

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

The article is devoted to the interpretation and description of direct and indirect speech in scientific grammars and textbooks in the modern Russian literary language. In particular, special attention is paid to the syntactic connection between the speech components of direct and indirect speech. An analysis of the literature showed that in the Russian literary language there are three types of foreign speech: direct speech, indirect speech and improperly direct speech.

**Keywords:** direct speech, indirect speech, foreign speech, author's speech, subordinate clause, grammatical device, syntactic device, speech verb, independent clause.

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**Introduction.** In the modern Russian literary language, foreign speech begins to be studied in the framework of a sentence (sentence) from the 50s of the 20th century. But the attitude of researchers towards him is not the same. Including prof. The modern academic grammar of the Russian language, published under the editorship of N. Yu. Shvedova, does not provide any information about this topic at all. In the edition of the scientific grammar published under the editorship of Academician V. V. Vinogradov, this topic is on the contrary deeply researched in all aspects. It should be noted that the specific grammatical, lexical and intonation characteristics of the construction of the Russian literary language are reflected in the research of the topic.

In the literature, first of all, the common features of different types of speech are described. For example, if a speaker, a writer (in written speech) or an author uses the opinion of another person(s) in his speech, such expression of opinion has the status of another speech compared to his own speech. A different speech is formed by the combination of the speech of at least two persons. These are the speech of the characters in fiction, as well as the texts quoted from various journalistic and scientific literature. It is also a separate speech for the speaker to express his previous opinion. The characteristics of each of the other types of speech are considered under a separate heading. In this case, the comparative method is used more often in practical literature.

The main part. In an excerpted speech, the opinion of the other person(s) is expressed exactly, without any changes. It is in the form of an independent sentence and is used together with the author's sentence (*вводящие слова*). The main function of the author's sentence is to show to whom the quoted speech belongs. In other words, the quoted speech differs from the acquired speech according to the syntactic connection of its parts. Extracted speech is syntactically completely independent, its grammatical expression is completely preserved, that is, not only the content, but also the grammatical means do not change. Therefore, the structure (construction) of language units does not change at all when it is connected with the author's speech. The connection between the other's speech and the author's speech is only to show that the author (speaker) is not expressing his own opinion, but the opinion of another and to whom it belongs. The author's speech and other speech differ from each other in terms of tone. The other person(s) is divided into two according to their connection with the author's speech. In prose works, it is connected to the author's speech with a grammatical (syntactic) tool. In dialogues in a dramatic work, the author uses himself without speech. However, the authors of scientific grammar do not consider the conversation (dialogue) of two or more persons, which is used without the author's

speech, to be an excerpted speech. *Павел прислушался. «Это кулички летят, посвистывают». – «Куда ж они летят?» – «А туда, где, говорят, зимы не бывает». – «А разве есть такая земля?» – «Есть». – «Далеко?» – «Далеко, далеко, за теплыми морями».* (Тургенев)

In this scientific grammar, other forms of foreign speech without the author's speech are not considered to be derivative speech. For example, in the following example, the author's text is said to serve only to describe the surrounding situation: *Владимир бросил на него ужасный взгляд. «Скажи Кирилу Петровичу, чтоб он скорее убрался, пока я не велел его выгнать со двора – пошел».* (Пушкин)

The only difference between the quoted speech and the adopted speech is that the information is not expressed in the name of the person who is expressing this information of the author, but in the name of the character (in a broader sense, to whom it belongs). This difference is manifested mainly in the use of personal pronouns and personal verb forms.

And the author's speech often consists of two-part sentences, the participle indicates the action, and the owner indicates the speaker. In this case, the derived speech is connected to the participle and approaches the complementary clause in terms of its meaning. The author's sentence is sometimes incomplete and has the meaning of a two-syllabic sentence, the part of which is expressed by the verb of speech:

*Дук тогда: “Что, Анджело, скажи, чего достоин ты?”*(Пушкин); *А он: // – Я писатель // Не прозаик. // Нет. // Я с музами в связи.* (Маяковский)

Бир составли муаллиф гапи тузилишига кўра шахссиз гапга якин бўлиши мумкин:

*“Я пропал, я во власти сатаны”, – сверкнуло во мне, как молния.* (Тургенев)

The combination of the verb (*слова, вопрос, голос, щепот, восклицание, звук*) with the noun comes as the author's sentence. Such a noun is close to verbs of speech and thought in terms of meaning or construction: *На вопрос мой: «Жив ли старый смотритель?» никто не мог дать мне удовлетворительного ответа.* (Пушкин); – *Парнишка лег? – слышался через минуту щепот Пантелея.* (Chekhov)

Excerpted speech also has certain differences from acquired speech according to the location of its parts and the use of related punctuation marks. The author's opinion is divided into three according to its location in relation to the other speech: 1) before the other speech, 2) inside it, and 3) after it. In the first case, the tone is the same as in sentences without conjunctions, it is expressed by two dots.

In the analyzed scientific grammar, the appearance of the quoted speech within the author's speech is divided into 4th paragraph. In this case, the intonation integrity of the author's speech is said to be damaged: *Я только тогда выпрямился и подумал: «Зачем это отец ходит ночью по саду?» – когда опять все утихло вокруг.* (Тургенев)

In oral speech, the introductory word *horvit* is often used in the context of foreign speech. This word only indicates the source of the message; the author does not perform the function of speech: *Уж когда мы вошли у него в доверие, он мне раз шопотом признался: «Я, говорит, самого вахмистра жандармерии из пистолета убить хочу».* (Вершигора)

In adopted speech, the opinion of the characters is expressed on behalf of the author. Adapted speech consists of its processed, i.e. assimilated form, secondary to the extracted speech: the structure of the thought expressed in it is changed in certain grammatical, including syntactic, ways. The general point is that the author's opinion comes first in the role of the introduction, and the order of words is correct. According to the requirement of the speech verb in the composition, it acts as a complementary clause and expresses the content of another speech. The possessive sentence is usually used in scientific literature, journalism, newspapers, etc. Adapted speech is the form and appearance of adapted speech that is changed and adopted, so most of its features are described in the literature in comparison with the adapted speech.

In extractive speech, an independent sentence turns into a subordinate clause when it is described as self-explanatory. Depending on the communicative function of the sentence in the excerpted speech, words with the function of connecting and linking are used differently. If the quoted speech is a declarative sentence, the following conjunction *что* is used in the adopted speech, and the conjunction *чтобы* is used when it is an imperative sentence. If an interrogative sentence with a prepositional phrase consists of an interrogative sentence, the preposition does not change. Even when the question is expressed by means of tone (intonation), this load does not fall:

*Часто это с вами бывает? – спросил он. (Чехов) – Он (доктор) спросил, часто ли это с ней бывает.*

The following conjunction in the interrogative case with *что ли* is replaced by the negative case (*не*):

*С дороги сбился, что ли? – спросил Старченко. (Чехов) – Старченко спросил кучера, не сбился ли он с дороги.*

If there are interrogative pronouns and interrogative adverbs in the excerpted speech, they do not change, but their function changes, that is, they become relative pronouns and adverbs:

*Он спросил: – **Который** час? – Он спросил, **который** час.*

Exclamatory sentences undergo further changes in acquired speech. Since feelings (emotionality) are almost not expressed in the acquired speech, the exclamatory sentence is replaced by the indicative sentence. Including exclamatory words and exclamatory prepositions are dropped:

*И он с жадностью ел и все повторял: Ах, как вкусно! (Чехов) – Он ... все повторял, **что очень вкусно.***

When the extracted speech is transformed into the acquired speech, the words indicating the attitude of the speaker to the expressed idea, as well as some introductory words and phrases are also dropped.

When the quoted speech is transformed into an adopted speech, the impulse is also dropped, and if necessary, it is replaced by an indirect complement in the agreement of departure and arrival or possessive in the subordinate clause in the author's speech:

➤ *О, **мама**, – сказала Женя, целуя у нее руку, – тебе вредно спать днем. (Чехов) – Женя сказала **матери**, что ей вредно спать днем.*

➤ ***Мисюська**, выйди, – сказала Лида сестре (Чехов) – Лида сказала сестре, чтобы **она** вышла.*

The emotionally charged elements of syntax, morphology, and lexis in excerpted speech are replaced by the neutral means of non-emotional style:

*Что же тут удивительного? – сказал Буркин (Чехов) – Буркин сказал, что в этом нет ничего удивительного.*

It has been proved on the basis of examples taken from artistic prose that in scientific grammar, it is sometimes difficult to transform a quoted speech into an acquired speech.

From a brief review, it will be clear that in the acquired speech, in most cases, meaningful economy appears. In addition, in the use of punctuation marks, economy is shown in some cases, not only assimilation, but also in extract speech. As mentioned above, the opinion is expressed in the author's name. Accordingly, there will be a difference in the use of 1) personal pronouns, 2) personal verb forms compared to the quoted speech. The use of personal forms depends on the attitude of the person(s) whose actions and actions are being described to the author. In other words, personal verb forms as well as personal and possessive pronouns are present in the quoted speech, and the verb forms and pronouns change when the quoted speech is turned into a passive speech. In a work of art, words such as *моль*, *де*, *дескать* are often used when describing a foreign language. Such words and prepositions are usually used when there are no modified personal forms (pronouns and verbs) in the acquired speech. In this case, it comes very close to extractive speech:

*Слуга... доложил своему господину, что, дескать, Андрей Гаврилович не послушался и не хотел воротиться.* (Пушкин)

When the extract is combined with a conjunction, prepositions and prepositions such as *mol*, *de*, *deskat*, *hovorit* can be used. They serve to emphasize that the speech belongs to the character, not the author:

*Размышления мои были прерваны приходом одного из казаков, который прибежал с объявлением, «что-де великий государь требует тебя к себе».* (Пушкин)

Summary. Modern Russian literary language has been thoroughly studied by foreign language linguists in all aspects. In both scientific grammars and textbooks and manuals, the topic of foreign speech is given in the conjunction part of the syntax. Although the naming of the topic is not the same, in scientific literature and textbooks for university students, foreign speech is divided into three types: 1) quoted speech, 2) appropriated speech, and 3) quoted speech that is not one's own. In scientific grammar, this division is expressed in the title.

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