

## **ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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**Abstract:** Speakers do not always express only their own thoughts; sometimes, they incorporate someone else's speech into their own discourse. There are various ways to present another person's speech, and the best examples are direct and indirect speech. The use of someone else's opinion in the form of an independent sentence together with the author's speech while preserving the lexical, grammatical and semantic features of the opinion of other people is called an indirect sentence. On the other hand, a direct speech is when the author restates someone else's words while retaining the content, but adopting their lexical, grammatical, and semantic characteristics. This article discusses the specific features of direct and indirect speech in Uzbek and French.

**Key words:** reported speech, direct speech, indirect speech, non-original direct speech, author's words, verb tense adaptation, personal pronoun changes, use of conjunctions

**INTRODUCTION.** Reported speech is the statement of another person included in the author's speech. Reported speech devices are considered as independent structures in terms of function, tone and structure of speech. Reported speech devices are syntactic units that arise in the speech process as a result of the blending of another person's and the speaker's speech when expressing the thoughts and opinions of others. Reported speech happens when the speaker uses someone else's thoughts in their own speech, that is, it is conveyed through the author's speech.

Reported speech is used in both oral and written speech. In written speech, they mostly appear as dialogues. In such sentences, someone else's speech can be used, and these sentences can be directly incorporated into the speech without any changes, or they can be used in a slightly modified form. Even when reported speech is incorporated into the speech with modifications, the meaning remains unchanged.

**Main part.** In this article we will look at the distinctive features of direct and indirect speech in Uzbek and French.

**Direct and Indirect Speech in Uzbek language.** The speaker does not always express his opinion, sometimes he uses other people's words in his speech. A person who expresses another person's speech is called "author", and his speech is called "author's speech". When the author presents the thoughts of a particular person within their own speech, it is called "reported speech". A

person whose speech is expressed is considered “speaker”. Reported speech can be different. There are three main types of them.

1. *Direct speech*
2. *Non-original direct speech*
3. *Indirect speech*

Direct speech involves preserving another person’s statement in its original lexical, grammatical, and semantic form within an independent sentence along with the author’s words.

Example: “*Paxta davlatli turmush demakdir, shuning ham kuchlarimizga zo'r berishimiz kerak*”, - dedi Jo'raboyev.

Direct speech can appear in various structures:

1. It often follows the author’s words. Example: My mother always taught me: *Onam menga har doim shunday deb o'rgatadilar*: “*Hayot yo'lingni chizar ekansan qalamni hech qachon birovning qo'liga berma*”.

2. Direct speech can also precede the author’s words. Example: “*Yaxshi narsalar ishonganingda, yaxshiroq narsalar sabr qilganingda, eng yaxshilari voz kechmaganingda keladi. Duo qil, ishon, sabr qil, voz kechma, sen uchun xayrlisi eng to'g'ri paytda keladi*”, – dedi Jaloliddin Rumiy.

3. Sometimes, direct speech appears in the middle of the author’s statement. Example: *Onam menga*: “*Hayot yo'lingni chizar ekansan qalamni hech qachon birovning qo'liga berma*”, – deb o'rgatadilar.

Sometimes, reported speech falls between direct and indirect speech, where the author’s words are omitted, and the statement is presented without the explicit presence of the speaker. This is known as non-original direct speech. For example: *Murod senga ta'na qiladi-yu, biroq o'zini o'ylaydi. Ish kam bo'lsa-yu...shuhrat ko'p bo'lsa mana asl maqsadi qayerda*.

In this sentence, the author himself spoke on behalf of the speaker of the quoted sentence (Murod). In his sentence: “*If there is little work, but a lot of glory*,” the lexical, grammatical and semantic features are preserved almost without any changes. From this perspective, it is similar to direct speech. However, this sentence differs from direct speech due to the absence of the author’s speech, which indicates to whom it belongs.

Reported speech can also come in the form of an indirect speech. In this case, the author adapts someone else’s words, changing some grammatical and lexical features and narrates.

Indirect speech, on the other hand, adapts another person’s statement by modifying some grammatical and lexical features while maintaining the meaning.

Example: *Abdullayev chol bilan suhbat qilishni orzu qilganini, lekin qo'li tegmaganini aytdi*.

Thus, there are many ways to present reported speech, with direct and indirect speech being the most effective.

**Direct and Indirect Speech in French language.** In French, direct speech (*le style direct*) and indirect speech (*le style indirect*) are important grammatical concepts used to convey someone else’s words or thoughts. In indirect speech, the sentence structure changes, verb tenses are adjusted, and personal pronouns are transformed according to the new context. In French, the following grammatical changes are made to form reported speech:

1. Verb Tense Adaptation (*le changement de temps des verbes*).
2. Personal Pronoun Changes (*l'adaptation des pronoms personnels*).
3. Use of Conjunctions (*l'utilisation des conjonctions*).

**Verb Tense Adaptation.** If the introductory verb is in the past tense, the following changes occur:

**Présent → Imparfait:** “*Il dit: Je suis fatigué.*” → *Il a dit qu'il était fatigué*.

**Passé composé → Plus-que-parfait:** *Elle a dit: “J'ai fini mon travail.”* → *Elle a dit qu'elle avait fini son travail*.

**Futur simple → Conditionnel présent:** *Il a dit: “Je viendrai demain.”* → *Il a dit qu'il viendrait le lendemain*.

**Exemples :**

**Discours direct:** *Elle a dit: “Je suis fatiguée.”* (*U dedi: “Men charchadim.”*)

**Discours indirect:** *Elle a dit qu'elle était fatiguée.* (*U charchaganini aytdi.*)

Bu misolda shaxs olmoshi je → elle, fe'l zamoni esa présent → imparfait ga o'zgargan. A similar change is observed in the Uzbek language :

**Discours direct:** *U dedi: “Men charchadim.”*

**Discours indirect:** *U charchaganini aytdi.*

**2. Personal Pronoun Changes.** Personal pronouns change according to context. Example :

**Discours direct:** Elle a dit: "Je vous téléphonera."

**Discours indirect:** Elle a dit qu'elle me téléphonerait.

O'zbek tilida ham olmoshlarning o'zgarishi kuzatiladi:

**Discours direct:** *U dedi: "Men senga xat jo 'nataman."*

**Discours indirect:** *U menga xat jo 'natishini aytdi.*

**3. Use of Conjunctions.** In indirect speech, different conjunctions (que, si, de) are used:

1) Declarative and exclamatory sentences use "que": *Le journaliste dit qu'il y a une manifestation contre la réforme.*

2) Imperative sentences are transformed into indirect speech using "de" + infinitive or the subjunctive mood:

*Il m'a dit de faire ce rapport-là.*

*Il m'a dit que je fasse ce rapport-là.*

3) Interrogative sentences use different structures depending on the question type:

a) "Est-ce que" questions use "si":

*Il demande si tu aimes Paris.*

*Le journaliste demande s'il y a une manifestation contre la réforme.*

b) Questions with interrogative pronouns retain their pronouns:

*Il a demandé : "Qui est de service?".*

*Il a demandé qui était de service.*

*Mon ami m'a demandé : "Qu'est-ce qui t'inquiète? ".*

*Elle m'a demandé ce qui m'inquiétait.*

*Tolib a demandé: "De qui parle-t-il ?".*

*Tolib a demandé de qui il parlait.*

*J'ai demandé à mes amis: "Quel film avez-vous vu?".*

*Je leur ai demandé quel film ils avaient vu.*

**Conclusion.** Direct and indirect speech are significant methods of conveying someone else's speech in both Uzbek and French languages. When comparing French and Uzbek, it was found that, in addition to many similarities, there are differences in morphological and syntactic rules. In particular, the change of verb tenses based on specific rules plays an important role in French. The selection of conjunctions, as well as tense and person adaptations, are important aspects of reported speech in French. Knowing these specific features in the structure of French and Uzbek is of great importance in the translation process and, moreover, in language learning.

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