

GENRES OF SPOKEN DISCOURSE

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Annotation: You can learn about speaking discourses through this article. This article illuminates and defines the genres of speaking discourse and the main thing is explained in a way that is understandable to the reader. In this article you will learn when, where and how to use speaking genres. The type of communication in personal and professional life is studied through genres

Keyword: Genres, spoken discourses, narrative, identifying, language in action, comment, elaboration, service encounter, language learning and interaction, design making, negotiating, debate and argument, explanation, expository discourse.

Discourse genre refers to different forms of extended communication, such as narratives and explanations, that involve structured discourse around specific topics and require cohesion markers for effective communication. Discourse genre refers to different forms of extended communication, such as narratives and explanations, that involve structured discourse around specific topics and require cohesion markers for effective communication.

Narrative genres are a form of classification that let us sort the types of books into different stylistic choices. These stylistic elements may include characteristics such as themes, tropes, settings, character types and structure. Although we have different types of books, it's not uncommon for narrative pieces to fall into multiple genres, especially if the work contains a multitude of subplots. Some types of narrative genres include: folktales, fairy tales, fable, fantasy, plot and

etc. For example: 'Hansel and Gretel': This is a German folk tale about a brother and sister attempting to escape the clutches of a witch. Some say this tale can be traced back to the 16th Century. This tale contains a similar message to Little Red Riding Hood and was a cautionary tale about the dangers of the world.

Identifying genre:

Extracts in which people talk about themselves, their biography, where they live, their jobs and job aspiration, Their likes or dislikes. Mostly, semi-formal or formal. Interviews can be also, adjacency pairs (question answer), coordinate conjunctions like and, so are commonly used.

For example: The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin is the traditional name for the unfinished record of his own life written by Benjamin Franklin from 1771 to 1790; however, Franklin appears to have called the work his Memoirs. Although it had a tortuous publication history after Franklin's death, this work has become one of the most famous and influential examples of an autobiography ever written. (Autobiography)

Language in action: This language is used during the execution of a task in which the participants are actively and materially involved. In this type of talk, long silences are common as the speakers are engaged in performing tasks. Also in this genre is used from discourse markers (ok, now, so), deictic references (that, there, here, it, etc).

The data is often recorded while people are performing tasks like cooking, packing or moving furniture where language emerges directly from the actions being carried out.

For example: Salads are mixtures of minimally processed ready-to-eat vegetables with or without dressings. Common ingredients include fruits, poultry, meat, seafood, eggs, pasta, herbs, nuts and cooked vegetables. Salads are usually served cold, and are considered high-risk foods as some of the ingredients are raw or undercooked.

Comment elaboration: This type of discourse relates to people or things in the speaker's immediate environment and daily life, often involving casual comments found in informal conversation.

Main Features:

Topics switch freely and are often triggered by what the speakers are doing or objects in their presence. Conversations and responses are usually short and may include evaluative remarks. Ellipsis (omission of words) is common.

Speakers give casual opinions and comment on things, people, events, and other aspects of daily life. The conversation lacks a fixed agenda and develops spontaneously.

For example: Mona Lisa is an example of Renaissance thinking. She portrays herself as a beautiful woman but also a symbol of humanity. Her face is more important than her body. Leonardo Da Vinci created this painting because he wanted to show how humans could be beautiful.

Service encounter: This type of discourse refers to interactions between service providers and customers and is oriented towards satisfying the customers' need for service. It involves exchanges in settings related to the buying and selling of goods or services.

For example: All you need are your tools and some word-of-mouth referrals, and you could be making money with your own business in no time-way quicker than trying to launch a big store or a fancy tech company.

Language learning and interaction:

This type of discourse refers to language used in the context of institutionalized or informal learning.

It primarily involves classroom language and discourse.

The register is typically formal or semi-formal. For example: There are 4 predominant learning styles: Visual, Auditory, Read/Write, and Kinaesthetic. While most of us may have some general idea about how we learn best, often it comes as a surprise when we discover what our predominant learning style is.

Decision making and negotiating:

This type of discourse involves communication aimed at resolving conflicts and achieving goals in a mutually acceptable manner.

While it is related to persuasion, it is a distinct type of discourse.

This discourse is important for personal satisfaction, social success, educational achievements, and professional communication.

It illustrates ways in which people work towards decisions or consensus and negotiate solutions to problems.

For example: The vows: "In the name of God, I am Yusuf take you, Hiro, to be my wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, until parted by death.

Debate and argument:

This type of discourse involves data in which people take up positions, pursue arguments, and expound on their opinions on a range of matters, with or without a lead figure or chairperson.

For example: In the US Congress or at a town hall meeting. Many colleges have debate teams or clubs that compete against teams from other schools.

Explanation or expository discourse: This type of discourse involves the use of language to convey information, including:

Giving directions

Explaining how to use or play something. It considers the listener's needs and potential confusions, ensuring that the language is clear and easy to follow. Additionally, it provides detailed explanations of specific topics, reflecting a greater knowledge of the subject.

For example: The professor explained the poem to the class. She explained how the machine worked. I explained to them that I would be available by phone.

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