

**KONFERENSIYALAR** COM

ANJUMANLAR PLATFORMASI

**VIII RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-  
AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI**

**YANGI DAVR ILM-  
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INNOVATSION G'OYA  
VA YECHIMLAR**

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ANJUMANLAR PLATFORMASI

# **YANGI DAVR ILM-FANI: INSON UCHUN INNOVATSION G'OYA VA YECHIMLAR**

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Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta'lim o'qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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**Barcha huquqlar himoyalangan.**

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## COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE IN "DOWN AND OUT IN PARIS AND LONDON" A REFLECTION OF CLASS AND IDENTITY

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**Annotation.** This article states the use of colloquial expressions in George Orwell's "Down and Out in Paris and London" as a means of social view on class divisions, societal attitudes toward poverty, and the marginalization of certain groups and races. Through his work, Orwell shows the working conditions, unemployment rate and difficulties of working class who are both poor and hunger. The author highlights the disdain and condescension often directed at the poor by wealthier individuals, revealing the entrenched class divide and lack of empathy that characterizes their interactions two cities, Paris and London.

**Keywords:** colloquial language, dialects, contractions, authentic level, gagger, moocher, chanter, nobbler, brass farthing, coping mechanisms, parasites.

## "PARIJ VA LONDONDA DOVUZA TILI"DA SINIF VA O'ZLIKNING AKSI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Jorj Oruellning "Down and out in Paris and London" asaridagi so'zlashuv tilidan sinfiy bo'linishlar, jamiyatning qashshoqlikka bo'lgan munosabati va ayrim guruhlar va irqnlarning chekkalanishiga ijtimoiy qarash vositasi sifatida foydalanish bayon etilgan. O'z ishi orqali Oruell ish sharoitlari, ishsizlik darajasi va kambag'al va ochlikdan azob chekayotgan ishchilar sinfining qiyinchiliklarini ko'rsatadi. Muallif ko'pincha badavlat odamlarning kambag'allarga nisbatan nafrat va kamsitishni ta'kidlaydi, bu esa sinfiy bo'linish va empatiyaning yo'qligini ochib beruvchi ularning nutqida ham namoyon bo'ladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** so'zlashuv tili, shevalar, qisqartmalar, haqiqiylik daraja, tilanchi, daydi, ko'cha qo'shiqchisi, tanga to'plovchi tilanchi, brass farting, ko'chirish mexanizmlari, parazitlar.

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Colloquial language is the special everyday language which is usually seen as informal and related to casual part of speech used among native users of that language. This layer of the language usually relies heavily on regional dialects and contractions, as well as, idioms. It differs from formal language by being more relaxed, conversational, and often specific to a particular geographic area or culture. "I have been a witness to the beauty of the Negro dialect, and I have tried to preserve it in my writing. It is a part of our culture and our identity. Colloquial language is usually exported into texts and narratives, novels in order to show cultural nuances and regional differences through which readers are allowed to be well-informed about certain nation and their traditions. [1; B.87].

In "Down and Out in Paris and London", George Orwell tries to show the richness of colloquial language and phrases that vividly convey the authentic level of the working-class experience. This use of everyday language not only highlights his narrative in realism but also serves to depict the social conditions and struggles faced by disadvantaged categories of people.

He managed to learn many aspects of colloquialism in English in the first half of the 20th century. [2; B.97.].

Orwell incorporates regional dialects and slang that reflect the speech patterns of the lower classes. He wanted to depict social spoken terms like “gagger,” “moocher,” and “chanter” are used to establish a conversational tone that resonates with the working-class characters. This choice of language makes the text more daily-life relatable and paints a vivid picture of the environment in which these individuals live. The hero of the above work says while delivering a monologue about special way of ordinary people's speech: “I want to put in some notes, as short as possible, on London slang and swearing. These omitting the ones that everyone knows) are some of the words now used in London: A gagger-beggar or street performer of any kind. A moocher-one who begs outright, without pretence of doing a trade. A nobbier-one who collects pennies for a beggar. A chanter-a street singer” In the picture of tradition and culture, the use of descriptive colloquialisms helps to create a visceral sense of place and experience. Phrases such as “the stench of the streets” or “the muck and misery” evoke strong sensory images that immerse the reader in the harsh realities of poverty. This descriptive language is effective in conveying not just the physical environment but also the emotional weight of living in such conditions. [3; B.65.]. Furthermore, Orwell captures the mundane yet significant aspects of working-class life through colloquial expressions. References to daily routines, such as “scrounging for food” or “finding a place to sleep”, reflect the constant struggle for survival. By using such spoken language that presents the everyday speech of his subjects, Orwell emphasizes their resilience and resourcefulness for the readers. While reading this novel, the audience of this narratives may witness what working-class experiences and how severe the working conditions were. In those pictures, difficulties, related illness, as well as, the reality of society and politics, their biased roles are easily understood by any person eager to read. It is usually stated that realism is like a mirror which shows how unfair and cruel the management parties were in Paris and London in the 1930s. [4; B.32.].

Colloquial layer of the language also allows for moments of humor and irony, ironically found in that situation, which can serve as coping mechanisms for the characters. Phrases, like “a bit of a laugh” or “not worth a brass farthing,” showcases a sense of camaraderie among those in similar situations, highlighting their ability to find humor even in dire and severe circumstances. [5; B.97.].

Through his use of colloquial expressions, the author Orwell provides social commentary on class divisions, racism and societal attitudes toward poverty, while overlooking race and migration, labelling and stereotyping them as “parasites” and nations in those two cities by the “elite” parts of the people. “The idea that tramps are impudent social parasites (“sturdy beggars”) is not absolutely unfounded, but it is only true in a few per cent of the cases. Deliberate, cynical parasitism, such as one reads of in Jack London’s books on American tramping, is not in the English character. The English are a conscience-ridden race, with a strong sense of the sinfulness of poverty”. The language used by the characters often reflects their marginalized status, revealing how they are perceived by society at large. For instance, terms that denote disdain or condescension from wealthier individuals underscore the class divide and the lack of empathy toward the poor. [6; B.77.].

Orwell’s commitment to authenticity is evident in his choice of colloquial language by using realism in his novel which gives voice to those who are often voiceless in literature. By

capturing the speech patterns and vernacular of the working class, he honors their experiences and perspectives, allowing readers to connect with them on a deeper level. [7; B.22.].

In summary, George Orwell's use of colloquial words and phrases in "Down and Out in Paris and London" serves multiple purposes; it establishes authenticity, evokes vivid imagery, reflects everyday struggles, provides humor, offers social critique, and ultimately gives voice to the working class. This careful crafting of language not only enhances the narrative but also invites readers to empathize with the realities faced by those living on the margins of society.

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