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Annotatsiya Og'zaki nutq yoki og'zaki muloqot inson hayotining muhim qismidir, chunki u odamlar o'rtasida ma'lumot almashish uchun xizmat qiladi. Ushbu tadqiqotda biz og'zaki nutq tushunchasi va uning turli janrlarini tasvirlaymiz. Bundan tashqari, ushbu maqola og'zaki diskursning o'rganilish tarixi va bosqichlari haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Tayanch iboralar: verbal muloqot, ritorika, til funksiyalari, matn vaziyati, nutq aktlari

Abstract Oral speech or oral communication is an important part of human life because it serves to exchange information between people. In this study, we describe the concept of oral speech and its different genres. In addition, this article provides information about the history and stages of the study of oral discourse.

Key words: verbal communication, rhetoric, language functions, text situation, speech acts

Аннотация Устная речь или устное общение является важной частью жизни человека, поскольку служит для обмена информацией между людьми. В данном исследовании мы описываем понятие устной речи и ее различные жанры. Кроме того, в данной статье представлена информация об истории и этапах изучения устной речи.

Ключевые слова: речевое общение, риторика, функции языка, текстовая ситуация, речевые акты

Oral discourse refers to verbal communication or speech that occurs between individuals in various contexts, such as conversations, presentations, speeches, debates, storytelling, and interviews. It involves the use of spoken language to convey meaning, exchange information, express ideas, and engage with others in real-time interactions.

Research on oral discourse has a rich history spanning various disciplines, including linguistics, communication studies, rhetoric, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and education. Scholars have explored the dynamics of verbal communication, speech patterns, language use, storytelling, dialogue, and conversation in diverse cultural and social contexts. There are some key milestones and developments in the history of researching oral discourse:

1. Ancient Rhetoric: The study of persuasive speech and effective communication dates back to ancient Greece with the works of philosophers like Aristotle, who explored the principles of rhetoric, persuasion, and public speaking.

2. Sociolinguistics and Ethnography: In the mid-20th century, sociolinguists and ethnographers like Dell Hymes and Erving Goffman examined how language functions in social interactions, including the role of context, culture, and power dynamics in oral discourse.

3. Conversation Analysis: In the 1960s and 1970s, scholars such as Harvey Sacks, Emanuel Schegloff, and Gail Jefferson pioneered conversation analysis, a method of studying the structure, turn-taking, repair, and sequencing of spoken interactions in everyday conversations.

4. Narrative Studies: Research on storytelling, narrative structure, and oral traditions expanded in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, with scholars like Walter Fisher, Jerome Bruner, and Michael Bamberg exploring the role of narrative in shaping identity, memory, and social experiences.

5. Discourse Analysis: Linguists like Michael Halliday, Norman Fairclough, and Teun van Dijk contributed to the field of discourse analysis, examining how language shapes social practices, ideologies, and power relations in spoken and written communication.

6. Intercultural Communication: The study of intercultural communication and cross-cultural discourse expanded in response to globalization, with researchers exploring how language, nonverbal cues, and communication styles vary across cultures and influence intergroup interactions.

7. Educational Discourse: Scholars in the field of education and language teaching have investigated how oral discourse contributes to learning, classroom interaction, student engagement, and academic achievement, leading to the development of strategies for promoting effective communication skills in educational settings.

The history of researching oral discourse reflects an ongoing interest in how language is used to convey meaning, establish relationships, negotiate power dynamics, and shape social reality through spoken interactions. Scholars continue to explore the complexities of oral communication, rhetoric, storytelling, and dialogue in diverse contexts to enhance our understanding of human interaction and communication processes. These findings also helped to differentiate types of oral discourse and features. Oral discourse lends itself to the use of speech acts, which are functions of communication that might include congratulating, ordering, demanding, promising, hinting, warning, or greeting. Scientists classify formal oral discourse into different categories based on its purpose, structure, and audience. There are some common classifications of oral discourse in the context of scientific communication:

1. Informational Discourse: This type of formal oral discourse focuses on presenting factual information, research findings, data, and scientific knowledge to inform the audience. Scientific lectures, seminars, and presentations often fall into this category.

2. Persuasive Discourse: Scientists use persuasive discourse to argue a specific point of view, advocate for a particular theory or hypothesis, or convince the audience of the importance or validity of a scientific concept. Debates, conference speeches, and grant proposals can involve persuasive elements.

3. Instructional Discourse: In instructional discourse, scientists provide guidance, explanations, and step-by-step instructions on how to perform a scientific task, conduct an experiment, or utilize a scientific method. Workshops, training sessions, and laboratory demonstrations exemplify instructional discourse.

4. Interactive Discourse: Scientists engage in interactive discourse to facilitate dialogue, exchange ideas, encourage questions and discussions, and promote interaction

with the audience. Panel discussions, Q&A sessions, and collaborative projects rely on interactive discourse.

5. Educational Discourse: Educational discourse in science aims to impart knowledge, foster learning, and enhance understanding of scientific concepts among students, researchers, and the public. Science communication initiatives, public lectures, and educational outreach programs involve educational discourse.

6. Professional Discourse: Scientists employ professional discourse to communicate within their scientific community, share research findings with colleagues, collaborate on projects, and participate in peer review processes. Scientific conferences, symposia, and publications exemplify professional discourse.

By classifying oral discourse into these categories, scientists can better understand the purposes, conventions, and strategies associated with each type of communication. This classification helps scientists communicate effectively, engage diverse audiences, and contribute meaningfully to the advancement of science and knowledge dissemination.

In conclusion, oral discourse plays a crucial role in everyday communication, education, professional settings, public speaking, and storytelling traditions. It enables individuals to connect, share ideas, collaborate, persuade, inform, entertain, and build relationships through spoken interactions. Understanding the dynamics of oral discourse can help individuals become effective communicators, active listeners, critical thinkers, and engaging storytellers in a wide range of social, academic, and professional environments.

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