

ACTIVE PARTICIPLES IN RUSSIAN COLLOQUIAL SPEECH

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Abstract: This article examines the functioning of active participles in Russian colloquial speech. The relevance of this study is determined by changes occurring in modern spoken communication, as well as the expansion of oral communication in the context of digitalization. The aim of the study is to identify the structural, grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic features of the use of active participles in oral speech, determine their frequency, and determine their functional meaning. The article analyzes colloquial speech, literary dialogues, and media texts. Descriptive, comparative, and functional analysis methods are used. The study found that active participles are used significantly less frequently in spoken language than in written language, due to a tendency toward simplification of syntactic constructions. Participial clauses are replaced by subordinate clauses, as well as a reduction of morphological forms. Typical patterns of functioning of present and past tense active participles are identified.

The results of the study can be used in teaching Russian, including as a foreign language, as well as in courses on functional grammar and stylistics.

Keywords: active participle, spoken language, functional grammar, morphology, syntax, oral communication, participial clause, reduction, stylistics.

INTRODUCTION

The Russian language is distinguished by a rich system of participial forms, which occupy an intermediate position between the verb and the adjective. Active participles, which denote a feature of an object based on an action performed by the subject, play an important role in written language. However, in oral and conversational practice, their functioning has its own peculiarities.

The relationship between written and spoken language has been examined in detail by V. V. Vinogradov, L. V. Shcherba, A. A. Shakhmatov, and other researchers. However, the specific use of active participles in colloquial speech requires further analysis.

The purpose of this study is to determine the functional and stylistic features of active participles in Russian oral speech.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

1. To characterize the morphological features of active participles.
2. To determine their place in the system of colloquial syntax.
3. To determine the frequency of use in oral speech.
4. To analyze typical transformations of participial constructions.

Research Materials and Methods

The following materials were used in this study:

- recordings of live conversational speech;
- dialogues from contemporary fiction;
- excerpts from television and online interviews.

THE FOLLOWING METHODS WERE USED:

- descriptive method;
- observational method;
- functional-semantic analysis;
- comparative analysis of written and oral speech.

MAIN PART



1. Morphological characteristics of active participles

Active participles are formed from transitive and intransitive verbs and have present and past tense forms:

- reading, speaking, walking;
- reading, speaking, coming.

In colloquial speech, past tense forms are more commonly used, as they are easier to understand and correspond to the narrative structure of oral communication.

2. Frequency of Use in Oral Speech

An analysis of colloquial speech shows that participial phrases are used significantly less frequently than in scientific or formal business writing.

For example:

Written speech:

The student who prepared the report presented at the conference.

Colloquial speech:

The student who prepared the report presented.

Thus, in oral speech, the participial phrase is replaced by a subordinate clause.

3. Reasons for the Reduction of Participial Constructions

Main reasons:

- desire for syntactic simplicity;
- spontaneity of oral speech;
- limited time for formulating a statement;
- communicative focus on clarity.

4. Pragmatic Functions

Despite their rarity, active participles in colloquial speech perform the following functions:

- economy of linguistic resources;
- impartiality of the statement;
- clarification of information;
- creation of dynamism in the description.

5. Stylistic Coloring

In oral speech, participial forms can be perceived as literary or formal. This is especially true for present tense forms (e.g., "implementing," "realizing").

However, in informal communication, set forms are found:

- living nearby;
- working there;
- the person sitting.

RESEARCH RESULTS

1. Active participles are used sparingly in colloquial speech.
2. Past tense forms are used more frequently.
3. Participial phrases are often replaced by subordinate clauses.
4. Colloquial speech tends to simplify syntax.
5. Participial forms retain their functional significance when clarification is required.

DISCUSSION

The findings support the notion that colloquial speech is characterized by syntactic economy and simplified structures. Active participles retain their grammatical features, but their frequency is significantly lower than in written speech.

Prospects for further research relate to the analysis of participle use in digital communication (social media, instant messaging).

CONCLUSION

Active participles are an important element of the Russian grammatical system, but their functioning in colloquial speech has specific features. They are used sparingly, often in a



reduced form or replaced by subordinate clauses. This demonstrates a tendency in colloquial speech toward simplification and communicative adaptation of grammatical means.

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