

SPEECH AND ITS EXPRESSION

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Abstract The article presents the idea that speech is considered as the materialization of language in the context of live events and real manifestations, mixed with linguistic and non-linguistic factors. It also analyzes the formation of any conversational process based on a certain verbal intent (goal), verbal intent both in oral and written speech.

Key words: Speech, speech intent, speech activity, speech process, speech system, discursive of communication, adresate and addressant.

Speech is determined on the basis of human consciousness by the activation of speech abilities, which results in an overabundance of influence coverage. "Speech that occurs together with human consciousness simultaneously materializes consciousness and makes it the property of not only one person, but also other members of the community, reveals individual consciousness as part of the public consciousness, personal information, as well as information belonging to the community and at the same time to society as a whole»[16].

Speech is a living event and a real manifestation of language. It is considered as the materialization of stable features that are characteristic of language patterns, linguistic unity and structure based on the user's conscious activity, mixed with non-linguistic factors that directly or

indirectly affect the quality and quantity of speech direction and flow. "The speech activity of a person and a team is complex and thoughtful. Its structure is due to the influence of many factors. Let's assume that involuntary (untrained) speech activity 1) is due to the lack of information about the official status; 2) because there is no formal relationship between speakers; 3) it is determined by the absence of ambient conditions that prevent free, rude speech» [1,8].

Like all material systems, the speech system, on the one hand, combines strict order and "confusion", interpreted on the basis of dialectical laws. This is a characteristic manifestation of the category of necessity and coincidence, duty and freedom, as they say in the dialectical interpretation. First of all, it should be noted that any conversational process can occur in the process of formation on the basis of a certain verbal intention (goal). Intention in written speech is formed in a pre-planned, verbal consciousness, resulting in order in speech.

The oral-speech system is present mainly in the form of dialogues. "The strong emotionality of Dialogic discourse, the presence of special forms, specific intonation, the inability to speak with biased forms - this is its main feature. Dialogic discourses reflect various aspects of real life. Therefore, it is characteristic of the subject and object. Objectivity consists in the fact that different meanings are expressed in it by different means of expression. Dialogic discourse is characterized by syntactic construction. It differs from monological discourse even in its syntactic feature» [2,53].

Oral speech is planned and comes in arbitrary forms. Therefore, the Bunda is also different from the formed and unformed intention. However, even in oral speech, the addressee's intention, as they say, determines the direction of the communication discourse. Even the persistence of intent ensures the continuation of the second phase of divided discourses. This can be assessed as the impact of deliberate activity and is carried out at the initiative or instigation of one of the communicants»[2,196]. Linguist L. Raupova offers a double reduction for mutual comparison of the participants' relations in spoken speech: "In General, Express your ambivalent traits in relation to the substratum of harmony:

- 1) express the main intentional purpose of the addressee;
- 2) draw the attention of the addressee.

Both cases express the main or auxiliary purpose of the addressee and determine the direction of the Speech Act» [2,197]. This feature of intent, which provides the direction of the speech act, ensures that speech occurs on an orderly basis.

Since the recipient-addressee exchange occurs in live speech, Each of the participants shows their intentions based on their internal interest, which makes it possible to experience the flow of speech in a chaotic manner. In this case, you can design the next state of some intentions. For example, you can predict the course of speech to a certain extent based on the intention in the content of gratitude, and form a new thought designed for a given response speech. This also indicates that there is a certain order in living speech. In the speech stream, order is based on certain regularities and analyzed using dialectical principles.

Speech intent also comes into connection with confusion, this is the predominant meaning of order, especially in written speech, in which literature is associated with the power of compliance with norms and laws, and in the relative chaos of living speech.

The order of the head in living speech is shown mainly in the alternation of the role of the addressee and the addressee in the decisive turn. Therefore, question-and-answer exchange is the main feature of order in Dialogic speech. And this is determined by the fact that there is more than one direct participant in the speech process.

The harmony of intentions in written colloquial speech and related linguistic and non-linguistic factors differs sharply from the harmony of linguistic and non-linguistic factors in live colloquial speech. For example, in written colloquial speech, we can observe the divergence of live colloquial speech while observing the norms of literary language, in some cases ignoring the use of specific elements of live speech in order to ensure the individuality of the writer's speech. In living speech, we also observe a certain degree of disorder in the application of elements of dialect mixed with elements of literature. In live speech, the relationship of the addressee and the addressee to each other determines the order of speech flow. And attitude is the realization of mood, spirituality, and personal moral qualities. This means that the level of participants and the culture of communication reveal the personal attitude, and the personal attitude-the way of speech.

As in other self-organizing systems, the chaos of speech is determined by the peculiarity of the ratio of the ordered and irregular course of the human thought process. Aimless thinking (fantasy) is a form of chaos. Bring the person you are watching outside the passenger bus window into your eyes. What his eyes fall into, he will continue to dream for a short time. At the same time, one dreams of something else (one's own problems, the concerns of others, too), and this imaginary line can be interrupted at any moment by turning "right" or "left", turning "back", stopping, etc. Purposeful thinking is also short-lived, its place is also immediately taken by the illusions of aimless reasoning. "One night consists of 1440 minutes. Allocate 1 percent of it to

reasoning, analysis, and planning. You will be amazed at how much Ana's 14 minutes give you!» [4,180]. So, it turns out that a person is able to allocate a very short period of his life for one day for purposeful contemplation. More time is spent in a chaotic imagination or observation.

Speech is a product of thought. What happens in your mind is put on paper or transmitted directly to the listener. Chaos in thinking also manifests itself in speech in a special way. The addressee's offer may also be in a relationship with a completely unrelated response to the subject. This is a clear indication that there is chaos in oral speech. In the people, " what I say, what my lamb says " is not said in vain.

In a written text, such cases as deviations from the plot in the writer's depiction of reality or inner experiences, although within the framework of his overall design, can be considered to some extent as deviations from the storyline. In the science of literature, the term "lyrical digression" refers to this. "Lyrical digression (Russian. Kalka: "lyrical digression") is one of the manifestations of the author's speech, an epic or lyric-compositional element that can be found in epic works. The reason for the so-called lyrical digression is that the narration of the events of the plot is suspended, and the author goes to Express his attitude to them in a transparent way, that is, to get away from the main event» [5,154-155]. A digression can be not only lyrical, but also "epic" or "dramatic", not only a digression, but also a lyrical introduction, a lyrical ending. They come from events that are perceived as chaos in the written text. Annotations of an additional informative nature, which are also given in the tags of the work, are also one of the signs indicating the chaos of writing. Since comments are not planned in advance, and because of the need to Express your opinion in the literary mind during the writing process, there is an urgent need to comment on the word and concept that has arisen or its hypothetical existence. Bunda two anthropological factors are in harmony with the author's intention and cooperate. In the speech flow, order and chaos are based on certain laws, while chaos in the quality of the order dialectic principles and apparent manifestation of the order is analyzed on the basis of the criteria imposed on self-organizing systems.

In spoken (Dialogic) speech, regardless of whether it is written or spoken, the response speech often provides the flow of speech and radiates self-organization of the speech system. In the speech stream, order and chaos are based on certain laws, while chaos as dialectical principles of order and an explicit manifestation of order is analyzed based on the criteria applied to self-organizing systems.

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