

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SPEECH AND ITS NORMS

Pazilova Nasibaxon Muhammadqosimovna

Docent, Andijan State foreign languages institute, Docent

G'opurova Xusnora Muxsinjon qizi

Second-year-student of master's degree, Fergana State university

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.*

The relevance of the speech is the content of the speech, its compliance with the purpose and conditions of communication. Compliance with the requirements of the situation, the rules of speech etiquette accepted in society.

Speech and every word, every construction should be purposeful, methodologically appropriate. "Each of the speakers (said V. G. Belinsky) speaks according to the topic of his speech, the nature of the crowd listening to him, the current conditions."

Actuality as a necessary quality of a good speech has been given more time in the oratory of the ancient Greeks and Romans, in the theory and practice of judicial and political oratory, and actuality is one of the central concepts of modern functional stylistics. When Aristotle talks about the quality of rhetoric in *Rhetoric*, he draws the reader's attention firmly to what is inappropriate in rhetoric. He considers "the use of epithets to be long or inappropriate, or too numerous" as an inappropriate use of poetic expressions. Aristotle distinguished between written and spoken speech ("... for each kind of speech a separate style is appropriate, because written speech and speech in dispute, political speech and judicial speech are not the same style.") from the point starting from in terms of the expediency of using certain expressions and phrases in them.

Marcus Tullius Cicero wrote: "In speech, as in life, there is nothing more difficult than to see what is appropriate. Not to every social position, not to every degree of human influence, not to every age, not just for every place and moment and listener, but for every part of the speech, as well as in life, the same style is appropriate. , also from the persons listening. The relevance of speech (a special quality such as clarity, expressiveness, etc.). In addition,

one or another communicative quality, for example, accuracy, expressiveness, without relying on relevance, may lose its necessity. The concept of good speech itself has a relative, functional nature, and depends, in particular, on the compatibility of certain language units, their methods of organization, features of use in this particular act of communication, or a typical language situation - style.

Coherence is a separate communicative quality of speech, which regulates the content of other communicative qualities in a given language situation. Depending on the specific speech situation, the character of the message, the purpose of the statement, one or another communicative quality can be evaluated differently - positively or negatively. For example, a writer cannot create a "local taste" while strictly observing the requirements of purity of speech, he cannot convey the speech characteristics of certain professions, so the requirements of "local taste" are not fulfilled. Purity of speech, on the contrary, their violation is evaluated positively.

The relevance of the speech means the strict compliance of its structure with the conditions and tasks of communication, the content of the expressed information, the chosen genre and style of presentation, and the individual characteristics of the author and the recipient.

Coherence is a functional quality of speech, which is based on the idea of determining the purpose of the statement. A.S. Pushkin formulated a functional understanding of the appropriateness of speech as follows: "True taste does not consist in the unconscious rejection of such and such a word, such and such a turn, but in the sense of proportion and coherence."

Observing the relevance of speech means, first of all, knowing the stylistic system of the language, the patterns of using language tools in a certain functional style, which will allow you to find the most optimal way of expressing an idea, conveying information.

The relevance of the speech also means the ability to use the stylistic resources of the language depending on the content of the speech, the conditions and tasks of speech communication. "The ability to diversify the specific features of speech, to change the style depending on the changing conditions, conditions, goals, tasks, content of sentences, topic, idea, genre of the work is necessary not only for the writer, but also for every creator. uses literary speech."

In this regard, it is desirable to have the following aspects of appropriateness of speech:

A) stylistic importance;

- B) belonging to the context;
- C) relevance to the situation;
- D) personal-psychological relevance.

In the linguistic literature of recent years, it is customary to distinguish stylistic, contextual, situational and personal-psychological relevance or relevance: a) extralinguistic and b) interlinguistic factors. In our opinion, it is not entirely appropriate to distinguish between relevance due to extralinguistic and interlinguistic factors: these concepts are closely related to each other and form an inseparable unit. Extralinguistic factors determine the true linguistic factors. In practice, it is difficult to distinguish between contextual and situational. These are also largely interrelated concepts. In this manual, compatibility is methodological, situational-contextual and personal-psychological (taking into account extra- and interlinguistic factors).

The appropriateness of speech is the choice of language tools in speech in accordance with the conditions of communication. The "terms of speech" ratio is the leader in the implementation of this quality. The author of the speech must take into account many factors: who is the addressee of the speech, to what extent is he ready to perceive this speech, the scope of communication and what is the functional style and genre required in it; which topic is chosen, the organization of oral speech, what is the amount of written speech, but the most important feature is the purpose of the speech, because it determines the content and form.

Communication (communication) can be personal - one participant of communication, i.e. communicant, group - from two to several people, public - many people participate in communication. In the legal field, there are all types, such as filing a lawsuit by an individual, cross-examination of witnesses, trial by jury, speaking in front of a judge, the prosecution and the defense, and an audience in a courtroom.

There are the following types of compatibility: situational, stylistic, contextual, personal-psychological.

Communication status parameters

- symmetrical - equal in terms of social status and age (or according to one of the criteria): student - student, prosecutor - lawyer, etc.;
- asymmetric - unequal in terms of social status and age (or one of the criteria): student - teacher, leader - subordinate, judge - defendant, etc.
- Taking into account social roles in the field of law, it is possible to establish the right tone for communication, to maintain the position of the

parties in it, to observe the rules of speech etiquette both in business communication and when transitioning to informal communication.

The place and time of communication are important for effective communication, i.e. purposeful and coherent, because it should be convenient for the interlocutor to perceive the information. If the place, time and duration of the communication do not satisfy the addressee or the addressee, then at least one of its participants will not consider the communication successful. Communicators may or may not understand their own motivations speech act. Achieving the desired result depends on the awareness of the dialogue participants. The purpose of the speech determines its content, form, functional style, selection of certain units of language, expressive means of speech. It is important for the recipient to distinguish between a self-selected goal of communication and a goal set by another person or circumstances. The speaker's involvement in communication, the emotionality, duration and quality of his speech depend on it. It should also take into account ethical or unethical goals, goals that may or may not be achieved in specific communication situations, individual or collective goals, conflicting or harmonizing goals of communication.

The form of speech (oral or written) determines the nature of communication, the selection and organization of different language units, the volume and duration of the speech text. Oral speech is mobile, spontaneous or premeditated, shortened, tends to deviate from the norm, combines monologue and dialogue, and also allows polylogue in communication. Written speech is normative, detailed, and grammatically complex.

In jurisprudence, texts have legal force and therefore are presented in the form of written speech. Prosecution and defense speeches in modern oral court are usually shorthand. The situational relevance of the entire speech or its individual components may depend on the type and scope of communication. In the legal field, academic or formal business discourse, high-level informational content is appropriate. Also, in the speech of the prosecutor and the lawyer in the court, logical arguments, specific facts, cause-and-effect relationships are mandatory. However, with the easy communication of colleagues, this feature can turn into a lack of speech.

N. N. Ivakina describes the qualities of effective court speech and lists the following signs of relevance: 1) proportionality of linguistic means and content, i.e. words must convey the content correctly; 2) appropriateness of language tools to the situation; 3) compatibility of language tools with the

speaker. "A lawyer speaking in court proceedings must use words in accordance with the official situation and official position."

Stylistic compatibility is the correspondence of the use of language tools to the functional style. For example, a business letter does not use emotive and colloquial vocabulary. In reports, notes, they do not write about feelings and experiences, the logic of developing thoughts is based on evidence and facts. In the polystylistic court speeches dominated by the official business style, the speakers use the terms of the scientific style, the means of expression of journalism, and the elements of the conversational style.

Contextual relevance is the unity of the plan of content and the plan of expression, the uniformity of the stylistic tone of the speech. The relevance of a particular language unit is regulated by the context, i.e. his speech environment. For example, in the prosecutor's accusatory speech, it is not possible to praise the defendant who committed a serious crime. When characterizing a suspect, a colloquial or verbal evaluation dictionary can be used to create a speech portrait of the suspect. In another text and context - in the legal genre of "agreement" - there should be no emotions expressed in words and sentences.

Of personal-psychological importance - the ability to assess the interlocutor's mental state, approximate reaction to his speech; emotional mood audience. From one person to many people, an addressee can be neutral, positive, or negative in giving the addressee the right to speak. But the author or the speaker, according to his personal qualities and the created text, can influence the final perception of the communication by the other party. II. S. Porohovshchikov said that taking into account that the participants in the court session are required to have polite and ethical behavior in direct communication with the people, respect the dignity of the persons who spoke at the court session. warned the speakers in court.

There may be no direct contact with the addressee in the field of law. For example, in the implementation of the text of a law, decree, decision, scientific article, the number and personal characteristics of students are not determined. Therefore, a text containing public opinion should be clear and relevant to a wide range of people.

There is a convention in distinguishing different types of appropriateness, because they are all closely related to each other, as well as closely related to the concept of speech etiquette, which means understanding the conditions of communication, nobility, politeness and honesty in speech behavior.

Coherence is the first quality that a person begins to think about when creating a speech text. Speech is always intended for specific people, when thinking and implementing it, all conditions must be taken into account: the situation of communication, the style of speech, the context of communication and the personality of the recipient. And then ensure correctness, purity, richness, accuracy, consistency, clarity. It is relevance that determines the degree of obligation of other qualities of speech. For example, the expressiveness of speech is incorrect in situations where there is no need to attract the attention of the audience, as it should be: a purely informative message, official communication in transport, an investigative experiment, or an examination of a criminal case.

The fact that speech is more important than other qualities is focused on the communication situation in general, and therefore, before others, it shows the communicative ability of the applicant. As the reference dictionary "Pedagogical Discourse" states, it is a "socially important quality: it regulates our speech behavior. The ability to find the right words and intonation in certain communication situations is the key to successful relations between interlocutors, the emergence of feedback.

Thus, taking into account not only the normative, but also the communicative aspect, the communicative qualities of speech - "objectively existing features, signs" - it is possible to speak about a person's knowledge of the language and speech culture. which determines the level of communicative perfection of speech " As mentioned above, the criterion of appropriateness (communicative appropriateness, relevance), as well as the criterion of correctness, is the main quality of speech.

B.N. Golovin emphasized the traditionality and accuracy of the term uniqueness of speech, and offers the following definition: relevance is "such a choice, such organization of language is a tool that meets the goals and conditions of communication." [Golovin 1980, p. 233]. The researcher focuses on the fact that the statement is a functional quality of speech based on the idea of goal setting. In this respect, relevance is understood as "the appropriateness of the means used for word tasks" (Golovin 1980, p. 237).

P.S. Dudik defines topicality as an important feature of stylistically impeccable, thorough thinking in terms of content and speech structure. According to the linguist, this communicative quality of speech is realized when certain resources of the language, its phonetic, lexical, phraseological and grammatical tools fully correspond to the conditions and purpose of each particular form of speech, and are used appropriately and effectively"

(Dudik). 2005, p. 321-322]. At the same time, it is most clearly seen that "the relevance of speech is manifested on the basis of opposition - in comparison with inappropriateness" [Dudik 2005, p. 322].

B.N. Golovin distinguishes the following types of affiliation: 1. Stylistic relevance, the essence of which is that the overall relevance of a single word, phrase, construction or composite speech system can be determined and regulated by the functional style and type of speech. 2. Contextual relevance, which ensures that the relevance of a particular language unit is regulated by a factor such as the context, that is, its environment, while a particular language tool is traditionally accepted for a particular functional style or type there may be cases where it is not possible. speech is appropriate in a certain context, moreover, it is the only possible way to achieve the desired effect.

3. The relevance of the situation, in which we can talk about the relevance of the speech not only at individual language levels, but also in certain speech systems, speech situations, and the style of the work as a whole. 4. Correspondence is a personal-psychological factor, including the one receiving the statement [Golovin 1980, p. 237-254]. O. Ya. Goykhman and T.M. Nadeina analyzes the communicative purpose of speech. It should be noted that it is not enough to speak or write correctly, but also to be able to use words and phrases in appropriate communicative situations. to have an idea of their stylistic levels [Goykhman 2006, p.37]. The importance of this communicative quality is also shown by N.V. Kuznetsova defines appropriateness as the appropriateness of a statement to a certain situation, and appropriate speech as speech that takes into account what the author says, to whom, where, when and how much [Kuznetsova 2006, p. 33].

M.I. Ilyash, drawing attention to the ambiguity of the concept of appropriateness of speech, suggests distinguishing two types of appropriateness of speech according to the factors that determine this appropriateness: 1. Expediency of speech due to extralingual factors - in this respect, expediency should be understood as the selection and organization of speech tools in accordance with the requirements applied to speech according to the field of communication, the specific situation in which the speech act is performed, the purpose and conditions of communication. . 2. The appropriateness of speech due to intralinguistic factors includes the correspondence of the word and the object indicated by it, contextual and stylistic correspondence [Ilyash 1984, p. 157-163].

In the textbook "Russian language and speech culture" N.A. Ippolitova, O. Yu. Knyazeva and M.R. Savova also distinguishes two different types of communication: 1. Relevance in a broad sense reflects the observance of moral and communicative standards in speech, its compliance with the main parameters of the communication situation, therefore, this manifestation of this quality is defined as follows. depending on the situation. 2. Relevance in the narrow sense includes the implementation of the quality indicated in the text, that is, the assessment of the appropriateness of using one or another means of speech in a certain statement about the characteristics of this speech work (text relevance) [Ippolitova 2005, p. 185]. At the same time, as noted, situational dependence is an absolute requirement of speech culture, because speech can be effective only when it is appropriate. The relevance of the text is related to the choice of specific means of speech within the communicative situation. Accordingly, the importance of the text is, in fact, included in the situation as an integral part [Ippolitova 2005, p. 185].

Since the appropriateness (appropriateness) of speech is not limited only to stylistic appropriateness (appropriateness), this communicative quality also covers such features as the richness and clarity of speech. It is often limited to the analysis of quality, such as consideration of the content of speech, brevity, which is understood as "the desire to express the maximum amount of information in the minimum number of words" [Ilyash 1984, p. 148; Dudik 2005, p. 319-320]. Violation of the requirement of brevity of speech leads to redundancy of speech, or verbosity manifested in the use of more words than required to convey a certain idea. It should be noted that a short speech, on the one hand, is a few-word speech, a compressed, verbally compressed speech, and on the other hand, a short speech is not the opposite of a normal speech.

However, thought disorder also often leads to speech deficiency, which is caused by the unreasonable omission of words and manifests itself in excessive brevity of speech, which leads to the loss of meaning. Thus, taking into account what has been said, the content of the speech can be defined as a communicative quality that ensures the interdependence of the language tools used with the content of the transmitted thought. Clarity of speech. The clarity of the presentation ensures that the speech is understandable to the receiver and is achieved through the clear and precise use of words, terms, phrases, grammatical structures [Goykhman 2006, p. 37]. Therefore, the clarity of speech is the ambiguity of the

communication of information from the addressee to the addressee. Clarity should be the mark of good speech in all kinds of communication.

REFERENCES:

1. Vasilyeva A.N. Nutq madaniyati asoslari. - M., 2010 yil.
2. Golovin BN Qanday qilib to'g'ri gapirish kerak. - M., 2008 yil.
3. Golovin BN Nutq madaniyati asoslari. - M., 2008 yil.
4. Dal V. I. Tirik buyuk rus tilining izohli lug'ati. - M., 1989 yil.
5. Ippolitova N. A., Knyazeva O. Yu., Savova M. R. Rus tili va nutq madaniyati. - M., 2004-yil.
6. Жўраева Ш.Х. "ЧЕТ ТИЛИНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ЭЛЕКТРОН ДАРСЛИКЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ". Eurasian Journal of academic research. Volume 1. Issue 8. 2021.
7. Jo'rayeva SH.X. "HISTORY OF THE NOVEL AND ITS IMPORTANCE AS A GENRE". Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. 2022.
8. Lingvistik ensiklopedik lug'at. - M., 2007 yil.
9. Пазилова Н., Тырдубекова И. "THE INVESTIGATION OF SYNTACTICAL EXPRESSIVE MEANS AND STYLISTIC DEVICES IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK" International Journal of Research in commerce, IT, Engineering and Social Sciences. VOLUME 16, Issue 01. 2022.
10. Pazilova Nasibaxon, Yuldashev L. "Effective ways of teaching and expanding vocabulary" ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions. VOLUME 2, ISSUE 5. MAY-2021. Website: <http://reserchjet.academiascience.org>