

Speech Development of a Person in the Context of Language Space

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Annotation: the influence of the communicative space on the speech development of the individual is revealed. The main reason that creates a barrier to understanding the culture of speech among students is the deliberate distortion of the language, the language game, the use of slang, which leads to a closure in social, intellectual, and speech development.

Key words: speech development, language personality, language space, youth slang, language norms, speech culture.

The speech development of the linguistic personality of students is an extremely relevant topic and is directly related to the issues of speech culture. The current social crisis makes us think about the importance of language in the life of society, in the development of the younger generation. The language of any nation initially assumes a unifying principle and, like a mirror, reflects the moral state of its speakers. The mode of realization of language is speech. In speech activity, the essence of a person is manifested, his thoughts, words, feelings, deeds. The development of speech activity among students their lack of a proper level of speech culture makes this problem especially significant. Speech development becomes especially acute in high school, because the age of students corresponds to adolescence, one of the most difficult psychological stages in a person's life. The leading activity of adolescents, according to A.K. Markova, is the activity of communication, which is extremely important for the formation of personality, because it is in communication that students master the norms of social behavior, moral norms. A teenager sometimes has a hypertrophied need for independence, which is expressed in the desire to free himself from the guardianship and control of adults. Throughout the life of adolescents, communication permeates, leaving an imprint on teaching, non-academic activities, and relationships with parents. At this time, personal communication is especially important for students. Their circle is not limited to close friends, on the contrary, it becomes much wider than at a previous age. Adolescents make many acquaintances and, more importantly, form informal groups and companies based on common interests and entertainment. Accordingly, the linguistic space in which a member of such a collective resides also expands. It is known that one of the striking features of adolescence is personal instability. It manifests itself primarily in frequent mood swings, affective "explosiveness". A teenager is characterized by moral instability. At this age, according to L. Kohlberg, students do not yet have true morality, and moral norms remain something external to them. Most adolescents follow these norms in order to meet the expectations of people significant to them, to get their approval. Since a teenager is looking for reference groups among peers and needs close friends, the opinion of the latter often becomes decisive for him and pushes him to such actions (including speech), which he would not dare to do on his own and which he will later regret. The effectiveness of students' communication depends on their speech development, speech behavior, individual personality traits. Considering the speech tasks facing students of this age, many researchers note that a teenager immersed in the language space must acquire the true structure of the language and learn to use the word in plain text, in the context of language culture and real relationships with people.

The influence of the communicative space on the speech development of the individual is revealed. The main reason that creates a barrier to understanding the culture of speech among students is the deliberate distortion of the language, the language game, the use of slang, which leads to a closure in social, intellectual, and speech development. Key words: speech development, language personality, language space, youth slang, language norms, speech culture. But mastering such a program presents a significant difficulty for students. The main reason that creates a barrier to comprehend the true culture of the language, the culture of speech is the age-related speech dependence of adolescents. Due to the specifics of age (peer orientation, conformism), adolescents can change their speech in accordance with the style of communication of the interlocutor's

personality, or acquire or appropriate the features of his speech, manners of communication and behavior. Students tend to separate from other age groups, especially adults, which is reflected in their speech behavior. Very often, they communicate on the basis of a language game, which consists in violating speech norms, deliberately distorting the language, and resorting to slang. The term slang (from English slang) first appeared in linguistic literature in the middle of the 18th century and had the meaning of 'vulgar language'. Later, slang began to be understood as colloquial speech standing outside the limits of the literary language, consisting of neologisms, of words used in a special sense.

Over time, this term becomes the generally accepted designation for "illegal" colloquial speech. Researcher V.A. Khomyakov defined slang "as a peripheral lexical layer, lying both outside the limits of literary colloquial speech, and outside the borders of dialects of the national language." The peculiarity of slang is that it includes, on the one hand, a layer of special vocabulary and phraseology, and on the other hand, a layer of widespread expressive vocabulary and phraseology of non-literary speech. Slang speech for teenagers (to a large extent for youth) is a kind of sign indicating belonging to a particular group. Slang is perceived by its users as a deliberate challenge to generally accepted laws, and, therefore, its use in itself "frees" the participants in communication from observing the rules of speech etiquette. With this view of the problem of students' speech dependence, there is no doubt that much in their communication is determined by the environment, the language space. At the same time, it should be noted that the range for communication orientation of junior students seems to be quite multidimensional: the environment of friends, family, popular culture, university, classical literature, etc. However, the language space into which a first-year student is immersed looks very monotonous: about half of it is youth slang. In order to identify the features of the linguistic space in which young people live, the influence of the so-called. "Party" communication on speech development, a selective survey of students was conducted. Respondents were asked to answer the questionnaire: - How do you understand the term "youth slang"? - Do you use slang? In which cases? Where? - Do you read youth magazines, newspapers that use slang? - Do you think it is acceptable to use slang in the media? - Do you consider the use of slang in your speech and the speech of your comrades to be normal? As a result of the survey, the following was revealed. Most of the student respondents were unable to give a correct interpretation of the term "youth slang". The vast majority considers the use of slang in youth communication to be the norm. And this is a hostel - 'dormitory', university - 'university', child prodigy - 'smart', primer - 'a person with a broad outlook', a freebie (freebie lie down!) - a pre-examination ritual exclamation; frequently used ones include: class, super - to express delight, baldezheny - 'excellent, excellent', bazaar, bazlanit, bazlat - 'talk about something'; panicle, crow - 'girl', shoelaces in a glass - 'parents at home', shaggy shandybina - 'talk about politics'. Approximately 70% of respondents see the use of such vocabulary as a tribute to fashion or a tradition of generations. 8% of respondents left their answer without explanation, and the remaining 22% believe that slang helps them fence themselves off and have their own territory of communication. 94% use slang in their speech, using it only when communicating with friends in an informal setting. Students understand the meaning of slang in a slightly different way, they use it in certain cases when they have been offended or they want to offend someone. Consequently, slang for a large part of adolescents is not so much a way to identify themselves with a certain youth group, but a source of words that allow them to express or experience certain feelings. Speech development of the personality in the context of the language space 645 feelings.

For adolescents, the main thing is a direct psychological reaction to a situation that somehow offended them. The use of slang, rude, abusive, obscene words, as well as the purpose of their use (to offend, take revenge or play a trick on someone) becomes for teenagers one of the ways to establish themselves in the eyes of their peers by violating the norms of speech and behavior. An analysis of the answers to the third and fourth questions revealed an ambiguous perception by students of the use of slang in youth magazines and newspapers. Approximately 56.2% of students believe that the use of slang in print is acceptable. 25.8% oppose the use of slang in the media (this is harmful, the language of publications is primitive). 8% were in favor of limited use in the press (in humorous stories, feuilletons) and 10% are indifferent to this problem - "I'm purple" everything related to jargon in the media. The students' responses show that they are against jargon in the press, because misunderstanding of the meanings of many words hinders the perception of the text. The advantage of slang on the pages of youth magazines is seen by 16% of adolescents in the fact that it introduces them to the circle of selected readers, opens up for them the adult, the forbidden. There is a clear

paradox: a lot of incomprehensible words in the magazine are bad, because not everything is clear, and good, because adults will not read because of such words. This perception of youth slang in the media reflects the psychology of a teenager: to escape from the power of teachers, parents, the rules they inspire and listen to those who speak a different, outrageous language. Scientist-linguist, professor M.A. Grachev argues that “the jargon of modern youth is much coarser than the jargon of their predecessors. More cynical names of girls, women, parents are used. If in the 2018s there was a fashion for slang words of English origin, now - for argotism. For example, the following words are widely used in youth slang: cool - 'funny' (from thieves' vocabulary a joke - 'funny case'), a botanist - in youth slang it is 'diligent student', in slang - 'man of mental labor'. An insult to a young person is the word sucker, which means 'a simpleton, a simpleton, an uneducated, limited person. But once sucker was a harmless word and denoted a peasant. Then it turned into the slang of cheaters, it began to denote the victim of a card game, then criminals began to use the word, and at the next stage it turned into youth jargon. The criminalization of youth slang cannot but excite society. Naturally, university teachers are worried about how long this “children's slang disease” will drag on for the younger generation, since youth slang (especially recently) is not just a speech fun or game that will pass with age, but a means of expressing the thoughts, feelings and emotions of young people. of people. The ongoing feminization of youth slang cannot but be disturbing, the female half takes an active part in the creation of youth jargon, although until recently it was believed that youth slang is mainly a male dictionary. There are different ways of penetration of slang into the youth environment. And the media play a major role in this. Students are the main consumers of the subculture. Their speech dependence on the products of this culture is very significant: they appropriate much of what is served to them from TV screens, from the pages of the media (vocabulary, manner of communication, lifestyle, worldview). Moreover, mass culture literally imposes itself, using the right tool for this - slang. What kind of thoughts can be expressed in slang, a warped language, which, according to Nikitina's Explanatory Dictionary of MS, includes 12,000 words, most of which denote sex, alcohol, drugs and everything related to them? Passion for slangisms does not pass without a trace, because. slang is so sticky that those who speak it for a long time get used to thinking, shaping their thoughts with it, i.e. very primitive. There is a closure in the social, moral, intellectual development of the carriers of such speech. The transition to another linguistic space becomes problematic for them. Thus, the issues we are considering are important and require special attention to the problem of forming a linguistic personality, teaching the culture of speech at a university.

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