



SPEECH CULTURE AND ITS ASPECTS

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Annotation:

The science of speech culture is a unique field of applied linguistics. She teaches how to compose accurate and beautiful speech based on the knowledge gained from the theoretical courses of linguistics. He discusses language, language norms, speech, speech qualities, speech styles, possible flaws and errors in speech, and problems with speech pronunciation. Speech culture as a science has its own objects and tasks of study. The subject of his examination are the language structure of speech, the norms of literary language, and the communicative (necessary for communication) qualities of speech. In the theory of speech culture, the language norm is a central concept. The main object of study of language culture is the norms of literary language, and its main task is to overcome the ambiguities in this norm. There are four aspects to speech culture, which we will discuss in more detail later.

Keywords: Speech, speech culture, linguistics, language norms, speech styles, aspects of speech culture.

Academician A.Khojiev in his work "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" defines the term of speech culture as follows: 1. Normativeness of speech, its compliance with the requirements of the language-speaking community in a given period of historical development: pronunciation, stress, word usage, form formation, word formation and sentence structure to do Speech normativeness also includes clarity, clarity, and purity of thought. This means that the concept of speech culture is used in two different senses (narrow and wide).

The science of speech culture studies the norms of literary language in all areas of language. Provides recommendations for strengthening the literary norm of the most optimal events. However, this science does not create literary norms, it does not force certain events as norms. Perhaps the activity of the national literary language of each



nation monitors its development, discovers objective laws, and teaches on the basis of them.

Speech culture teaches the art of correct and beautiful speech based on the theoretical knowledge of linguistics. As a well-known field of pedagogy, it provides knowledge on beautiful speech qualities, speech styles, shortcomings and errors, speech bases, appearances, and pronunciation problems. The main tasks of the art of speech are the formation of cultural speech skills in people, that is, the formation of speech skills in full compliance with the literary language, common language criteria, existing rules. It is also his job to evaluate and promote good speech.

In order to require people to have a culture of speech, that is, to speak and write correctly, it is necessary to identify a tool that can be a tool for such speaking and writing. Such a weapon is literary language. Literary language is a measure of the culture of speech and writing. But literary language is not a phenomenon that came out of nowhere, suddenly came down from the sky. It is, in fact, an integral part of the culture of speech, a phenomenon that strives for culture. That is why, for example, linguists from the scientific school called the Prague Linguistic Circle call the concept of speech culture the language culture, the culture of literary language. When they say speech culture, they first understand the culture of literary language: "When we say culture of literary language, we mean the conscious processing of literary language."

Conversational style is a method that reflects the ordinary spoken language of a people with its lexicon, phoneme, morphology and syntax. Conversational style is characterized by simplicity, simplicity, simplicity, and excitement. Oral speech in the style of speech sometimes has the influence of written forms, which are characteristic of written speech, dialect, vulgarism, and so on.

Conclusion

There are the following functional forms of oral speech:

1. Views of everyday literary discourse. This includes the everyday speech of literary speakers.
2. Lecturers speech. This includes lectures and presentations by high school and university teachers, lecturers, and scholars. This type of oral speech is mainly monologue in nature.
3. Radio and television speech (language). This includes speeches in literary language on radio and television. The basis of radio and television speech is the speech of



announcers, radio and television commentators. The language of broadcasts, broadcasts, and conversations in the literary language of radio and television is also subject to the specific requirements of radio and television and has some specific normative aspects.

4. Stage speech. A special type of oral speech is stage speech. In stage speech, there is an aspiration to speak in a language that is common to the audience, while retaining the linguistic features of the work being performed. Literary language is a key factor in making stage speech comprehensible. Literary pronunciation is especially important here. Stage speech also differs from the above-mentioned forms of speech in that it has a dialogic character.

We are, of course, interested in the norm of everyday speech in terms of speech culture. Speech has certain requirements for good in all respects. These requirements are called the main qualities of speech. They are accuracy, precision, logic, effectiveness, clarity, comprehensibility and purposefulness of speech.

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