

METHODS OF LEARNING AND ACQUIRING SPEECH CULTURE

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Abstract: The purpose of the field of speech culture is to teach society members to speak a special form of their mother tongue, that is, a cultural form, and the purpose of creating a literary language is to create a universal mass communication tool.

Key words: Literary language, ability, need, tribe, clan, facial expression, synonym, skill, independent, intellectual.

The use and ability to use language by members of society in the process of mutual exchange of ideas has its own laws. One common thing is that everyone has the ability to use their mother tongue or any other language they have acquired according to their needs. This skill is based on the intellectual characteristics of human observation and thought traditions that are passed down from generation to generation for many ages. Before the emergence of literary language, even in the times when people thought in the language of clans and tribes, they spoke in a certain dialect and achieved their goals thanks to this intellectual personal ability. This ability is related to a person's mastery of the normative system of the language or language form he speaks, and his ability to perceive it creatively. The language of any clan and tribe, even the modern dialect, has some different means. Anyone who has mastered the rules of this language, that is, who has acquired the ability to speak from a young age based on the normative signs of the spoken language, can think in that language without any help. However, to what level (simple or deep) a person knows the language he has acquired, it depends on his activity, aspirations, life experience and life needs of this person. Therefore, the ability of people to speak a certain language from a young age is a natural, personal and objective ability. Because of this, the field of speech culture does not envisage the task of teaching people to speak in general, to exchange ideas using a certain language. Because, as mentioned, the ability of a person to speak in his native language is a natural instinct that has existed since before. So, what is the purpose of the field of speech culture? The field of speech culture involves teaching society members to speak in a special form (cultural form) of the mother tongue, rather than in the mother tongue as a whole. Such a form of language is a language common to all social groups speaking a certain national language - a literary language.

We come across definitions that literary language is the highest form of the national language. In fact, the literary language is formed on the basis of the vernacular. The purpose of creating a literary language is to create a means of universal mass communication. Literary language rises to the level of communication tool in all spheres of socio-political, scientific and cultural life. The expansion of the function of the literary language requires the development of language tools and the improvement of its capabilities. The vocabulary and grammatical structure of the literary language are subject to certain laws and rules, they are sorted, elaborated and standardized. The standard of literary language, its formation, and the laws of its development are the object of investigation in the field of speech culture.

Speech culture studies the literary standard based on a certain goal, that is, in order to determine the limits and means of cultural speech. Therefore, the field of speech culture evaluates and controls the literary language and its normative system. The field of speech culture consciously interferes with the development of literary language.

The development of speech culture depends not only on a person's environment, but also on himself. If a person wants, he can develop it independently. For this, you need time every day to practice independent training. Before mastering the new, the old must be repeated. Gradually, tasks can be performed not only together, but also separately. At first it lasts 15-20 minutes, but gradually increases to an hour.

1. Expand vocabulary.

To practice, you need to get an Uzbek or foreign language dictionary. Write or sequence all the words in the main part of speech - nouns, adjectives or verbs. Then get their synonyms. This exercise will help you expand your passive vocabulary.

2. Create a story based on keywords.

Pick up any book, choose 5 random words with your eyes closed and make up a story based on them. It is necessary to compose up to 4 texts at the same time, each of them takes no more than 3 minutes. This exercise helps to develop imagination, logic and quick thinking. Then they move on to creating a story of 10 words.

3. Conversation with the mirror.

For this exercise, you will need an assignment text. Stand next to a mirror and tell your story without using different facial expressions (facial expressions), then repeat your story using facial expressions. repeat a second time. Analyze your facial expressions and the style of the story by answering the question. This task is aimed at developing conscious control of facial expressions.

4. Listening to the recording.

This exercise will help you to hear yourself from the outside and identify the strengths and weaknesses of your speech. In doing so, you will learn how to use your speaking style to its strengths, correcting its shortcomings. Read any text or poem you like into a voice recorder, listen to it as a task, analyze it and try to repeat or memorize it a second time with correction in mind.

5. Conversation with the interlocutor.

This type of exercise helps to develop communication skills. If you have friends or acquaintances who do these exercises, you can do the exercise with one of them, if not, ask someone to help you. For this, make a topic of conversation and plan in advance. Your goal is to interest the interlocutor, arouse his interest and hold his attention for at least 5 minutes. If the number of your interlocutors reaches 3-4, the task is considered completed.

The representative of each language develops his speech through the process of speech activity and learns his mother tongue. Literary language standards are the main criteria that ensure that the same language is common and unique to everyone, and that it is generally understandable.

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