

Principles of formation of the culture of speech of students in the Russian language classes at the university.

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Abstract: The restructuring of the education system in Uzbekistan aims young people to acquire solid knowledge in the name of the country's prosperity. The youth issue has always been at the center of state policy. The achievement of such great goals as the prosperity of our Motherland, the construction of civil society, economic, spiritual and cultural development, and the rise of the country to the level of developed states depends on how wisely we will accomplish this task.

Multilingualism and polyphony of national cultures, their interrelation is a necessary element of the creative process of transformation in a country where language acts as a means of influencing people, an expression of the common culture of the people.

The desire of a person to know the reality surrounding him presupposes the creation of a system of material signs naming objects of this reality and capable of ensuring people's communication with each other. The communicative function of language determines its essence, however, in acts of communication, language does not just convey knowledge about fragments of the world, that is, on the other hand, it plays an important role in the accumulation and ordering of these fragments in human memory. Thus, language defines a system of rules for the communicative behavior of an individual in a certain culture and society. It is these properties of language that force scientists engaged in the field of cultural studies to increasingly turn to the processes of mental representation of existing realities.

Researchers in defining the concept of "language" agree on the main thing – it is a means of communication, a means of expressing thoughts. A significant addition appeared in the interpretations of this term: language began to be considered as a fact of culture. However, different definitions of the concept of "culture" act as different versions of its interpretation, depending on one or another aspect of its consideration. As you know, there are currently more than 500 different definitions of culture, in particular, culture is understood as "a set of manifestations of the life, achievements and creativity of a people or a group of peoples." Of course, there is a direct connection between language and culture, and this connection is inextricable. For the existence of language as a phenomenon is impossible outside of culture, just as the existence of culture is unthinkable without language. Language and culture are sign systems and serve to reflect a person's worldview. Today, more than ever, there is a need and necessity to engage in the development of the culture of speech of young people, including the culture of Russian speech. In this regard, in our opinion, the following methods can be used: reading classical fiction (this is the most important and effective method), careful study of the necessary sections in grammatical reference books, the use of dictionaries, Internet resources.

The language should be such that it allows any complex thought to be made clear to the interlocutor and the speaker himself. At the same time, it is important that the understanding is adequate, i.e. as a result of the statement, exactly the thought that the speaker wanted to convey to him arose in the mind of the interlocutor. To do this, the language needs the following properties:

- lexical richness, i.e. the presence of suitable words and combinations of words to express all the necessary concepts;
- lexical accuracy, i.e. the evidence of semantic differences between synonyms, paronyms, terms;
- expressiveness, i.e. the ability of a word to create a vivid image of an object or concept (terms of foreign language origin do not have this property);

- clarity of grammatical constructions, i.e. the ability of word forms in a sentence to accurately indicate the relationship between concepts;
- flexibility, i.e. the availability of means to describe various aspects of the situation under discussion;
- minimality of homonymy, i.e. the rarity of such situations when the word and in the sentence remains ambiguous.

It should be noted that the modern Russian literary language fully possesses all the qualities listed above. Problems in communication arise due to the fact that not every speaker knows how to use the opportunities that the Russian language provides him. In addition, there is an increase in positive attitude to established speech norms, especially to the culture of speech and the culture of communication. It is in communication, being aware of the essential targeting of his activities to other people, that a person acquires the ability to actually cultural creativity.

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An original national culture opposes a single culture. As a result, a unique personality can be brought up on the national culture. Such a person, even in his desire to be modern, is full of the national and communicates it to the world. This is how the universal culture develops.

The theoretical prerequisites of the culture of speech are based on the philosophical position about the unity of thinking, language and speech. In order to effectively influence the mind and feelings, a native speaker of this language must have a good command of it, i.e. have a speech culture. It's not just what we say that matters, but also how we talk, with whom and when. All this especially applies to those who are called upon to influence the mind and feelings of people with words: philologists, teachers, journalists, editors, radio and TV presenters, etc.

As measures for the development of speech culture , the following can be recommended:

Russian Russian language - providing scientific, mass and university Information Resource Centers (IRC) with new dictionaries of the Russian language and modern textbooks, scientific and popular scientific magazines and newspapers on the Russian language;

- organization of popular science programs on the Russian language on radio and television; professional development of education workers, mass media (television and radio) in the field of speech culture;

- official publication of the new edition of the code of rules of Russian spelling and punctuation.

The change in the conditions of public communication has a positive impact on the development of the language: the opportunity to express a personal opinion, the opportunity for listeners to evaluate the oratorical talents of prominent politicians, lawyers, writers, etc. Along with positive trends in modern Russian speech, negative trends that are directly related to the culture of speech have become widespread.

The unconditional quality of good speech is its compliance with the ethics of communication both in terms of content and from the point of view of the forms used themselves: the choice of a particular vocabulary, the form of an imperative, the use of a name or a first name and patronymic, "you- or you-" communication, etc.). But it's not about the choice of the words themselves or forms, and in their correspondence to the situation of communication. It is obvious that the expediency of speech is the main criterion of a good speech

Assessment of the quality of speech culture depends on many conditions, including sociolinguistic ones. Jargonisms in the speech of young people and in the speech of people of advanced age, in informal and official communication cannot be evaluated equally. However, it is impossible to evaluate the speech of any addressees as good and in any conditions if jargon has completely replaced literary vocabulary in this discourse. Consequently, the criterion, if not good in the full sense of the

word, then at least acceptable speech should be, on the one hand, the degree of its literariness (deviations are possible, but not the absence of literary means of communication) and again, the degree of expediency of using certain language means.

The culture of speech is one of the main “tools” of image formation, an indicator of a person's education. In the modern world, personality plays a significant role. Those people who do not observe the norms of culture lose a lot. Where there is a culture of speech, a culture of behavior, a culture of communication, higher productivity, better results, a positive psychological atmosphere. Therefore, one should always remember one of the most important postulates that cultured people all over the world know: good manners are respected, positive, profitable. It is much more pleasant to work where the culture of communication and the culture of speech are observed. It is much more pleasant to communicate with someone who adheres to at least elementary rules of behavior, ethical norms. Almost all over the world, the culture of speech and communication have become the norm of civilized people. This is because communication, by virtue of its vitality, creates a pleasant psychological climate that promotes communicative and business contacts.

List of used literature:

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