

## THE INVESTIGATION OF SPEECH NORMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation.** *This article deals with problems of speech which discusses general definitions of speech by scholars. In addition, it provides information about linguistic features of speech and speech norms.*


**Key words:** *speech, language, political oratory, theory, political speech, methods.*

Purity, richness, expressiveness, imagery, aesthetics and ethics of speech are, on the one hand, the result and result of such qualities of speech as correctness, accuracy, logic, appropriateness (relevance), and on the other hand, to a certain extent, the independent nature of speech acts as qualities. According to P.S. According to Dudik, all that is usually called speech purity can be combined into two main areas, such as pronunciation purity and lexical purity, and the ways of its manifestation.

In the textbook "Russian language and speech culture" N.A. Ippolitova, O. Yu. Knyazeva and M.R. Savova focuses on the fact that the purity of speech is one of the manifestations of correctness and affects the observance of language norms, first of all, lexical norms. The richness of speech (language) is traditionally associated with a large active vocabulary, the use of semantically and stylistically diverse units, and the use of synonymic possibilities of the language. However, judgmental words are used by philologists, writers, literary critics and teachers of various educational institutions in relation to poor or rich speech (language).

As correctly noted, M.I. Ilyash, the concepts of speech richness and speech diversity are very close, but not the same. According to the researcher, the richness of speech should be understood, on the one hand, as a significant number of speech units, different in terms of word formation and grammatical structure, diverse in meaning and stylistics. The language contains semantic groups of words (synonyms, antonyms, etc.), a large number of polysemous and abstract words, stylistically differentiated units are widely manifested, etc. - all this constitutes the richness of speech. Different methods and means of expressing the same idea, the





same grammatical meaning that emphasizes the diversity of speech, at the same time, testify to its richness [1,74].


Linguistics literature emphasizes the richness and diversity of speech at the lexical-phraseological, word formation, grammatical and stylistic levels. Diverse speech is called rich, and monotonous speech is called poor. The richness of the language is the variety of units at all levels of the language - language treasures from which speech is built. But the wealth of the language is the basis, the basis of the wealth of speech. The richness of the speech of each native speaker is the result of his personal "accumulation" obtained in the process of speech acquisition. Expressiveness of speech is usually understood as its characteristic, as a result of which the speech attracts the attention of the listener and reader with its form, logical or emotional emphasis: "Speech expressiveness is said to be such features of its structure that preserve the content of the speech attention and interest of the listener or reader; accordingly, speech with these features is called expressive".

According to the definition, according to L. I. Matsko, expressiveness consists of two principles consists of: informative expressiveness (meaningful) and expressiveness (sensory-linguistic), so expressiveness is on the contrary, the sign is not only words, but structural features of the text[2,85].

M.I. Ilyash, starting from the possibility of understanding expressiveness in a broad and narrow sense, are all tools and methods that arouse special interest of the student and increase attention to the content and form of speech. At the same time, figurativeness is included in the content of expressiveness: everything that is figurative is at the same time expressive, but not everything that is expressed is figurative. Therefore, the researcher comes to the conclusion that there is expressiveness of speech in a narrow sense, which excludes imagery from its content and content. Realizing that it is often very difficult to distinguish expressive and figurative (picture) means, M.I. Ilyash emphasizes that the expressiveness of speech includes such tools as intonation, phrasal stress, rhythmic tone, sound organization of the text, expressive-stylistic vocabulary and phraseology, poetic syntax figures.

According to P.S. Dudik, there is no sufficient reason to consider expressiveness as a completely separate feature of speech, because attention and interest are supported by every positive communicative feature of speech: normativity, consistency, accuracy, purity, imagery, etc. Definitions. expressiveness of speech And expressive speech are non-terminological concepts that are stylistically motivated, so they are layered on other positive signs of perfect speech. This also applies to features such as purity and brightness of speech. The






figurativeness of speech is, firstly, "a method of conveying certain concepts through artistic images that restore an unusual imagination, a person's perception of the world around him and himself in it", and secondly, it is the most advanced in the artistic type of speech is implemented. In some works, the concepts of figurativeness and expressiveness of speech are not distinguished at all. However, as mentioned above, the concepts of figurativeness and expressiveness of speech are related, but not the same. According to the definition, L.V. Struganets said, "the image focuses on the emergence of additional associative links, that is, the use of words and phrases in an unusual environment, in particular, their revision in tropes"[3,31].

In the system of communicative qualities of speech, such a quality as aesthetics occupies an important place, that is, "optimal selection and organization of the content itself in accordance with communicative conditions and tasks, optimal language design of the content, harmony. and the integrity of the text, the quality of its external design in written and oral performance". According to P.S. Dudik, speech is aesthetic, beauty in collective (group) and individual manifestation and perception full. At the same time, the researcher emphasizes the following: since each person is different from others, the aesthetic, beauty in speech is at the same time a social and individual creation, a product. In addition, the aesthetics of speech can be reduced only to fiction aesthetics, like ethics, covers all areas of human activity. Thus, the aesthetics of speech is closely related to its ethics, because everything that is moral is completely or partially aesthetic, and vice versa. In this regard, the following definition indicates the aesthetics of speech: "Esthetics of speech is manifested in the rejection by the literary language of the means of expression that insult human dignity". O. Ya. Goykhman and T.M. Nadein defines speech etiquette as "the order of speech behavior established in a given society". The authors of the textbook "Russian Language and Speech Culture" (M., 2005) based on the authoritative academic publication "Russian Language". Encyclopedia" (M., 1979), interprets the rules of speech etiquette as "nationally specific rules of speech behavior, implemented in a system of stable formulas and phrases in the conditions of "polite" communication with the interlocutor, accepted and defined by society". According to the definition, L.A. Vvedenskaya, speech etiquette is "developed rules of speech behavior, a system of speech formulas for communication".

Currently, the phenomenon of speech etiquette is considered in the broad and narrow sense of this term: 1. Speech etiquette in the narrow sense is a set of situational-thematic associations of communicative units that serve to establish,





support and terminate verbal communication with the interlocutor (addresses, greetings, farewells, apologies, congratulations etc.). 2. Speech etiquette in a broad sense - the socially given and nationally specific regulatory rules of speech behavior that make up the etiquette of any communication text. Here, the mechanism of social regulation of communicative interactions of the addressee is formed in the following directions: friend/enemy, acquaintance/stranger, close/far, small/big, etc[5].


The level of knowledge of the rules of speech etiquette determines the level of professional fitness of a person. Having the rules of speech etiquette helps to gain authority, creates trust and respect. Knowing the rules of speech etiquette and following them allows a person to feel confident and free, not to be ashamed of mistakes and wrong actions, and not to be ridiculed by others. The nature of speech communication is significantly influenced by categories of ethics. Knowledge of moral standards, adherence to them in behavior and speech is evidence of good behavior. In oral communication, it means having a culture of manners, controlling one's feelings, emotions, the ability to control one's will, etc[5].

Adherence to the norms of etiquette is traditionally associated with concepts such as politeness, politeness, politeness, tolerance, benevolence, restraint. These qualities are manifested through specific speech acts. Etiquette forms of communication include greetings, farewells, requests, congratulations, thanksgiving, and agreement (disagreement). In this case, compliance with the rules of ethics occurs in the form of an adequate verbal and / or emotional reaction. In general, the rules of etiquette, in particular, speech etiquette, are a system of specific signs that determine the relationship between people. According to P.S. Dudik, in its full manifestation, can be considered moral in its measure, only speech that corresponds to the norms of positive behavior established in society.

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