pale zholaushy ma edi? Aittym goi munyng bari yaqytsha narse dep* (So it's like, do innocent people get into trouble? I told you that this is all temporary).

- *Bokei qaragym, agangmen aramyzga toreshi sen bolshy. Syrym aman-esen yuige kirse boldy. Myna agangdy men de bosatamyn. Bash-na-bash degendei, adil emes pe osynym?* (Dear Bokey, be the judge between me and your brother. The main thing is that Syrym enters the house safely. I will also free this brother. Quid pro quo, isn't that fair?).

- *Zhagdaiyngdy tusinem goi, sen qysylma. Qur qol kelip Zhappaspaidy qara basyp pa,- dep qoinynan qara qagazga orangan tyuinshekty suyryp aldy* (I understand your situation, so don't worry. He pulled out a bundle wrapped in paper from the inside of his tunic, saying what happened to Zhappasbai that he came empty-handed).

The fortification function of the auxiliary verb «de» formed the following types of phraseological structure.

- *Ottapsyng,- dedi bir kezde. – Olar senen aqymaq goi deising be? Op-ongai otkizip zhiberer seni. – E, base, ozing ekensing goi. Osy, sira, basqa kim deising. - E, solai de, solai de! – Adilzhan qaita-qaita basyn izedi. – O, balai. Qairan, shirkin dyunie-ai desengshi,-deidi tagy zhangagy esik zhaqta otyrgan adam* («Don't talk nonsense», he said. - Do you think they are stupider than you? They will easily deceive you. - Oh, you're the one, who else - Well, that's all! - Adilzhan nodded repeatedly. - Oh yeah. «Oh, what a wonderful life», says the man sitting by the door).

The verb «de» has communicative weight in conveying the goal of the speaker's complete confidence in the correctness of his decision, point of view and goal of making him confess to the listener, and the purpose of interrogation is clarifying.

Intonation and tone of voice are one of the most artistic means of emotional expression in the register of oral speech. Behind one word one can see many pragmatic and stylistic meanings from the tone of voice. For example:

- **Oidoiyt** *dersing, Qalamyushting aitqanymen bari bola qalady-aw, shirkin. Pishtu, sagan* (Everything will happen as Kalamush says. Nothing like this). Here the interjections *oidoiyt, qalady-aw, shirkin, pishtu* show that this sentence sounds ironic. Although the word «shirkin» in some cases gives the addressee's words the meaning of longing for something, in this context it is used in the sense of irony, combining ridicule with the above words and pronouncing it with a special intonation.



- **Oibai-aw**, *ol ali remonty bitpegen tractor. Zhabyq kabinasy da zhoq. Myna boranda...* (Oh no, it's a tractor that hasn't been repaired yet. There is no closed cabin. In this storm...)

- **A, sen zhyuziqara ekensing goi**. *Sumangdap barin zhetkizip zhurgen. Mening olgende azgantai nesibemdi kundep, ishkening iring bop zhuirgen goi sen beibaqtyng* (Eh, you're the one who's disgraced. You carry everything around deftly. When I died, you were jealous of what I had acquired, you poor needy one). The listener appears in the speaker's speech through various linguistic units. The most common noun is used as address. In the Kazakh language it has generalized, formal and informal forms [7, p. 42]. They are used not only to attract attention, but also to enhance the impact of the speech goal and create comfort for the listener. For example,

- *Oyatpai-aq goishy, qainaga. Baigus bala eki kunnen beri belin sheshken zhoq qoi* (Don't wake him up, please. The poor boy worked tirelessly for two days).

- *Aha, sagan bolady, magan bolmaidy, a? Men senen zhalqau emespin! Syrym aga, bolady dengizshi!* (Well, that means you can, but I can't, right? I'm no lazier than you! My brother, tell me that this is possible!).

Appeals have a pragmatic meaning. Its type is determined by the types of constant and variable prerequisites and the purpose of speech. The speaker aims to create a warm and polite relationship by using words such as *dostym* (my friend), *shyragy*m (sweetie), *baury*m (my brother), *qarag*y (dear), *qyz*y (my daughter), *zheneshe* (my sister-in-law) etc.

- *Torgyn, zhengeshe, ataman Turgun Manayevna apaiga kop-kop salem aitty. Sizdi apai deuge bola ma dep surap edi, men bolady dedim. Qazaqtyng zhaqsy birauyz sozin bolsa da bile zhursin dedim.* (Zheneshe Torgyn, grandfather said hello to Turgun Manaevna. They asked if they could call you auntie, I answered yes). I thought they should know at least one word in Kazakh. Instead of the word «zhenge», the addressee used the word «zheneshe», which means to be closer to a person, to show that he is an older person from an emotionally expressive point of view. The pragmatic function of adverbs is special. Although they are not used in syntactic connection with other words, they are used in semantic connection and serve the great purpose of explaining an idea attractively and impressively.

- *Oipyрмаi, baurylarym-ai, tiriler de bar ekensingder goi, - dedi ol sumkasyn moynynan kele sypyryp. – Biz baringdi qyrylgan shygar dep edik... Usheulep zharalylarga zhardem korsete bastadyq* (Brothers, there are some living among you, he said, taking the bag from his neck. - We thought that you were all dead... We three began to help the wounded).

In a sentence, in addition to increasing and expanding its structure for effect, there are techniques in the amplification function that serve additional pragmatic

purposes. These are: 1) modal words; 2) interjections; 3) auxiliary words of enhanced meaning; 4) parcellation; 5) inversion; 6) repetition, etc.

«The relationship between the truth and reality of the message expressed in a sentence is a relationship of modality, that is, how the speaker understands his message, that the description he gives it, how he views truth and reality – this is the essence of the modal relation» was given in [8, p. 87].

The definition of the category of modality in the «Modern Kazakh Language», published under the leadership of the scientist, linguist F.Orazbayeva, is as follows: «Modality is the nature of the connection between the subject and the object of opinion, that is, opinion. Modality means the attitude of the speaker to the content of speech and the attitude of the content of the sentence to reality» [8, p. 128].

The function of modal words in communication, given the strategy and tactics adopted by the speaker and his position, communication with the listener, although modal words are completely lexically meaningless, they convey certain premises in the context of speech and text.

- *Algi zhangagy sharuany bir zhaqqa shygarmaisyz ba? Ylgi osylai ayaq asty qylyp...* (Can you take this new peasant somewhere, because he always stays out of the way...).

- *Ony keyin soilesermiz* (We will talk about it later).

- *Erteng qaitsam qaitedi? (What if I leave tomorrow?).*

- *Qumar sal oilanyp turdy da, Qalamyshting iygyna qolyn salyp:* (Kumar thought for a while and put his hand on Kalamush's shoulder):

- *Zharaidy, endeshe tang qylang bere atqa qonatyn bol. Bizding uige qonasyng, -dep arqasyнан qaqty da burylyp zhure berdi* (You will stay in our house, he patted her on the back and left).

- *Sogystan keyin qaida turamyз, Ermek, – deidi leitenantqa nazdana qarap* (Where are we going to live after the war, Ermek, she said, gently looking at the lieutenant).

- *Arine, Almatyda. – Ermek Lailining kulkisine zhuregining eng ystyq zherinen shyqqan zhyly kulkimen zhauap beredi* (Of course, in Almaty. – Ermek responded to Leyly's smile in the same warm way).

The modal word «*endeshe*» (in this case) in the first example is used to express the addressee's consent not in the usual conditional sense, but in combination with the word OK. Of course, the modal word «*Arine*» in the second example is used to attract the attention of the addressee, to convince him of his words, to convince him of his accuracy.

Another linguistic unit that increases the influence of speech in the register of colloquial speech is introductory words with a clarifying meaning.

- *Zhangyl, aynalayın, zhylama. Azap-makhnattyng bari arttr qaldy goi. Shynymdy aitsam, elimdi, uy ishimdi kore almaimyn goi dep kuder uzgen kezderim*

*bolyp edi. Endigining bari eshtenge emes* (- Zhanyl, darling, don't cry. All suffering is over. To be honest, there were times when I despaired that I would not be able to see my country and my home. Nothing matters anymore).

- *Shamasy, zhurtyng osey ras boldy goi. Ya, zhel turmai, shopting basy qimyl damaidy.* (Apparently, people's rumors turned out to be true. There is no smoke without fire).

In the example above, the addressee skillfully uses a modal to express how related it is to the general speech.

- *Toqtai turshy. Kishkene boi zhylytyp shygaiyq ta, - dedi erni qabyspai.* (Wait. Let's warm up a little, - he said gitting his teeth).

- *Nesine ayaldaimyz. **Bir-aq** sagattyq zhol qaldy.* (What for do we need a stop? Only an hour left).

*Apyrai, basqa bireu bolsa bir sari, Qospannyng munysy qalai? - dedi saly suga ketip.* (What happened to him? - she said in despair)

- *Zhurt undemei qaldy. Endi Qasbolat ta bastapqy ashuynan qaityp, Qumarmen birge qinalgandai.* (People felt silent. Now it seems that Kasbolata's anger has passed and he is suffering together with Kumar).

- *Ya-a... Zhon-zhosyqty biletin **tazhiribeli-aq** qoishy edi. Biz ozine ulken senim artp zhursek...* (Hmmm... He was an experienced shepherd who knew everything. We had high expectations on him).

As we can see, the additional tone adverb «**aq**» has different meanings depending on the context. If in the first example it was used at the maximum value, then in the second example we made sure that the amplifier gives the tone.

In the spoken register, inversion is often used.

- *Ia, ia, Laila Nurkhanova. Zhigitting phamilyasy Eltayev bolatyn, Ermek Eltayev.* (Yes, yes, Leila Nurkhanova. The guy's last name was Eltayev, Ermek Eltayev).

- ***Solar tiri qaity ma sogystan?*** (Did they come back alive from the war?)

- ***Oz angimemizdi aitypai-aq qoi qurdasqa,** Adilzhan, - dedi Asylgul zhumsaq qana, erining qasy na otyra berip. - Uyat bolady.* (Don't tell our story to your peers, Adilzhan, Asylgul said quietly, sitting down next to her husband, it will be shameful).

The goal here is to give the words a special exclamation, emphasis and breath, thereby increasing their impact on the reader. The distracting function of repetition is also a way to reinforce the purpose of speech. Repetition in the transmission of internal emotions increases the effect of thought, the power of influence.

*Quanyshy kunder osylai otip zhatty duyldap. Bir kuni tanerten oyana kelsem, apam auyz uide kubir-kubir kuyine soilep zhur. - Sende nysap zhoq, Khasen, **nysap**, - deydi apam ashyna un qatyp. - talai zhurt balasynyng kolenkesin koruge zar bop, qoldaryna qara qagaz ustap otyr.* (That's how the happy days passed.

One morning, when I woke up, my grandmother was muttering something in the hallway. «You have no conscience, Hasen, no conscience», - says my grandmother in a hoarse voice. - Many people dream of seeing at least the shadow of their child, holding in their hands the paper of death).

The fact that the speaker repeats the word «nysap» several times indicates that the tone of the speech is aimed at emphasizing the lack of shame and dissatisfaction of the addressee.

- *General Chistyakovpen sizding algash qalai tanysqanynyzdy suraiyn dep edim. Zhane ozinizding Qiyr Shygys angimesin keyin tolyq etip bayandap beremin degen uadeniz bar edi.* (I wanted to ask how you first met General Chistyakov. And you promised that later you would fully tell your story about the Far East).

- ***Solai ma edi?*** *Onda aituga bolady. Ivan Mikhailovich Chistyakovpen men qiyr Shygysta kezdestim... Qiyr Shygys! – Bauyrzhan moynyn yrgai buryp, magan udireiye qarady. Onyng moynyn bulai burgany aldenegе okinip, bas shaiqagany siyaqty korindi. Sol burylgan qalpynda sal otyrды da, sozin ari qarai zhalgady. – Qiyr Shygys zhas adamdy shynyqtyryp, shyndaityn, ezdi – er, egdeni kemenger etip shiratatyn olke goi, shirkin!* (So? Then I can tell. I met Ivan Mikhailovich Chistyakov in Far East... Far East! - Baurzhan slowly turned around and looked at me with fear. He turned around, as if he was sorry for something, and it appeared that he shook his head. He sat for a while in this inverted position and continued his speech. - The Far East is a land that trains and strengthens a young man).

In this context, the speaker (responder) conveys not just the reaction of the recipient of the verbal signal such as «*Solai ma edi?*», but his assessment of the spoken word, which opens the way for the continuation of the communicative act. Also, such a tone of speech gives the addressee a tone of conviction and persuasion, and the use of «*shirkin*» indicates that he missed for life in the Far East and felt a sense of regret.

In colloquial speech, there are ready-made cliché constructions that are used for pragmatic purposes and the lexical composition of which does not change. They are also called «forms of speech» and «metacommunicative signals». The meaning of such conversations is indirectly related to the lexical meaning of the words included in them. But they are necessary for communication, so that the discussion develops in a comfortable direction [9, p. 118].

- ***Aitpaqshy***, *sagan akelgen bazarlygym bar eken goi, - dep qaltasyna qolyn salyp, syrty qyl-qybyr, tuk-tuk bop ketken bir uys tort buryshty kampil aperdi.* (By the way, I have goodies that I have brought for you, - he said, putting his hand in his pocket and taking out a handful of square candies, crumpled and worn on the outside).

In this example, the introductory word refers to a word-initial speech formula.

In addition to introductory speech formulas, there are also speech formulas used to support and maintain communication. Let's look at the following example:

- **Apyr-ai**, *ishpeimin deysin, a? Ishpegening de zhon eken. Araq ishemin dep azyr-tozyp zhurgen zhigitter bary osynda estilip zhatady. Bul kapirden aulaq bolganga ne zhetsin... Osyndai bir qimas qonaq kelgende gana az-muzdap alganym bolmasa, muny men de ishpeymen.* (Oh, are you saying that you don't drink it, right? It's better not to drink. I heard that there are guys who suffered from vodka. It's better to stay away from this nasty thing... I don't drink either, I take it when such a dear guest comes).

- **Onysy ras!** – *dep, shai quiyp otyrgan Adilzhannyng aieli bul tusta basyn bir izep qoidy.* (That's true! - Adilzhan's wife, who was pouring tea, nodded).

The speaker uses this speech formula to express his assessment and support of what the interlocutor said.

- *Ishpeymen, ishpeymen!* – *dedi Zhanyl aldeneden shoshyp ketkendei.* (I don't drink, I don't drink! - Zhanyl said as if she was scared of something).

- *Zhappasbai betine tanyrqai qarady da, qaityp zorlamai ozi iship saldy.* (Jappasbai looked at his face in surprise and drank it himself without forcing him again).

- *Aw, shai quisaishy, - dedi, etti qarbytyp asap zhatyp. Tuuh, Zhanyl, ne bop ketken, qonaqqa shai quydy da umytypty.* (Hey, pour some tea, he said, devouring a lot of meat. Eh, what happened to Zhanyl, she forgot how to pour tea for guest).

- **Sonshama tunilip nemene,** - *dep Zhanyl keyip qaldy. Bir sumyraidan qorlyq kordim dep bukil elding betine tukiresing be? Tipti zhuqaryp qalypsyng goi oozing. Odan da sozdi qoiyp kolkhozga koshemiz. Kurekke boq tabylmaidy dep qorqasyng ba? El ishi altyn besik. Bizge de ogeilik qylmaidy.* (Why be so upset? - asked Zhanyl. Will you spit in everyone's face because one scoundrel insulted you? Moreover, we will move to a collective farm. Are you afraid that you won't find anything to do? The country is a golden cradle. The native land accepts us).

The addressee may have a different reaction to what the addressee said. In the first example, this reaction is expressed by the signal «ne bop ketken», and in the second example by the verbal formula «Sonshama tunilip nemene».

Informative, reactive, and generative registers are presented in the speech of the characters of the works.

### Conclusions

The analysis shows that in modern language the phenomenon of situational variability is embodied very widely. Depending on the communication register and the social role of the speaker, various strategies and techniques of motivation are used. The less formal the register, the more likely it is to use administrative constructions in combination with impolite adjuncts, while advice with imperative semantics is typical in a neutral register.

Registers differ in their semantics, lexical composition, grammatical structure, and sometimes even in phonetics.

The scope of word meanings in linguistic relations is associated with the concept. Words with meaningful (denotative) semantics can be used in a conceptual sense. In addition, semantic, phraseological, terminological paradigmatic correction of words in linguistic terms is based on the meaning of the word. Words used in a sense of meaning (meaning) create a semantic field, and words used in a more nuanced (connotative) sense create a gestalt field [10, p. 67].

Scientific names that determine the social nature of language determine the intellectual direction of linguistic communication, ethnocognitive names determine the national direction, and national names determine formality, informality, situational dependence, and training (spontaneity) of language communication.

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## КӨРКЕМ МӘТІН ПРАГМАТИКАСЫНДАҒЫ АУЫЗЕКІ СӨЙЛЕУ РЕГИСТРІ

*Мақаланың мақсаты қазақ тіліндегі көркем шығармалар материалындағы коммуникативтік тіркелімдерді лингвистикалық талдау болып табылады. Коммуникативті регистр – бұл мәтінде ұсынылған және мыналарды бағалауға мүмкіндік беретін ақпарат түрі: болып жатқан оқиғалардың статикасы немесе динамикасы туралы (репродуктивті-сипаттамалық және репродуктивті-баяндау регистрлері); сөйлеушінің әрекетке қатысты ұстанымы туралы: оқиғалардың ішінде (репродуктивті), оқиғалардан қашықтығы (ақпараттық, генеративті регистрлер); сөйлеушінің ниеті: ерік білдіру (ерікті тіркелу) немесе әңгімелеушінің репликасына, сондай-ақ жалпы жағдайға реакция (реактивті тіркелім).*

*О. В. Евстафияди коммуникативті регистрлерді бағдарланған және бағытталмаған деп салыстыра отырып, коммуникативті регистрде көрініс алатын адрестілік сапасын айқындайды.*

*Адам лингвистикалық белгілерді қолдану кезінде өзара түсіністікке ғана емес, сонымен бірге тыңдаушының өзі айтқан ақпаратқа реакциясын тудыруға тырысады. Бұл құбылыстардың барлығы сөйлеу актісінде жүзеге асырылады. Сөйлеушінің санасында қоғамның ішкі және сыртқы факторларына сүйене отырып, коммуникативті мақсат туындайды, оның мақсаты адресаттың іс – әрекетіне, көзқарасына әсер ету немесе белгілі бір мәселенің мәнін анықтау болып табылады. Белгілі бір тілдік құралдар мен тілдік құрылымдарды таңдау диалогтық мәтіннің прагматикасына, сөйлеушінің коммуникативті мақсатына, өз пікіріне, көзқарасына және нақты жағдайларға байланысты коммуниканттардың жалпы білім деңгейіне негізделген.*



*Кілтті сөздер: сөйлеу регистрі, қатысым бірліктері,  
лингвостилистика, сөйлеу әрекеті.*

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## РАЗГОВОРНЫЙ РЕГИСТР В ПРАГМАТИКЕ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

*Целью статьи является лингвистический анализ коммуникативных регистров на материале художественных произведений на казахском языке. Коммуникативный регистр - это тип информации, представленный в тексте и позволяющий судить: о статике или динамике происходящего (репродуктивно-описательный и репродуктивно-повествовательный регистры); о позиции говорящего по отношению к действию: внутри событий (репродуктивный), дистанцированный от событий (информативный, генеративный регистры); намерения говорящего: волеизъявление (добровольный регистр) или реакция на реплику собеседника, а также на ситуацию в целом (реактивный регистр).*

О. В. Евстафиади сравнивает направленный и ненаправленный коммуникативные регистры, выделяя в коммуникативном регистре такое качество, как адресуемость.

Человек стремится не только к взаимопониманию при использовании лингвистических символов, но и к тому, чтобы вызвать реакцию слушателя на высказанную им информацию. Все эти явления реализуются в речевом акте. В сознании говорящего, исходя из внутренних и внешних факторов общества, возникает коммуникативная цель, предназначение которой - повлиять на действия, отношение адресата или определить суть конкретной проблемы. Выбор определенных языковых средств и языковых структур основывается на прагматике диалогового текста,

*коммуникативной цели говорящего, его собственном мнении, подходе и общем уровне знаний коммуникантов, в зависимости от конкретных обстоятельств.*

*Ключевые слова: речевые регистры, коммуникативные единицы, лингвостилистика, коммуникативный акт.*

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