

**CONDOLENCES IN GERMAN AND UZBEK TO THE OF A TEACHER AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF WORLD LANGUAGES OF UZBEKISTAN**

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National-cultural features of speech

Abstract: The article contains an analysis of the normative, communicative, and ethical aspects of speech culture, which make up the modern concept of the phenomenon under consideration. According to the author's definition, speech culture, reading culture, text processing culture, and information culture, together with the organization of the language culture structure of a person, were informed.

Key words: Theory of culture, language culture, speech culture, speech norms, qualities of communicative speech.

The problem of "speech culture" is one of the most complex and urgent problems for linguists. Human development cannot be imagined without language and culture. Linguistic consciousness is inextricably linked with culture through language. It is not for nothing that the best local teachers strive to direct education to the general cultural and personal development of students, to reveal the cognitive, communicative, and epistemic functions of the language, and to make learning culturally saturated. This approach is aimed at further research into the problems of language, consciousness, and culture in science and at determining the factors on which the level of their interaction depends.

The phenomenon of "speech culture" is an integrative formation, which, according to our definition, includes such constructions as "reading culture," "text processing culture," and "information culture."

Speech culture appears when the literary language, the highest form of the national language, appears. M. Satorov wrote that "it would be appropriate to remember that the language was created by the people." The division of the language into literary and folk means that we have, so to speak, a "raw" language that was processed by teachers. A. Navoi was the first to fully understand this, and he was also the first to show how to use and process the material of folk speech.

The main features of literary language are:

- regulation;
- variety of language units;
- availability of functional styles;
- processing;
- availability of written and oral forms.

Abdullayeva G.A. Literary language, which is consciously standardized and codified, describes the language as the language of the educated part of the people, the language of culture.

It is planned to teach the subject of "speech culture" in higher and secondary special educational institutions. On the basis of such a curriculum, the art of public speaking and speech culture are being taught. However, although these two sciences seem close to each other, they are actually different from each other. This situation can be observed by observing the process of their formation as a science, as well as in the tasks they set before themselves, their purpose, subject, and the characteristics of the objects of representation. Oratory has been a special skill since ancient times, a unique ability of a specific individual as an art. In this sense, although there is a connection between eloquence and speech culture, each of them has its own characteristics. It is appropriate to quote Professor E. Begmatov's opinion on this:

1. Speech culture is a phenomenon related to the literary language in the true sense. Its appearance, human basis, requirements, and criteria are related to the literary language and its criteria. These are not the main characters in the art of public speaking. Among the speakers, there are those who do not fully follow the requirements of the literary language and those who demonstrate the art of speaking even in a certain dialect or language. Eloquence and eloquence are not determined by the character of the language material but by the effectiveness of the speech, the art of speech.
2. Oratory is a phenomenon related to oral speech; that is, the mouth of speech is the form. Oratory is the art of oral speech. Speech culture is a concept that applies to both oral and written forms.
3. Speech culture envisages the general speech activity of society members. The goal and final dream of the field of speech culture is to culturalize the speech of everyone—the whole nation. Eloquence, in the classical sense, expresses the oratory skills and art of individuals. Public speaking mainly means conveying certain ideas and goals to people through speech and mobilizing them for a specific purpose. That is, in the art of public speaking, attracting the audience to a certain goal is the main role. That is why Professor V.D. Kudryavsev comments on public speaking: "Any oral speech is public speech, which aims not only to explain and prove something but also to influence the understanding of the audience."

Therefore, we consider the definition given by B. Sharipov to be the most successful: "Speech culture means such a choice and organization of language in a specific situation of communication, observing language norms and communication ethics, which is the greatest in achieving the set communicative tasks that can work."

An intelligent statement about the content of the category "speech culture" is made by Brockhaus et al. It can be found in Efron's small encyclopedic dictionary: "Speech culture is the level of speech development, the level of knowledge of language or dialect norms; this is explained by the ability to rationally deviate from the norms."

In the most general expression, language norms are words, phrases, and syntax generally recognized and legalized use of constructions. The norm reflects objective trends aimed at improving speech culture in a given society. The correctness, accuracy, clarity, consistency, expressiveness, richness, expediency, and relevance of the literary language are determined by the language standard.

Language norms reflect regular processes and events that manifest themselves in language and are supported by speech practice. When determining the sources of the language norm, the development trends of the modern Uzbek language are taken into account: the democratization of literary speech, the influence of oral speech on written speech, combining speech models, and the desire to preserve speech implies semantic clarity. Unfortunately, it should be noted that the primary literacy level of modern general education school graduates is very low. Strengthening the normative writing skills of students of all majors under the current conditions We consider it appropriate to include the subject "Orthography and Punctuation Practice" in the state education standard component of the curriculum.

Works of art contain elements of all styles and functional types of language; they require complex multi-level interpretation and, in addition to other language functions, also perform aesthetic and communicative functions. necessary: The presence of functional styles is a characteristic of the literary language, and the artistic literary language, like speech culture, does not include only the main qualities that form it but also non-literary forms of the national language: dialect, slang, vernacular, etc. From this point of view, it seems reasonable to exclude the constructions of "artistic literary language" and "speech culture" from the range of language styles; they take their place among their functional types.

Such an approach to the regulation of language styles seems one-sided to us because the functional and expressive stylistic tools used in the language are functional bookish (scientific, official business, journalistic) as well as expressive (high, neutral, reduced) styles. meets the criterion if, as a result of its use, the speaker has achieved the goal and is satisfied with the result; it excludes misunderstanding on the part of the interlocutor, his biased evaluations, emotional negative reactions, etc.

Communication between people is both a social-psychological interaction and a channel of information transmission. However, before moving on to the logical and conceptual exchange of information, it is necessary to enter speech communication, and for this, it is necessary to know and correctly apply certain norms of speech etiquette.

Also, on the basis of speech culture, speech etiquette appeared, which mainly involves the establishment of speech communication between interlocutors, communication in a selected key according to their social roles and role positions in relation to each other, and interactions in formal and informal relationships. is a system of stable communication formulas defined by society to provide expressions. For example, the national uniqueness of Uzbek manners is expressed in the proverbs and epics of our people.

Taking into account the socio-economic, technical, political, spiritual, and moral changes that are taking place in our country today, it is appropriate to talk more about communicative functions such as the function of self-image formation, educational function, and adaptation function. based on the conditions of speech interaction in the virtual world. Also, the moral aspect of speech culture ensures the knowledge and application of the rules of linguistic behavior in various situations of communication. Bad words, insulting, and simply disrespectful words towards the opponent are strictly prohibited in the communication process. Talking in a "raised tone" is frowned upon. Rude, unruly words, rude statements, and conversations lead to proper behavior. This fact, which has penetrated the minds of the people, is expressed in the wisdom that "a bad word destroys a beautiful moral."

Thus, speech culture is individual. Correct use of the mother tongue, a person's unique sense of style, and being correctly and sufficiently developed presuppose the existence of aesthetic taste, which is a person's speech culture and language. This is a necessary condition for the formation of a new level of culture.

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