

12-30-2020

FACTORS OF SPEECH FORMATION AND ITS MAIN FEATURES

Abduvali Musaev

Jizzakh state pedagogical institute, musaev@jspi.uz

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/tziuj>

Recommended Citation

Musaev, Abduvali (2020) "FACTORS OF SPEECH FORMATION AND ITS MAIN FEATURES," *Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal*: Vol. 2020 : Iss. 2 , Article 3.

Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/tziuj/vol2020/iss2/3>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. For more information, please contact sh.erkinov@edu.uz.

FACTORS OF SPEECH FORMATION AND ITS MAIN FEATURES

Musaev Abduvali

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

musaev@jspi.uz

Abstract.

Each of the features and characteristics listed in the oral speech system in this article has its place. Both linguistic factors and extralinguistic factors play an important role in the forms of oral speech cited. It is possible to communicate with the language tool under certain conditions. Accordingly, the speech will be of several types: everyday speech, business speech, ceremonial speech, public speech, colloquial speech, dialectal speech, stage speech, character speech, artistic speech, folklore speech, image speech, speaker speech, poetic speech, etc.

Keywords: Oral speech, speech, content of speech, function of speech, structure of speech, formal speech, informal speech, dialogue, monologue, intellectual, emotionality, accentology.

INTRODUCTION.

Each speech is delivered for a specific purpose and has its own ideological direction and aesthetic impact. These features are inherent in the external character of speech. Sometimes the speaker has a speech that is not spoken. In this case, the speaker is talking to himself. Such speech is intellectual, kinetic, connected. Different types of speech are defined by their scope. Speech can be oral or written, depending on how the language is used.

There are different opinions about the concept of speech culture, the period of its emergence, the object of research, its essence, the way of working. Therefore, linguists think about this concept and use the terms speech culture, language culture, speech etiquette, and etiquette. Today, the term speech culture is widely accepted as a unit of expression of this concept, and

the need to study it as a scientific problem has been widely accepted.

THE MAIN PART.

The problem of distinguishing between language and speech was raised in the last century. Although Gulboldt distinguishes between language and speech, he says that "the division of language into words and rules is not a natural state of language, but a mechanistic work of scientific analysis" / 1: -141 /. defines only the regulatory schemes for speech "/ 2: -50 /. In the speech, certain units of language (vocabulary, grammatical rules, phonetic features) are used to express ideas. So, human speech is the realization of a certain part of language units. The importance of language in the development of society is reflected in the process of speech. According to G. Steintal, speech is a form of language that is thought to be happening today "/ 3: -106 /.

In later times, the speech was defined as the process of speaking: "Unlike language, we call speech the process of communicating with one word." This means that speech is not only a mental and physiological process in a person but also a practical manifestation of language materials. Speech is personal, and it reflects the nature of the speaker. Therefore, the specificity of the individual in speech does not deviate from the laws of the general language system.

Thus, language and speech are interconnected, one cannot exist without the other, but they are different social phenomena. "Only two aspects of the process of language and speech communication" / 5: -18 /. The language provides material for the process of communication, and speech is the formation of ideas from that material.

As language units are manifested in speech, they are used by literary speakers in everyday life, in work, in family life, and ceremonial settings.

In the interdependent, interdependent chain of "language-language ability - speech" only speech is manifested in the external (material) form (orally, in writing, through various symbols), and our intuition recorded by our

members (heard, written, seen, measured). Language, on the other hand, represents a hidden inner and ideal phenomenon, imagining ”/ 6: -9 /

It is possible to communicate with the language tool under certain conditions. Accordingly, the speech will be of several types: everyday speech, business speech, ceremonial speech, public speech, colloquial speech, dialectal speech, stage speech, character speech, artistic speech, folklore speech, image speech, speaker speech, poetic speech, etc.

Both linguistic and extralinguistic factors play an important role in the forms of speech. They are:

1. Conditions of speech perception and formation.
2. The content of the speech.
3. The function of speech is a form of action.
4. The structure of speech is a structural construction.

1. Conditions of speech perception and formation.

Interlocutors and speakers use different language units in different speech situations. As a result, they form their own speech.

Factors related to the conditions of speech perception and formation include:

1. The degree of formality and informality of the relationship. It is well-known that formality imposes obligations on a person, as a result of which he thinks logically and thinks about everything he says. This always refers to biblical speech forms.

In informal settings, the interlocutors, the speakers, behave freely, think freely, and in this way refer to the forms of spoken speech.

2. Speech formation and lifestyle. Speech is always in written and oral form. Historically, the oral form is primary and the written form is secondary.

Oral communication is the dominant form of direct communication. Oral speech is rich in verbal expressiveness, which is not always expressed in written speech. Written speech is logical speech, which is slow to form and

requires more careful thinking.

3. The level of attitude of the interlocutors. The interaction between the interlocutors is formal and informal. This connection occurs directly and indirectly.

The process of direct communication takes place based on a complete and two-way relationship. The use of oral forms of communication is a priority.

Indirect communication is through speaking in a meeting, speaking on the radio and television, and hearing the words recorded on a plate and tape. In the process of indirect communication, it is possible to use written forms of speech.

4. The nature of the object of speech. In the process of speech, the subject of the speech is singular, plural, and abstract.

Verbal units are more commonly used when the subject of speech communicates directly with the interlocutor as an individual.

The journalistic style uses speech forms when the subject of speech expresses the community.

Scientific speech expresses ideas of an abstract nature.

5. the nature of the speech addressee. The addressee involved in the formation of speech is also individual, collective, and abstract.

The individual addressee is for oral speech, the collective is for publicist speech, and the abstract addressee is for a scientific and formal speech.

6. speech appearance. There are two types of speech: dialogue and monologue.

Dialogue is a direct conversation between the interlocutors.

A monologue is a self-directed speech that does not involve the other person listening or responding.

Dialogue serves to form a colloquial speech, monologue to form a biblical speech.

7. The level of special preparation for the speech. Speech without special preparation forms speech, and speech without special preparation forms biblical speech.

8. The degree of activity of extralinguistic units in speech communication. Extralinguistic factors play an important role in understanding and shaping speech. This is more pronounced in oral speech than in written speech.

2. The content of the speech.

Man sees, hears, measures feels, writes, and enriches his thinking with an objective being. Different events in an objective being, the degree to which objects are reflected in the human mind, vary. As a result, the content of a person's speech will be different.

Our thinking about existence is of two kinds: explicit thinking with a subject and theoretical abstract thinking.

Object-specific thinking, in turn, is divided into simple object thinking and object image thinking.

In the process of clear thinking with the subject, the following forms of speech formation occur a) simple subject thinking is formed and is useful in oral speech; b) generalizing thinking is formed and it is used in journalistic speech; c) the image of the subject is formed thinking and it is used in artistic speech.

In the process of theoretical abstract thinking, specific forms of the formation of fiqh arise in scientific discourse.

3. The function of speech is a form of action.

Many factors shape speech in the process of interaction, one of which is the function of speech. The function of speech is characterized by its continuity, objectivity, legitimacy, and structure.

Although speech is similar in its function, it has different features. As a result of the mixing of tasks, new forms of speech emerge.

Each speech function can have the following characteristics:

1. The task of expressing objectivity and subjectivity. Man expresses his objective and subjective conclusions about existence. The task of expressing an objective being always prevails in speech: Smoking harms the activity of the respiratory organs. This example is an example of an objective speech that reflects the characteristics of a scientific style.

Here the subjective opinion is expressed in the statement that it is impossible to breathe.

The function of objectivity and subjectivity of speech can also come together.

2. The task of expressing concreteness, abstraction, and generalization. For example, a student looks at a friend and says, "We argued with the teacher." It's not about any teacher or student, it's about specific people. Because in the example, the words we - the students, the teacher, the words we debated - are clear. This kind of expression is typical of colloquial speech.

The artistic image expresses the attitude of the authors to what is depicted. In this case, words such as artistic image, author, depiction, attitude express an abstract concept. The task of expressing an idea in this way is characteristic of scientific discourse.

The idea that students have preserved the university's reputation is generalized. The phrase university reputation in the sentence implies that the word university means community and that the whole community will preserve its reputation. The task of expressing such a generalized idea is inherent in journalistic speech.

3. The task of expressing intelligence and emotionality. Whether the truth is discovered, it is conveyed to others through speech. In this process, speech is formed that represents the intellectual message, and it forms the scientific speech.

As the speaker reflects on the being, he also expresses his feelings. As a

result, speech is formed that expresses a variety of emotional messages, and it participates in the creation of conversational, journalistic, artistic speech.

4. The task of expressing open (explicit) and closed (implicit) content. While the function of expressing open content is the law of scientific discourse, the function of expressing closed content is the law of publicist, artistic discourse. It is based on these laws that the structural basis of speech is determined.

4. The structure of speech - the structural structure

It is well known that speech structure is a way of life of language. There are general rules for the structural organization of speech. They are:

1) the weight and character of the units whose methodological character is clearly visible, for example, the structural construction of the units that are characteristic of colloquial speech, their proper use in journalistic, artistic discourse.

2) the ratio of analytics and synthesis in speech construction. For example, in artistic speech, the ratio of analytics is strong, and the reader synthesizes the author's opinion in the process of reading and thinking.

3) To name everything according to the level of expression of the most important meanings in the form corresponding to its essence in scientific speech, to choose the forms expressing important meanings in colloquial speech, to choose the forms expressing expressive meanings in publicist speech, the use of forms specific to all styles is a hallmark of artistic discourse.

4) the degree of complete formation of the speech structure. As a result of the full expression of the idea, they try to form a complete speech. This is reflected in the written speech. Under the influence of circumstances, context, and extralinguistic factors, speech is not fully formed. This thing is completely observable.

5) the nature of the use of metaphors. In the speech, metaphor serves to express two meanings: a) meaning outside of language or context; b) verbal or

contextual meaning. As a result of the interaction of these two meanings, additional semantic gotten as, sometimes incomprehensible subjective meanings, are expressed.

They use spoken metaphors in colloquial speech.

They tend to use expressive, open, and closed metaphors in biblical speech.

6) weight and character of the developed layer. The weight of the words learned in a written speech makes up the majority.

In colloquial speech, the weight of the mastered layer is a minority. Assimilated layer forms are more commonly used in colloquial speech when the level of assimilation is forgotten and the meanings of cuts and punches are expressed.

7) The degree of interdependence of different units of language. In the scientific, journalistic, and formal speech, the interrelationships of language units are minimal, as they use more intellectual neutral forms.

The interdependence of different units of language is evident in spoken speech. This is because, in colloquial speech, each language unit performs a different function depending on its location, intonation, and stress.

Under the influence of speech formation factors, the main features of each speech are formed. They are accuracy, clarity, precision, logic, expressiveness, imagery, comprehensibility, and purposefulness of speech.

Accuracy of speech. This is his main communication sign. Accuracy of speech is a factor that makes it easier and faster for the speaker and the listener to understand each other. Because the speech is not correct, it will not be purposeful and logical.

Several factors contribute to the accuracy of speech. The correctness of speech is, first of all, its conformity to the norms of literary language.

In this case, two different norms must be strictly adhered to accentological (correctness of the law in words and forms) and grammatical norms.

CONCLUSION.

According to accentological norms, some of their joints to be pronounced with a tattoo. It is known that in the Uzbek language, with the addition of suffixes to words, the emphasis is transferred to the next syllable. also changes. For example atlas-atlas, apple-apple, now-now, new-new, like layer-by-layer.

Not knowing where to place the emphasis can lead to distorted meanings.

There are two types of accents in Uzbek speech: lexical accent and logical accent. The lexical emphasis, firstly, helps to define the norms of the correct pronunciation of the word, secondly, serves to distinguish the meanings of words (atlas - fabric, atlas - geographical atlas), thirdly, used to distinguish word forms (bird - like a small bird, bird-like a bird).

There is also a logical emphasis on speech. In doing so, the speaker pronounces one of the passages more strongly and draws the listener's attention to the meaning expressed through that passage. For example, A woman with five children got on a bus. There is a change in the meaning of the sentence when the logical emphasis falls on the five words, the word child and the word wife. The meaning of words varies depending on how they are emphasized. It is worth recalling the words of Bernard Shaw: "Yes, there are fifty different ways to say and pronounce the word, but it has the same way of writing" 9/7: -172 /. Indeed, in colloquial speech, yes, sometimes as an independent statement, affirmation, answer, consent, agreement and expression, question, command, expression of emotion, side by side with many syntactic constructions or their functional synonym can be used as.

Adherence to grammatical rules means the correct use of sentence rules, taking into account such features as the naturalness of the connection between the stem and the affixes, the possessive, and the participle. But morphological and syntactic confusions are common in our language and independence. These are in the indistinguishable use of adverbs (they (ng) have three sons, you (ng) are worthy of you, the knife (ng) is the handle, what do people do to you (ng) forward

(da)), fe In the use of dialectal forms in the use of suffixes (bordik - borduz, borduvuza; keldiniz - keldiz, keldiyla; baratanda - borvotkon, boryatirgan; borsak - borsov, borsovza).

In the speech, choosing the right grammatical forms from the native language and using them in the right place is a necessary factor in ensuring the correctness of speech.

REFERENCES

1. Gumboldt V.O. Different Organs of Human Speech, SPB, 1985, p.141
2. Nematov Kh, Bozorov O., Language and Spech, Tashkent, 1993, p.19
3. Mamatov, A. (2020). Phraseological Formation And Lexicalization Phenomenon. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(13), 1015-1018.
4. Mamatov, A. E. (1999). Issues of the formation of the phrazeologisms of the Uzbek language. *Abstract for Doc. of Philol. sciences*.
5. Mamatov, A. E. (1999). Issues of the formation of the phrazeologisms of the Uzbek language. *Abstract for Doc. of Philol. sciences*.
6. Mamatov, A., & Mirzaakbarov, S. B. (2019). Uzbek Comperative Analysis Of Hyponymy In English Graduonymic Phrasemes. *Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education*, 4(2), 617-625.
7. Mamatov, A. (2020). Phraseo-semantic field and its semantic-pragmatic study. *Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI*, 1-3.
8. Jabbarov, U. (2020). Individual psychological characteristics of students in teaching foreign language sciences. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 1(2), 38-42.
9. Jabbarov Ulugbek. (2020). Modeling the Pedagogical Experience of England as a Factor of Improving the Quality of Training Future Teachers. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*

10. Ulugbek A. Jabbarov. Significance of Foreign Pedagogical Experience in Preparing English Language Teachers. Eastern European Scientific Journal, 2018,