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PECULIARITIES OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Everything in a language is common to the language community. "Language has a spiritual and material material. Images of words, morphemes, phonemes in human memory are spiritual material. Word forms, morphemes, sounds that appear in a certain set of sounds (complex) in the process of speech formation are material material. This leads to the conclusion that language is a material phenomenon on the one hand, and a spiritual phenomenon on the other. The mental phenomenon of language is determined by its storage in the mind.

KEYWORDS: *Speech, Norm, Activity, Culture, Pronunciation, Phoneme Stress, Language Norm, Morpheme.*

INTRODUCTION

Language and speech are interrelated phenomena. It is unreasonable to separate them. Language is a material material for speech. Speech is formed on the basis of this material. We quickly (automatically) use the rules stored in our memory to form word forms and sentences from words and morphemes that carry grammatical meaning to express an idea. For example, let's say we have an idea of where he got the book from. We bring it up as a question: Where did you get the book? In doing so, we used the lexemes sen, kitab, kayer, ol: the morphemes ni, from, in, of and the question model and rule. In the process of saying this, the lexemes in our minds took on separate morphemes and became word forms, and took on the above order. Language went from a spiritual phenomenon to a material phenomenon. When this process is over, the things that

belong to language return to a state of separation and remain in our minds as before. This means that words, phonemes, various linguistic rules, models of sentences, which are stored in the minds of people in a certain language community as sound images and are always ready to become real, belong to the language. Things related to language are limited.[1]

Their number varies in different languages. The more languages there are, the richer the language. Language, which covers all spheres of community life, develops with the development of society. Elements of language that do not meet the needs of society will become obsolete, and new means of expression will appear in their place.

What appears in the language first appears in the speech of some individuals, and then gradually penetrates into the consciousness of the whole community. After that, when everyone understands and pronounces it the same, it becomes a language. Otherwise, it remains specific to the speech of the individual. For example, in the speech of some people who speak Uzbek, the word “designer” (a person doing something) has been used since 1986. It is not yet fully ingrained in the minds of Uzbek-speakers, nor does it have its own spelling and pronunciation. Therefore, it still belongs to the language of some individuals. The future will show that it will not remain typical of the Uzbek language.

Speech is an idea that has become a reality by using existing means of expression in language. Occurs during the movement of the organs of speech. The means of expression of language, which is a spiritual phenomenon, become reality when it is transferred to the will of speech.[2]

There are two types of speech: internal speech and external speech. Speech can also be formed in the human mind. In doing so, it consists of elements of language that have not yet been realized. This is an inner speech. The fact that people think, argue and think without opening their mouths is an example of internal speech.

The effect of the air from the lungs on the organs of speech, as a result of which the action of their speech occurs as clear sounds, is external speech. Speech is a moving language. Speech connects and moves things related to language in a certain period of time. Speech consists of word forms, free combinations, word order and sentences. When the speech process is over and the thought reaches the listener, the speech also ends. So, word forms, free word combinations, word order, different forms of speech belong to speech. Although the means of expression in language are limited, speech is infinite. Once the means of language are at the disposal of speech, an infinite number of sentences can be formed from them. Speech alone in the community; created by the person. The speech will be addressed to an individual or people in the community. So speech is a social phenomenon. It has the ability to unite people in society, to jump to a specific goal. Speech plays a decisive role in the development of society. There can be no human society without speech. All classes have equal access to language tools. But speech is not like that. It is formed in the interests of a particular class. So speech is a class phenomenon.

Language culture and speech culture: What is the culture of language? The culture of a language means its vocabulary, syntax development and level of enrichment, sharpness of word meanings, and variety of speech tone. The culture of speech is the sum and system of its communicative qualities, which depend on various conditions, such as language culture, ease of language activity, the semantic function and ability of the text.

Language culture consists of the richness and diversity of language tools and lives in the minds of users of this language. But the appropriation of this wealth: the level will be different for each

member of the team. The more a person has mastered the means of language culture and turned them into his own speech process, the more civilized his speech will be. Since speech is the work of an individual, its culture also depends on the extent to which a person has mastered the possibilities of language and is able to use them skillfully in accordance with the conditions of speech. Acquisition of the linguistic potential of a language takes place in two stages. The first step is to know the language tools. This is seen in listening to the speech and understanding the meaning and function of the language tools used in it. That is, the listener understands what he has heard and read. Such a person understands the speech of others well. But his speech is deprived of the various possibilities of language, it is poor. The second stage is to master most of the opportunities provided by the language system, to translate them into the speed of speech. The speech of the person who has achieved this, will be rich, figurative, and appropriate. Constant practice on the means of speech acquired in the first stage, constant attention to their memorization, turns these possibilities into speech speed.

Information about speech activity.

Human speech activity takes three forms. These are speaking, reading and listening. Speaking means giving information, giving advice, ordering, asking about things unknown to the speaker. When speaking, the knowledge, culture, morals and etiquette of the speaker are revealed. Speech can be monologue or dialogic. In a monologue, a person's comments appear without contradictory questions or answers, and are not shared by the interlocutor. In dialogic speech, the communicators are sometimes listeners and sometimes speakers.[3]

Reading is the student's communication with the author of the work, his reputation through written speech. As a result of reading, the student becomes aware of the events reflected in the written speech, under the influence of which there is a change in behavior. Reading is the most important way to get information. One achieves spiritual maturity through reading.

Reading consists of simple reading and scientific reading (underlining important things, copying passages, taking a brief synopsis, reading thoughtfully on the work). In normal reading, the goal is to get acquainted with the content of written speech for the student. In scientific reading, the student aims to analyze the work, to use it for another purpose, to retell its content.

Communication and speaking activities of a social worker: The teacher is responsible for the development of new social forces in society. Society entrusts the young generation, that is, its future, to the teacher. In its development are the means of determining the teacher's worldview, consciousness, culture, speech. The profession of social worker wants high culture, humanity, internationalism.

In teaching and educating students, the teacher's speech is as important as his work. After all, a teacher does most of his professional work through speech. Therefore, his speech should always be ideologically high, fluent, soft and kind. Uncertainty in speech and work is unworthy of a teacher. Every speech must be structured to take into account the age characteristics, knowledge and understanding of the children. At the same time, the teacher's speech aims to reveal new aspects of the material and spiritual world that surrounds him in the eyes of the younger generation. The speech of a social worker is the basis of education and upbringing. The speech of a social worker should be as syntactically simple, attractive and effective as possible. Any knowledge and education is provided, mainly through the teacher's in-class and out-of-class speech. In speech, in any form, our values must be strictly respected. The peculiarity of pedagogical speech communication is characterized by the fact that the teacher is an educator

everywhere, in any situation. The teacher spends more time with his students in the classroom, in class. His speech acquires a scientific pedagogical content. Such a speech reflects the rules, terms, conclusions specific to different areas of science. In such a speech, everything is in its place, in moderation. Explanations of terms, new words are given in simple, teacher-digested syntactic devices. Rules and theories are explained with vivid, reader-friendly examples.[4]

Oral and written forms of speech are their features. It is known that speech has both oral and written forms. Oral speech exists only in the unit of time in which the speaker speaks, and at the end of this process the speech also ends. However, the excitement aroused by the speech, the retention of the information in the mind of the listener for some time, can affect his behavior.

Features of oral speech include:

1. Oral speech is fast (automatic). Together with the concepts, the word “his dress” begins to appear “at lightning speed.” Sometimes a word that expresses a concept cannot be found by the speaker at the same speed. Uses words that do not express a concept that is close to him or thought. As a result, the speech (speech, statements) does not hurt the full realization of the intended purpose (idea).
2. In oral speech, models of phrases and sentences are selected quickly in accordance with the intended idea. The construction of speech, the models are controlled by the mind. It is necessary to develop the idea by memorizing what is said. If the memory is a little “lazy”, the structure of speech, phrases will not be logically and grammatically connected. Because the new part cannot adapt to it because the previous part is forgotten. For example, “Teacher, we are grateful for your great service to the people.” In the example, the speaker forgot the previous part, the previously thought-out model, in the process of thinking about how to develop it after saying the part “Teacher, you”. That is why the word in the consonant is not grammatically and logically connected with the following parts.
3. Oral speech is deprived of the ability to edit. It is addressed to the listener in the form in which it came into being.
4. In oral speech, usually only the most necessary things for communication appear. This is due to time savings, on the one hand, and the power of speech, on the other. Therefore, it is rare to have a long introduction and extensive comments. On the contrary, the degree of interdependence of events, things, the degree of their clarity to the listener and the speaker is taken into account. Only when necessary is something explained in advance.
5. Oral speech is much poorer in terms of vocabulary than written speech. In it the same words, the same forms are repeated a little more often. This is due to the difficulty of choosing language tools.
6. In oral speech, the active speech movement of the speaker is a pause, tone, emphasis, various gestures play an important role in the delivery of thought to the listener.

Written speech differs from oral speech by the following features: when writing a speech, the author is able to think freely in terms of time. He can re-edit parts of his speech and the whole speech, choose the most appropriate options for the idea, facilitate the structure of speech. That is why written speech is more fluent than oral speech.

People’s speech activity takes the form of monologues, dialogues, polylogues.[5]

Monologue. A monologue is a speech addressed to the speaker or to the audience. In a monologue, the speaker gives information about the events that are known to him, about his inner experiences. Monologic speech does not encourage the audience to actively participate in the conversation; does not require them to respond to what is said. Syntactically, monologue speech is complex and comprehensive.

Monologic speech, depending on its characteristics, can take several forms: internal monologue and external monologue; there are types of external monologue such as dramatic monologue, lyrical monologue, message monologue.

Internal monologue is one of the methodological methods used in fiction. This method allows you to describe the actual events that took place as thoughts that appeared in the inner experiences of the protagonist under their influence. The inner monologue is the inner speech of the speaker.

Although the monologue is strict, this is not the case with lexical norms. Variation in words. Extremely rich than other language forms. Sometimes there are dozens of language options: di and all of them are normative. For example, from the synonyms such as face, face, face, in this combination, which is normative and which is out of the norm: light falls on the face, light falls on the face, light falls on the face. In our opinion, all three options were used appropriately. Probably in view of such cases, some experts say that the lexical norm in general. object to the designation of.

The above example shows that variability is also a phenomenon inherent in the literary norm. When using the lexical richness of the language, this possibility of the norm helps the author to overcome repetition, uniformity, to create a beautiful speech.

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