

COMPARISON OF SPEECH FORMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH NOVELS

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Abstract: *In our article we are going to analyze two well-known novels. It is clear to all of us that writing a book in a detective field is a bit difficult. The reason is that the work should not be only attractive for readers, but also have to be a logical connection in the work.*

Key words: *analyses, literary and non-literary forms of speech, phrase verbs, slang words and expressions.*

Introduction. We can say that both the analyzed books entered the hearts of their readers. All works of Tahir Malik are loved and appreciated by readers. As we finish each work of Tahir Malik, we realize that we have to live in this world worthy of the name of human. Since the conflict of Abel and Cain, this evil has been flowing in the blood of mankind: the temptation of wealth, the salvation of the soul, you say, who has not been seduced. Tahir Malik is a unique artist. Illuminating a person's heart with the light of faith is his original task. This work, based on the belief that «learn manners from indecency», is a real gift for readers.

Discussions and results. While we are Analyzing the book «The corpses do not speak» by Tahir Malik, we can see words, phrases and expressions based on formal form [1]. But on the other hand, many examples of informal negotiation can be found. Basically, we can see the use of words related to a certain group, and such words labelled as slang words or expressions in science [2]. «It» is a horror novel by Stephen King, first published in 1986. The story is set in the fictional town of Derry, Maine, and follows the experiences of a group of seven childhood friends who are terrorized by a supernatural being that takes on the form of a clown called Pennywise. The creature preys on the children's deepest fears and insecurities, feeding on their terror and causing chaos and death in the town. The novel is structured in two parts, with the first part focusing on the children's experiences in the 1950s and the second part on their reunion as adults in the 1980s, when they return to Derry to confront their fears and put an end to the evil once and for all.

When it comes to this work, «It» is more than just a horror story. That is, the work is a deeply meaningful entity and story – a timeless one that explores the influences and events from childhood to adulthood. It's a coming-of-age story – feeling different, finding kinship with others, finding lifelong friendships, and coming to terms with the events of one summer. «It» is a wonderful story of a journey from childhood, to puberty and adulthood. During the time of reading this book readers find themselves in a world where a funny clown turns into a brutal killer [3]. The book crosses two times as readers experience both time periods separated by twenty-seven intervals. What makes 'It' so interesting is that its characters are 11-year-olds forced to face a monster as old as the universe itself. The main theme of this novel is the struggle of good against evil. Pennywise represents all evil not only in his terrifying appearance, but also through his actions and actions aimed at killing children. The Losers Club, alternatively, is the physical embodiment of goodness children are considered innocent, and that's probably why King chose to write about them.

Conclusion. In the course of reading Tahir Malik's book, we encountered mostly slang words and expressions, the main reason for which is that the work consists of words and expressions used by people within a certain group. On the other hand, when analyzing the book «it» by Steven King, We can see that the work contains many examples of literary colloquialisms, phrasal verbs, shortening and abbreviations.

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