

# Study of Types of Speech and Its Specific Characteristics in The English and Uzbeki Languages

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**Annotation.** This article discusses the types of speech in English and Uzbek, the forms of oral and written speech, and the research of communicative qualities of speech in the compared languages.

**Key words:** speech, communicative qualities, culture, literary language, formal style.

The requirements and perceptions of speech culture before the emergence of the literary language differ from those of the period after the emergence of the literary language, that is, the perceptions of the speech culture associated with the literary language. Because speech culture is really related to literary language and its norms. When we talk about the literary language, first of all, we come across the definition of the literary language - the highest form of the national language. The highest form of the literary language can be seen in the uniqueness of this language, its characteristics and functions. Literary language is formed on the basis of vernacular language. The purpose of the emergence of the literary language and its creation is to create a universal mass communication tool. The use of the literary language as an official state language is the language of socio-political spheres, the language of official communication and correspondence, the language of official affairs and documents, the language of diplomatic relations, the language of radio and television, the language of oral propaganda and propaganda, the language of scientific methods, opens the way for development in many directions, such as fiction and stage language, education, cultural language. Literary language rises to the level of communication tool in all spheres of socio-political and scientific-cultural life. This situation makes the literary language a mediator of culture and civilization, a tool that expresses, preserves, and transmits concepts and ideas related to this to future generations. Literary language rises to the level of communication tool in all spheres of socio-political and scientific-cultural life. This situation makes the literary language a mediator of culture and civilization, a tool that expresses, preserves, and transmits concepts and ideas related to this to future generations. In fact, it is a component of speech culture, and it is a phenomenon that strives for culture. That is why, for example, linguists who are representatives of the scientific school called "Prague Linguistic Circle" call the concept of speech culture as language culture, literary language culture. When they say the culture of speech, they first understand the culture of the literary language: "By the culture of the literary language, we understand the conscious processing of the literary language." Literary language culture includes three phenomena (concepts):

- 1) conscious processing (normalization) of literary language;
- 2) the developed, i.e. cultured state of the literary language;
- 3) further processing and improvement of some cases in cultural literary language norms.

The rules for making a speech are as follows:

- a) to know the synonymic possibilities of the language and to select the necessary option from the synonymy line and use it in speech;
- b) comprehensive knowledge of the meanings of the words used in the speech, avoiding uncreative approximate uses, because the use of random words makes the speech confusing;
- c) knowing the characteristics of homonyms, because not knowing them leads to a violation of accuracy.
- d) knowing paronyms, paying attention to their sound similarities.

Usually, the table of contents includes directions that can reveal the essence of thoughts, information, and events related to the topic. It is necessary that the main parts of the content are longer than each other and not contradict each other, that is, the effect of one should not be opposed by the other [1]. A layout should only become "arranged" after it is filled in with a table of contents. Order is important not only in writing, but also in speaking. Works composed by organizing words and sentences are written in one of two directions, either

literary or otherwise. If the words and sentences in a work are scattered and scattered without being connected to a specific tone, without measuring the meaning with a single measure, then this work is structured in the direction of "hair". If the words and sentences in a work are structured according to a specific tone and measured by a specific scale, then the work is structured in the direction of "system". Conversational style - this style reflects the common colloquial language of the people with its lexicon, phonemes, morphology and syntax. The style of speech is characterized by simplicity, simplicity, unpretentiousness, and excitement. In colloquial speech, there is sometimes the influence of speech forms characteristic of written speech, dialect, vulgarity, etc [2].

There are the following functional forms of oral speech:

1. Forms of everyday literary colloquial speech. It can include the everyday colloquial speech of people who speak literary language.
2. Speech of lecturers. Lectures and speeches of secondary and higher school teachers, lecturers, and scientists can be included in this view. This type of oral speech is mainly in the nature of monologic speech [3].
3. Radio and television speech (language). This view 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, shows, conversations conducted in literary language through radio and television is subject to 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 a desire to speak in a language that is understandable to the audience, while preserving the language features of the work being performed. The main factor that ensures the general understanding of stage speech is speaking in literary language. Literary pronunciation is especially important in this. Stage speech differs from the above-mentioned forms of speech in that it has a dialogic character [4].

Speech types are sometimes named in terms of the language of social classes and groups. For example: speech of teachers, speech of students, speech of young students, speech of children (speech of kindergarten children). The general norm consists of the sum of the system of norms used in all forms of a certain language, for example, the Uzbek language:

- 1) norm of the Uzbek literary language;
- 2) norm of Uzbek dialects and dialects (dialectal norm);
- 3) the norm of Uzbek conversational speech;
- 4) social networks of the Uzbek language, i.e. norms of "social dialects", "social argos" (slangs, professional speech forms, norms specific to other types of argo).

Of course, we are interested in the norm of the literary language from the point of view of speech culture. Because of this norm, the language, as we noted above, differs from the living forms of the national language. The striving to bring language elements to a normative state is a characteristic of the literary language, and this process continues regularly. Pronunciation norms. As there are oral and written forms of literary language, there are spelling and pronunciation norms in speech. Pronunciation norms, i.e., literary pronunciation norms, are the correspondence of language units to literary language norms in the process of oral speech [4].

Although the orthographic norm of the Uzbek language has become more correct due to writing, there are still many shortcomings in pronunciation. The following reasons can be given:

1. It is noticeable that the Uzbek literary language could not master all the verbal norms perfectly. The acquisition of oral literary language is slower than the use of written literary language.
2. The influence of local dialects is strong in the speech of literary language speakers. This is especially noticeable in dialect pronunciation and dialect accents.
3. One of the notable features of Uzbek literary pronunciation is the difference between the speech of the old and the young generation.
4. Written speech, written texts, pronunciation (orthoepic) and spelling dictionaries have played a positive role in the consolidation of the norms of the verbal form of the literary language. In oral speech, phrases and long sentences, which are characteristic only for written speech, appeared. Any speech is the external appearance of the text addressed to the listener or reader by a certain speaker or writer. Of course, we can call this speech a good speech only if it reaches the listener and has a certain effect.

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