

Speech Configuration and its Aesthetic Aspects

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of the aesthetic aspects of speech configuration. Speech can be considered not only as a means of transmitting information, but also as a work of art. The article analyzes the aesthetic effects created by the structural elements of speech, namely rhythm, intonation, lexical and syntactic choices. The aesthetic aspects of speech configuration are discussed, how it affects the listener, how it expresses emotions and what role it plays in the communication process. The article also examines the perception of speech as a work of art, its aesthetic value and place in the cultural context.

Keywords: Speech configuration, aesthetic aspects, speech art, communication, rhythm, intonation, lexical choice, syntactic structure, artistic expression, emotions, communication process, cultural context, literary speech, public speech, affectivity, aesthetic value, artistic perception of speech, social significance, speech forms, art and culture.

INTRODUCTION

Speech is a means of expressing one's thoughts and feelings, communicating and exchanging information. The configuration of speech, that is, its structure, formation and expression, includes not only the transmission of information, but also aesthetic aspects. Each word, each phrase with its rhythm, intonation and artistic expression affects the overall structure of speech. The art of speech is the art of conveying a person's thoughts and feelings at the level of art, which plays an important role in the communication process. The aesthetic aspects of speech allow us to awaken the listener's emotions, expand their imagination and further enrich the communication process. In this article, we will consider in detail the aesthetic aspects of the configuration of speech, its expressiveness and significance.

Each speech is delivered with a specific purpose and has its own ideological direction and aesthetic impact. These features are inherent in the external character of speech. Sometimes there is also speech that is not pronounced, directed at the speaker himself. In this case, the speaker talks to himself. Such speech is of the nature of intellectual, kinetic, communicative speech. Different types of speech are determined by the scope of application. Depending on how language units are used, speech is oral or written.

There are various opinions about the concept of speech culture, the period of its emergence, the object of research, its essence, and the way it works. Therefore, linguists use the terms speech culture, language culture, speech etiquette, and speech etiquette around this concept. Currently, the term speech culture has been recognized by many as a unit that expresses this concept, and the need to study it as a scientific problem has been approved by many.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

The structural elements of speech (words, phrases, sentences) were studied. In the process of analysis, it was determined how speech effectively conveys information, its logical structure and aesthetic aspects. The article showed various configurations of speech through examples. The article showed how language tools are used. The aesthetic aspects of each type of speech were compared. Examples of the works of famous speakers or writers were given.

DISCUSSION

The issue of distinguishing between language and speech was raised as early as the last century. Although V. Gulboldt, distinguishing between language and speech, said 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], when appropriate, he says that “language only determines the regulatory schemes for speech and speech” [2:-50]. In the process of speech, a certain part of language units (vocabulary, grammatical rules, phonetic possibilities) is used to express ideas. Therefore, people’s speech consists of the realization of a certain part of language units. The importance of language for the development of society is manifested in the process of speech. According to G. Steinthal, speech (speaking) is a form of language that is considered to be occurring at the moment”[3:-106]

In later periods, speech was considered a process of speaking and was defined as follows: “In distinction from language, we call speech a variant of the process of communication using a word”[4]. Thus, speech, along with being a mental and physiological process in a person, is a practical manifestation of language materials. Speech belongs to an individual, and in it the speaker’s characteristic is reflected. Therefore, the individuality of 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 social phenomena that differ from each other. Language and speech are “only two aspects”[5:-18] of the communication process. Language provides material for the communication process, and speech is the formation of thoughts from this material.

Since language units are manifested in the process of speech, it is also used by speakers of the literary language in everyday life, in the process of work, in family life, and in a ceremonial environment.

“In the mutually conditioning, interconnected chain of “language-linguistic ability - speech”, only speech is manifested in an external (material) form (oral, written, through various conditional signs) and is recorded by our sense organs (heard, written, seen, measured). Language, on the other hand, is represented and imagined as a hidden internal and ideal phenomenon” [6:-9]

Communication with the means of language is possible in certain conditions. Accordingly, speech is 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, oratorical speech, poetic speech, etc.

Both linguistic and extralinguistic factors play an important role and participate in the forms of speech appearance. They include the following:

- Conditions for the perception and formation of speech.
- The content of speech.
- The function of speech - the form of action.
- The structure of speech - the structural construction.

RESULTS

Conditions for the perception and formation of speech.

Interlocutors and speakers use language units differently in different speech conditions and situations. As a result, they form their own speech. Factors related to the conditions of perception and formation

of speech include the following:

The degree of formality and informality of the conditions of communication. As is known, formality imposes obligations on a person, as a result of which he thinks over each thought he utters and thinks logically. In this case, bookish speech forms are always used. In informal conditions, interlocutors and speakers behave freely, think freely, and in this case, they resort to colloquial speech forms.

The formation of speech and the form of life. Speech is manifested in written and oral forms, which are always interconnected. Historically, the oral form is primary, and the written form is secondary. Oral speech is considered the dominant form in the process of direct communication. Oral speech is rich in expressiveness, which does not always find its expression in written speech. Written speech is a logical speech, its formation is slow and requires more careful thought in advance.

The level of interaction of the interlocutors. The communication between the interlocutors takes place in a formal and informal setting. This communication occurs directly and indirectly. The process of indirect speech communication occurs on the basis of a full and two-way relationship. In the process of direct communication, the possibility of using oral speech forms is at a higher level. Indirect communication is manifested by speaking at a meeting, speaking on radio and television, listening to words recorded on a record and magnetic tape. In the process of indirect communication, the possibility of using written speech forms is created.

The nature of the speech object. In the process of speech, the subject of speech is singular, plural and abstract. When the subject of speech is in direct communication with the interlocutors as an individual, oral speech units are used more often. When the subject of speech expresses a collective, the speech forms of the journalistic style are used. In scientific speech, abstract thoughts are expressed.

The nature of the addressee of speech. The addressee participating in the formation of speech is also singular, plural, and abstract. The singular addressee is characteristic of colloquial speech, the plural is characteristic of journalistic speech, and the abstract addressee is characteristic of scientific and official speech.

The form of speech. In interpersonal speech communication, there are two forms of speech: dialogue and monologue. Dialogue is the speech of the interlocutors directly addressed to each other. A monologue is speech addressed to the speaker himself, which does not involve the listening and response of another person. Dialogue serves to form colloquial speech, and monologue serves to form bookish speech.

The degree of special preparation for speech. Speech spoken without special preparation forms colloquial speech, and the expression of thoughts with special preparation forms bookish speech.

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

The content of the speech.

A person sees, hears, measures, feels, writes and enriches his thinking about objective existence. The degree of reflection of various events, things and objects in objective existence in a person's mind is different. As a result, the content of a person's speech is also different. Our thinking about existence is of two types: objective concrete thinking, theoretical abstract thinking.

Objective concrete thinking, in turn, is divided into simple objectivity and object-image thinking. In the process of objective concrete thinking, the following forms of speech formation arise: a) simple object-based thinking is formed and is useful in oral speech; b) generalizing thinking is formed and is used in publicistic speech; c) object-image thinking is formed and is used in artistic speech. In the process of theoretical abstract thinking, forms of forming a thought characteristic of scientific speech arise.

The function of speech is a form of action.

There are various factors that shape speech in the process of communication, one of which is the function of speech. The function of speech is characterized by its constancy, objectivity, legality and systematicity.

Although speech is similar to each other in terms of a certain function, it has other features that make it different. As a result of the mixing of functions, new speech forms arise.

The structure of speech is the structural construction.

The interrelation of various language units is clearly manifested in colloquial speech. Because in colloquial speech, each language unit performs a different function depending on its location in the sentence, intonation and the influence of stress. Under the influence of speech-forming factors, the main characteristics of each speech are formed. They are: correctness, purity, clarity, logic, expressiveness, imagery, intelligibility and purposefulness of speech.

Correctness of speech. This is its main sign of communication. Correctness of speech is a factor that ensures easy and quick understanding of each other by the speaker and listener. Because if speech is not correct, it will not be clearly purposeful and logical. There are several factors that ensure the correctness of speech. The correctness of speech is, first of all, its compliance with the norms of the literary language. In this case, two types of norms (practices) must be strictly observed. These are accentological (correctness of the law in words and forms) and grammatical norms.

According to accentological norms, certain syllables in them are pronounced with stress. As is known, in the Uzbek language, when suffixes are added to words, the stress is transferred to the next syllable. With the transfer of stress in words, sometimes the meaning of the word also changes. For example: atlas-atlas, alma-alma, now-now, yangi-yangi, katlama-katlama.

Failure to distinguish where to place the stress leads to distortion of the meanings of words.

There are two types of stress in Uzbek speech, namely lexical stress and logical stress. Lexical stress, firstly, helps to establish the norms of correct pronunciation of words, secondly, serves to distinguish the meanings of words (atlas - fabric, atlas - geographical atlas), thirdly, is used to distinguish word forms (bird - like a small bird, bird - like a bird).

There is also logical stress in speech. In this case, the speaker pronounces one of the parts of the sentence more strongly and draws the listener's attention to the meaning expressed by this part. For example: A woman with five children got on the bus. In this case, when the logical stress falls on the word five, the word child and the word wife, the meaning of the sentence changes. Depending on how the words are stressed, the shades of meaning change. At this point, it is appropriate to recall the words of Bernard Shaw: "There are fifty different ways to say and pronounce the word yes, but there is only one way to write it" [7:-172]. Indeed, in colloquial speech, yes can sometimes be used as an independent sentence to express affirmation, answer, consent, agreement with an idea, and also to indicate, interrogate, command, emotion - excitement, and can be used alongside or as a functional synonym for many syntactic constructions. When it comes to adhering to grammatical norms, it is necessary to take into account such features as the correct use of sentence construction rules, the naturalness of the connection between the root and suffixes, and the correspondence of the possessive and the participle. However, morphological and syntactic confusions often occur in our language and in our independence. These are the indiscriminate use of declension suffixes (they have three sons, you are worthy of yourself, the handle of the knife, what do people do to you), the use of dialect-specific signs when using inflectional forms of the verb (bordik - borduz, borduvuza; keldiyz - keldiyz, keldiyla; borvotkon - borvotkon, boryattirgan; borsak - borsov, borsovza). Selecting the necessary grammatical forms from the treasury of the native language in speech and using them in the right places is a necessary factor in ensuring the correctness of speech.

CONCLUSION

Speech configuration and its aesthetic aspects are an integral part of human communication, and in

addition to conveying information, they play an important role in establishing emotional connections and attracting the audience. The structural elements of speech - words, phrases and syntactic structures - must not only be logically connected, but also aesthetically complement each other. Aesthetic aspects are manifested in the beauty, rhythm, tone and style of speech. In the art of speech, it is possible to attract listeners and arouse their emotions through the skillful use of language tools, metaphors, images and other artistic elements.

With the help of contextual analysis and linguistic methods, it is possible to understand the social and cultural significance of speech, as well as to identify their aesthetic aspects by comparing different types of speech. Such approaches show the complexity of the art of speech and how it changes in different contexts. Thus, the configuration of speech and its aesthetic aspects are interconnected and complement each other. In order for speech to be effective and aesthetically rich, it is necessary to study its structure in depth and skillfully use language tools. This process not only increases communicative efficiency, but also ensures the beauty of the art of speech.

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