

Scientific and Theoretical Aspects and Social Significance of Speech Culture

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Annotation: The culture of speech consists in solving all kinds of speech exercises from a practical point of view. Therefore, in the science of the culture of speech, there is an opinion about patterns, secrets, language, language norms, words, characteristics of words, styles of speech, errors and defects that can occur in speech, speech norms, exercises related to the pronunciation of words.

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The culture of speech is a practical subject of studying the language as a science and teaches correct and polite speaking based on theoretical knowledge. The culture of speech consists in solving all kinds of speech exercises from a practical point of view. Therefore, in the science of the culture of speech, there is an opinion about patterns, secrets, language, language norms, words, characteristics of words, styles of speech, errors and defects that can occur in speech, speech norms, exercises related to the pronunciation of words. He has his own object of verification and responsibilities. The object of his consideration is the linguistic structure of the word, the norms of the literary language and the communicative properties of the word, which are not the same in every word. That is why the words of different people are perceived and understood by listeners in different ways. Even the speech of one person on different topics can be different.

In the theory of speech culture, the relevant concept is the language norm. The understanding of the language norm is considered as a multidimensional, objective historical, cultural, sociological and linguistic phenomenon. Thus, the carriers of speech culture observe the norms of the literary language, its history, the development of existing elements, the emergence of new normative elements of society instead of them.

Each era has its own norms of the literary language. Some hadiths may be used as a norm for a long period of time. For example, the Uzbek literary language had its own norms in the 15th century, when Alisher Navoi was its author. They had their own measurements of the use of phonetics, grammar and stylistics of the language. These literary standards did not undergo major changes and were used until the end of the 19th century. Special in this respect were the merits of such people as Furhat, Mukimiy, Khamza, A. Kadiri, A. Avlony, Mirmukhsin Mirmukhamedov, Fitrat, Chulpon, Sufizada and others.

In our time, the norms of the literary language have been updated several times: word usage, grammar, speech norms have changed in relation to the peculiarities of the language of the people. However, some historically established traditional features are still being implemented.

The culture of speech increasingly offers the norms of the literary language in all branches of the language. Recommendations are given on fixing the most favorable events as literary norms. However, literary norms have not been established and some hadiths are not included as norms. At the same time, the development of the service of the national literary language is monitored, objective patterns are identified and only recommendations are given regarding them.

In each word, all aspects of the language find their expression, even if only a little. It cannot be said that not a single word of the language is involved. Therefore, phonetics, syntax and stylistics of the language are involved in each word. That's right, the culture of speech, which is the subject of speech, is closely connected with all branches of linguistic knowledge. It should be especially noted that the speaking culture does not study the relevant hadiths of these sciences. Moreover, it is

checked depending on the positive or negative influence on the corresponding features of the word. For example, what sounds speech sounds are made of, how they are pronounced, and how these words reach the listener. This brings the culture of speech closer to the phonetics of language education. Also, the grammar of the literary language is considered the main basis of the culture of speech. This is because the correctness of a word is its characteristic, and although it is based on grammatical knowledge, it differs from them depending on the ratio of linguistic materials.

The culture of speech is also associated with the compliance of language data with the norm. That is why, by the nature of the rules aimed at a practical goal, we are talking about clarifying the non-normative rules of the language structure and giving recommendations for strengthening the correct rules. At the same time, he studies the system of grammatical norms, the conditions that strengthen or weaken this system. However, he does not acquire grammatical categories according to the norm.

The culture of speech is closely connected with lexicology and semasiology. This is because clarity, correctness, which are related properties of the word, refer to the content relations of the meaning of the word.

The culture of speech is based on logic and psychology. This is because logic defines concepts that can be derived from words and a complete sentence. Logic checks the connection between the meaning of words and the expressed meaning. Logic links words and meanings between words. However, the culture of speech does not create literary norms, does not impose any hadiths as norms. And he carefully observes the service of the literary language, its development, reveals objective patterns and gives recommendations on them.

What is language culture? The culture of a language means its vocabulary, the development and richness of syntax, the clarity of the meanings of words, the colorfulness of verbal rhythms. The culture of a word is a system of its communicative properties that are associated with the culture of the language, the content of the text in the service of the language and the possibility.

Language culture consists of the richness and diversity of linguistic means and is created in the minds of those who use this language. However, the distribution of this wealth varies from person to person. If a person has mastered the means associated with linguistic culture and used them in his speech, then this person's speech will be cultural to the same extent. Consequently, speech is a human ability, and his culture depends on how much he has mastered the language capabilities and skillful use of them in accordance with the situation of speaking.

Research proves that mastering the language capabilities of a language occurs in two ways. The first step is knowledge of the means of the language. When you listen to this word, you can understand the meaning and purpose of the language means used in it. That is, the listener understands what he is listening to and what he is reading. Such a person understands well the words of others. However, proper words are to a certain extent rich in the colorful possibilities of the language. The second step is to take advantage of most of the possibilities offered by the language system and convert them into the rate of speech. The speech of this mature person will be figurative and appropriate. Continuous speaking of the words understood at the first stage, being reliable for their memorization, turns these possibilities into the speed of speech.

Human speech is carried out in three ways. These are speaking, reading and listening. To speak means to give information, give advice, give orders, and ask about unknown things. When speaking, the knowledge, culture and behavior of the speaker are realized.

Speech can be of two types: monologue and dialogue. A monologue is a statement of the opinion of one person without counter questions and answers. It is not divided by the method of communication. In dialogue, the speakers take turns listening and speaking.

The reader is the author of a written work based on words, images and messages. Thanks to reading, the reader becomes aware of the events that appear in the written word, what changes in his character occur under their influence. Reading is the most important way of obtaining information, and through reading a person reaches spiritual maturity.

Education consists of formal reading and scientific reading (reading with emphasis, copying and writing passages, writing a short summary, reading while thinking about a work). When reading,

the goal is to familiarize yourself with the content of the written text. In a scientific study, after reading a work, he seeks to analyze it, use it for another purpose, and retell its content.

In conclusion, we can say that the culture of speech as a science is of great social importance, and mastering it serves to convey thoughts clearly, briefly, understandably and gracefully.

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