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**"THE PROBLEM OF SPEECH GENRES" M. M. BAKHTIN**

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**Key words:** language, dialogue, story, writing, orders and business documents.

**Abstract.** This article discusses the formulation of the problem, the definition of speech genres and language. Literary genres have been studied since ancient times, but never thought that these genres have a different origin.

**Introduction.** The nature and form of language use are as diverse as a form of human activity. The language used in the form of specific statements which members - or human activity. Specific individual statements can be both written and oral. These statements reflect the conditions and objectives of every field of human activity, not only content, but also the style, selection tests for means of language (vocabulary, phraseology, grammar) composition. So, each area of language use develops its types of statements, which we call "speech genres". In every sphere of activity, there are a set of speech genres. The latter are particularly diverse. These include household and dialogue and story, and writing, and order, and a variety of business documents. The problem of speech genres has never been alone, probably due to the fact that the functional heterogeneity summarizes the specific features of speech genres.

**The body.** Literary genres have been studied since ancient times, but never thought that these genres have different origins, different from the origin of speech genres and are similar to them only in the linguistic nature. The specifics of different genres still always overshadowed their general linguistic nature. But it is connected with the heterogeneity and the difficulty of determining the general nature of the utterance. Speech genres are divided into complex (secondary) and simple (primary). For complex are written (mostly) works of art, scientific articles, and so on. By simple is just verbal communication. Often orientation linguists of studying is only primary speech genres leads to a "vulgarization problem." However, only the study of both types of speech genres in their unity in the various spheres of human activity is of great importance for linguistics and philology. The main idea about the nature of the statements deprives any study of specificity. Life and verbal expression "penetrate" each other, and, therefore, the statement becomes an issue of great importance, as well as his study in direct contact with life. This is a problem for many areas of linguistics. First of all, for style, as the style is directly related to speech genres. As a reflection of personality style is used primarily in fiction. Individual style can be in different relationships with the "national language" [1]. So, the ratio of inclusive and individually decorated and have a "problem statement". The connection between style and genre that exists in every sphere is human activity. Hence it is clear that learning style should be accompanied by the study of speech genres. Peel of styles from genres can adversely affect the results of the study of language change styles that are associated with a change of language genres in the course of history. In every historical epoch, set the tone

for certain speech genres: the author's opinion, their set is changed due to the expansion of the literary language by extra literary layers national language. However, other causes - effect relationship: a set of speech genres, primarily changes due to changes in the so-called extra-literary language. And secondary (literary) speech genres vary as a result of the recent transformation of genres, "Set tone" era. Grammar and style are significantly different from each other, but in fact and in practice, at times, they are interrelated. These two concepts differ in any language phenomena, as in the language of this phenomenon - the grammar, and the whole speech genre - stylistic phenomenon. The study of the nature of speech genres will help not only individual branches of linguistics, but also an understanding of the "speech of life", the nature of language units, ie words and sentences [2].

In linguistics, the XIX century it was believed that the communication function of language is not the primary, primary and recognized "function independent of the communication formation of thought" (the theory of von Humboldt). If and consider the role of interlocutor, it is only as a passive listener. In modern linguistics there are still such thing as a "listener", "retsepient", "single stream of speech" and others. According to the author it - "functions". In the context of real communication listener becomes a "responsible", that is "speaking". This response can also be realized in action, as some speech genres are only designed for this. Yes, and the speaker always count on the active understanding. The vagueness of such concepts as "speech", "speech stream" explained not of a problem statement and speech genres. Statement itself has clear boundaries. According to the author, they are determined by the change of voice actors. However, if a statement to imply is complete thought, an idea, and then it is possible that it is "stretched" for an indefinite number of replicas of the same subject of the speech, interrupting other replicas. Formally, this statement contradicts rhetorical genres but these genres (for Bakhtin) suggest conditional enactment of verbal communication. Although by nature "philosophical statements" (except for well-known and published) can not assume the existence of the recipient. Now it is clear that the primary genres caught within a single utterance, cannot be grammar and retain their specific nature, different from the relationship between words and sentences [3]. The proposal, as a unit of language, different from saying, as a unit of speech communication. Border offers no way determined by the change of voice actors. If not, then it is saying. Offer - a relatively complete thought, directly correlated with other thoughts of the same speaker in the whole of his statements. However, we cannot agree that the context of the sentence is the context of the same speech, the speech of the subject, because the context of the speech can be and is verbal that is emerging from the circumstances of non-linguistic nature. The proposal has grammatical perfection, being a unit of language. Units of language can not be exchanged, and statements, consisting of units of language, on the contrary. Often mixed statement and proposal due to substitution of units of a language unit of speech is the value of the grammatical value of the common language [4]. Product is also a link in the chain of speech and communication: it is associated with other works - statements and always presupposes an answer (if it is not rhetorical, philosophical example, the product of "thinking out loud). Thus, the change of speaking subjects (participants in the dialogue, other polemical statements, works past and present) is a feature of the utterance as a unit of speech communication (but not particularly limiting it.) Distinguishing unit of speech is communication from one language. Integrity statements, which provides an opportunity to answer, by the following, according to Bakhtin, moments: 1) Subject-sense the exhaustion of threads statements, 2) the intent of the speech or voice of the speaker will, defining the whole utterance, its scope and boundaries, 3) Stable genre forms of expression. Through the selection of a speech genre is done voice will of the speaker, who may not know about the essence of the genre to which it refers. Speech genres organize our speech as well as the grammatical form (syntax). If there were no speech genres, the voice message would be almost impossible: though perhaps in the presence of spheres of human activity, the speech will and context of such a problem would not put SO>. Yet it is undeniable that the better a person owns genres of speech, free speech more perfect idea. When we choose a certain type of sentence, then we choose it for the whole utterance, ie we focus on his speech genre in the first place, and then on the syntactic features conceived statements. Saying only acquires the ability to actively determine directly responsive position of the speaker. Take a responsive position with respect to the word or the proposal is not possible if they are not speculation to the whole utterance, or, they are surrounded by extralinguistic context element is the word or sentence. Another ghost statements by Bakhtin - is "expressive moment" (EM). EM can not be considered a phenomenon of language as a system, it is impossible to talk about sentences and words as linguistic units containing EM. But there are

words which themselves represent estimates and emotions, "joy", "sadness", "cheerful", "sad", etc. But (according to the author), and these words are neutral and can take different values statement: "All joy is bitter to me now." This could be in doubt. After all, the word "joy" retains its traditional "color." A sense of EM and offer varied by contrast or antithesis. There is one more thing to fully understand the EM. When you select a word we do not take it in the "dictionary" form, and in "stylistic halo." The author argues that we take the words of others are usually statements related to the selected genre. And the assertion is debatable, though hardly refutable. It is worth remembering that the speaker builds his own statement: otherwise how could be born all previous of which, according to Bakhtin, "we take the word" [5].

Eventually, the speech genre is not always includes a "typical expression." But "stylistic halo" in fact belongs to the genre of speech: the word is an echo of the whole genre. There is always a verbal expression of the idea of "opinion leaders" of this era, the main tasks slogans. But whether all this brings with him his expression that you re accentuate. For many people, this hidden "quoting" practical is not available. We say that even those people who do not have a reference group in a particular area, freely communicate with each other is on the very area <knowledge, life and so on>. Next Bakhtin writes that the proposal itself has grammatical intonation. In declarative, interrogative and exclamatory intonation combined grammar and intonation genre (but not expressive). So, style, composition determines its expressive utterance and the subject - the semantic aspects (the speaker to the subject under discussion). Many times statements are mutually repel each other, each saying how - some way "responsible" for his previous statements. Define its position without correlating it with others - do not. Statements of others can be entered only words or ideas, or someone else's expression, and so on. Although it is likely that such a "mutual reflections" statements (in addition to "borrow" expression) is not likely to everyday situations of speech communication. Expression of all is "the answer" other statements; it expresses the speaker's attitude to them [6]. As a foreign language has a double expression - his, that is someone else, and the expression of which has absorbed the speech utterance. The essential feature of this statement is that it appeals to anyone. This again emphasizes the contrast of significant units of language. Each speech genre in each area of speech communication has its defining it as a genre, "the concept of a destination." The target may be a specific person to whom a message can be a collective character.

**Conclusion.** But anyway, when a man says, then considers the listener's awareness about the subject of the utterance. However, in some types of everyday dialogue, in letters and in the confessional genre destination account is multilateral. Sharp, but more external nature of these phenomena are in rhetorical genres, some of which do not suggest an answer directly, but, however, expect of the recipient or "mate" thoughts, or feelings. More subtle shades style determined by the nature of personal intimacy is destination and speaking in familiarity and intimate genres. "Objectively neutral" style involves the identity of the speaker and the addressee; simultaneously there is an almost complete disappearance of the expression. Question concept addressee is crucial for literature. Secondary (literary) genres tend to "act out" various forms of primary speech communication. Hence, there are literary and conventional characters of the authors, storytellers and destinations. Language has many means of expressing treatment; but it becomes a real conversion only in a particular utterance with a few exceptions. And, therefore, analysis covering all aspects of style is only possible if the availability and analysis of the whole utterance.

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#### АУЫЗЕКІ СӨЙЛЕУ ЖАНРЫНЫҢ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

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**Тірек сөздер:** тіл, диалог, айту, хат, бұйрық, маңызды құжаттар.

**Аннотация.** Мақалада ауызекі сөйлеу жанрын және тіл мәселесін анықтау, проблеманы дұрыс қою қарастырылған. Әдеби жанрлар ерте кезеңнен меңгерілген, бірақ ешқашанда бұл жанрлардың басқа шығу тегі бар деп есептелінбеген.

## **"ПРОБЛЕМА РЕЧЕВЫХ ЖАНРОВ" М. М. БАХТИН**

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**Ключевые слова:** язык, диалог, рассказ, письмо, приказ и деловые документы.

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматривается постановка проблемы, определение речевых жанров и языка. Литературные жанры изучались с древнейших времен, но никогда не считалось, что эти жанры имеют иное происхождение.

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