

## **MAIN CRITERIA OF SPEECH DEVELOPMENT**

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**Annotation.** The article discusses the unique, lexical, stylistic features of the colloquial style, the syntax of this colloquial speech, the special scientific-research works on the lexicon of the colloquial speech, and the tasks to be performed in the future.

**Key words:** speech, native speech, speech culture.

### **Introduction**

Speech is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, a certain way of life of language as a separate type of social activity. Speech refers to the processes of its oral (voice) and written manifestation, that is, the process of speaking and its result (speech ideas, works, stored in memory or recorded in writing).

In linguistic theory, the concept of speech is contrasted with the abstract concept of language, which is considered a system of means of expression accepted in a specific language community, and with the concrete, somewhat more general concept of language, which is one of the most characteristic manifestations of social existence (life). Original speech (external speech) that serves to convey information and messages to other people in order to influence their behaviour and activities, i.e. speaking, in the form of articulation of language signs perceived by the auditory organs (recorded and repeated using sound recording equipment) or in writing, appears in the form of conditional reflection.

In addition to original speech ("external speech"), there is also internal speech. It focuses on discussing and solving various issues that help the speaker to know. Internal speech takes place on the basis of external notes, without the use of sound or writing, only in the form of auditory processes that take place with clear images

of the words in the voice. Written speech differs from oral speech in that it is somewhat formed, the words are carefully selected, grammatically clear but complex, and the tone, facial expressions, and hand movements characteristic of oral speech cannot be used directly. There are monologist (see Monologue) and dialogic (see Dialogue) types of speech.

In addition to the communication-intervention function, speech can perform other functions, such as a poetic function. A special form of speech is reading.

Each person's speech is individual and has its own characteristics; however, the main elements of the language - vocabulary and grammatical structure do not belong only to individuals, but are universal, that is, they apply to a specific language community in general. Speech is closely related to a person's thinking, his mind. A person's thoughts are formed and exist in speech. Thanks to speech and on the basis of speech, it becomes possible to abstractly reflect existence in a general way, to think logically and conceptually, leaving the sphere of individuality and becoming a product of society. Speech is of great importance in the manifestation and action of other aspects of a person's psyche, his intuition, perception, memory, thoughts, feelings, will, etc., and in the development of a person's consciousness. Depending on the field of speech application, artistic speech, scientific speech, and official speech have forms. In any form and in any case, accuracy, fluency, simplicity, impressiveness should remain the most important features of speech.

The speech style has its own lexical and stylistic features. In Uzbek linguistics, many scientific and research works should be carried out on the surface of these lexical groups. In Uzbek linguistics, special scientific and research work has been carried out on the syntax of colloquial speech and the lexicon of colloquial speech.

E. Begmatov and BO'rinboyev, who studied the relationship between conversational speech and functional styles, <sup>1</sup>analyzed the comments made in linguistics and came to the following conclusion:

1. Colloquial speech is one of the stylistic manifestations of language.
2. Colloquial speech is one of the oral forms of literary language.
3. Colloquial speech is one of the functional forms of language.
4. Colloquial speech - everyday speech and others.

M. Tursunpolatov, who studied the lexicon of colloquial speech included the following word groups characterizing the speech lexicon :

- Words of endearment;

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<sup>1</sup>Orinboyev B., Begmatov E. "Problems of Uzbek colloquial speech syntax ", S. 1973. p. 108.

- Words with a different meaning;
- Dialectal words characteristic of colloquial speech;
- Special professional words specific to colloquial speech;
- Slang typical of colloquial speech;
- Taboos and euphemisms characteristic of colloquial speech ;
- Imitations and repetitions characteristic of colloquial speech, etc.

Each speech is spoken with a specific purpose , ideological direction and will have an aesthetic effect . These features are the external character of the speech

is typical. Sometimes there is unspoken speech directed at the speaker himself . In this the speaker is talking to himself. Such a speech is intellectual, kinetic, connected speech. Different types of speech are defined by their scope. Speech is either oral or written, depending on how language units are used .

Lexical exercises are called communicative exercises, the content of which consists of the student's practice of performing situational conditional speech activities on the basis of introduced and mastered lexical units.

There are different opinions about the concept of speech culture, the period of its emergence, the object of research, its essence, and the way of working . Therefore, linguists think about this concept and use the terms speech culture, language culture, speech etiquette and speech etiquette. Nowadays, the term speech culture has been recognized by many as a unit representing this concept, and the necessity of researching it as a scientific problem has been approved by many .

The issue of distinguishing between language and speech was raised already in the last century. V. Gulboldt differentiates between language and speech and says that " dividing language <sup>2</sup>into words and rules is not a natural state of language, but a mechanistic work of scientific analysis" , but when it comes to "language is only a regulator for speech and speech" defines only the schemes <sup>3</sup>," he says. Language units in the speech process

( vocabulary composition, grammatical rules, phonetic possibilities) from a certain part used to express an opinion. So, the communication of people consists of the realization of a certain part of language units. Language society

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<sup>2</sup>Humboldt VO different organisms and human disease. SPB, 1985, p. 141.

<sup>3</sup>. Shteintal G. Grammar, logic and psychology are difficult. Zvegintsev Vakhrestomatiya po istorii zano'ka znanie. XIX-XX centuries. ZIM: 1956. P. 106.

Its importance for development is manifested in the speech process. According to G. Shteintal, speech is a form of language that is thought to be happening at the moment<sup>4</sup>.

In the later periods, speech is considered the process of speaking, and it is defined as follows

given: "Distinguished from language, we call speech a part of the process of communication using one<sup>5</sup> word. " So, the speech is spiritual and in the person

being a physiological process, language materials are manifested in practice

to be. Speech belongs to a single person, it is characteristic of the speaker

finds its reflection. That is why singularity in speech is universal

does not deviate from the rules of the system. Thus, language and speech are interconnected, one cannot exist without the other, but they are different social phenomena. Language and speech are "only two aspects" of the communication process<sup>6</sup>. Language provides material for the process of communication, and speech is the formation of ideas from this material. As language units appear in speech, it is used by speakers of literary language in everyday life, work, family life, and in a festive environment.

The main criteria for speech development are:

1. Learning and education system: Among the main criteria of speech development, people learn and educate themselves. It helps to increase knowledge and information and become people of new character.
2. Environment: People also practice in the environment to develop speech. Through the environment, people listen to other people, talk and ask and answer questions.
3. Goal-oriented practice: Among the main criteria of speech development, people make their employees or individuals goal-oriented practice. This is important for the development of their speech and communication skills.
4. Consistency: People focus on consistency to improve their speaking and communication skills. When they practice something every day, it helps them strengthen their speaking and communication skills.

Also, personal motivation and consumption of people are of great importance among the main criteria of speech development.

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<sup>4</sup>Psychology. M. 1984. S.262.

<sup>5</sup>Akhmanova OS jcherki po obhey I russkoy lexikologii. M.: 1957. S.18.

<sup>6</sup>Prommy sovreminnoy philology. M.: Nauka. 1965. S. 172.

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