



## SPEECH GENRES IN THE COMMUNICATION OF MODERN YOUTH

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### **Annotation**

In this article, taking into account the unflagging interest of researchers in the problem of speech genres, special attention is paid to the casual spoken conversation of everyday communication of representatives of modern youth.

**Keywords and Expressions:** speech portrait, speech genres, communication, conversation, modern youth, modern speech, culture.

### **Аннотация**

В настоящей статье, учитывая неослабевающий интерес исследователей к проблеме речевых жанров, особое внимание уделяется непринужденной разговорной беседе повседневной коммуникации представителей современной молодежи.

**Ключевые слова и выражения:** речевой портрет, речевые жанры, общение, беседа, современная молодежь, современная речь, культура.

### **Introduction**

Why is the prestige of education falling so uncontrollably? What will help to stop the catastrophically fading interest in knowledge, books? How to revive the traditions of respect for the word, purity, richness of speech? All the issues mentioned above are connected with the problem of the spiritual state of society, with the speech culture of its members, the culture of their communication. It so happened that living in words and words, and not reality, getting used to semantic unambiguity, people lost the ability to understand different meanings of words, to see the degree of their correspondence to reality. The actual problem today is the moral image, the culture of the individual, since the efforts of not only the collective, but also each person are important in solving economic and cultural issues. The increased interest in moral





issues in recent years has also been caused by the awareness of a rather low culture in the field of communication. Modern speech reflects the unstable cultural and linguistic state of society, balancing on the verge of literary language and jargon. The question of preserving the literary language and the ways of its further development in connection with the change in the contingent of native speakers has become acute. A high level of speech culture is an integral feature of a cultured person. Improving our speech is the task of each of us. The importance of language in people's lives is enormous, but people should learn to use all the numerous and indisputably vital functions of language expediently. The first clear separation of forms of speech communication was made by Aristotle. The theory of speech genres developed by the middle of the XX century. The basic provisions of the theory of speech genres were reflected in the works of M. M. Bakhtin, who assumed that three points are inextricably linked in the whole utterance: "thematic content, style and compositional structure", and they are equally "determined by the specifics of this sphere of communication. Each individual utterance is individual, but each sphere of language use develops its own relatively stable types of such utterances, which we call speech genres" The problem of speech genres intensively developed in Russian studies in recent years is devoted to the works of V. V. Dementiev, A. G. Baranov, T. V. Shmeleva, K. F. Sedov, etc. Modern researchers offer descriptions of specific speech genres and their varieties (small talk, family conversation, compliments and praise, jokes and anecdotes, flirting, quarrels, etc.). The number of speech genres in each sphere of human communication is quite large, and they are heterogeneous. "It may seem," M. M. Bakhtin notes, "that the heterogeneity of speech genres is so great that there is not and cannot be a single plane of their study: after all, such phenomena as one-word everyday replicas and a multi-volume fiction novel, as a standard and mandatory military command even in its intonation and a deeply individual lyrical work, etc., appear in one plane of study here." [3, p. 238]. According to the scientist, RS represent the primary form of the existence of a language that arises in a certain communication situation. The distinctive features of the genre are its targeting; its own normative expression; an individual repertoire developed by the speech sphere. the lives of the representatives of this people" are of interest in the classification based on the topics to which colloquial speech is devoted. The distinctive features of the genre are its targeting; its own normative expression; an individual repertoire developed by the speech sphere. the lives of the representatives of this people" are of interest in the classification based on the topics to which colloquial speech is devoted. A big role in the allocation of everyday speech genres belongs to M. M. Bakhtin, who, without using the term "pragmatics", characterized the necessary pragmatic components of speech



communication, stressed the importance of the role of the addressee, anticipating his response. M. M. Bakhtin defined speech genres as relatively stable and normative forms of utterance in which each utterance obeys the laws of integral composition and the types of connection between sentences-utterances. Among the functional varieties of the language, colloquial speech occupies a special place.

Conversational is the speech of native speakers of a literary language, which is implemented without any prior consideration in an informal setting with the direct participation of communication partners. Colloquial speech has significant features at all language levels, and therefore it is often considered as a special language system. Since the linguistic features of colloquial speech are not fixed in grammars and dictionaries, it is called uncodified, thereby contrasting codified functional varieties of the language. It is important to emphasize that colloquial speech is a special functional kind of literary language (and not some non-literary form). It is wrong to think that the linguistic features of colloquial speech are speech errors that should be avoided. This implies an important requirement for the culture of speech: in the conditions of the manifestation of colloquial speech, one should not strive to speak in writing, although it must be remembered that there may be speech errors in colloquial speech, they must be distinguished from colloquial features.

The functional variety of the language "colloquial speech" has historically developed under the influence of the rules of linguistic behavior of people in various life situations, i.e. under the influence of the conditions of people's communicative interaction. All the nuances of the phenomenon of human consciousness find their expression in the genres of speech, in the ways of its organization. A speaking person always declares himself as a person, and only in this case it is possible to establish contact with other people.

Successful speech communication is the realization of the communicative goal of the initiators of communication and the achievement of consent by the interlocutors. Mandatory conditions for successful communication are the interest of the interlocutors in communication, attunement to the world of the addressee, the ability to penetrate into the communicative intent of the speaker, the ability of the interlocutors to fulfill the strict requirements of situational speech behavior, to unravel the "creative handwriting" of the speaker when reflecting the real state of affairs or the "picture of the world, the ability to predict the "vector" of dialogue or polylogue. Therefore, the central concept of the success of speech communication is the concept of linguistic competence, which implies knowledge of the rules of grammar and vocabulary, the ability to express meaning in all possible ways, knowledge of socio-cultural norms and stereotypes of speech behavior, which allows



you to correlate the relevance of a linguistic fact with the speaker's intention and, finally, makes it possible to express one's own understanding and individual presentation of information. The reasons for communicative failures are rooted in ignorance of language norms, in the difference in the background knowledge of the speaker and the listener, in the difference in their socio-cultural stereotypes and psychology, as well as in the presence of "external interference" (alien communication environment, the distance of interlocutors, the presence of outsiders). The communicative goals of the interlocutors determine the speech strategies, tactics, modality and techniques of dialogue. The components of speech behavior include expressiveness and emotiveness of statements.

Techniques of speech expressiveness are the basis of the techniques of fiction and oratory; cf. techniques: anaphors, antitheses, hyperbole, litotes; chains of synonyms, gradations, repetitions, epithets, unanswered questions, questions of self-verification, metaphors, metonymies, allegories, hints, allusions, periphrases, redirection to a third participant; such means of expressing subjective author's modality as introductory words and sentences.

Colloquial speech has its own aesthetic atmosphere, which is conditioned by deep processes connecting a person with society and culture. All genres are subject to the rules of speech ethics and language canons. The ethics of speech communication prescribes to the speaker and the listener the creation of a benevolent tone of conversation, which leads to agreement and the success of the dialogue.

Speech culture is a relatively young field of language science. As an independent branch of this science, it took shape under the influence of fundamental social changes that took place in our country. The introduction of the broad masses of the people to active social activity required increased attention to raising the level of their speech culture.

A big role in the allocation of everyday speech genres belongs to M. M. Bakhtin, who defined speech genres as relatively stable and normative forms of utterance in which each utterance obeys the laws of integral composition and types of connection between sentences-utterances. He defined dialogue as a classical form of speech communication.

If a person has a correct and good speech, he reaches the highest level of speech culture. This means that he not only does not make mistakes, but also knows how to build statements in the best way in accordance with the purpose of communication, to select the most appropriate words and constructions in each case, taking into account who and under what circumstances he addresses. A person's speech is his verbal portrait. The speech of an entire group or, even more broadly, of a social



stratum of society, constitutes a speech portrait of a social group. In order to form generations of people who are able to live conflict-free and reach agreement with the help of words, the school teaches not only to read, write, count, but also correct speech interaction. It is no coincidence that after many decades rhetoric has been reintroduced into school curricula, and communication theory, the basics of rhetoric and speech culture have been reintroduced into university curricula.

Only a highly qualified philologist is able to realize the task of forming linguistic, speech, socio-cultural and activity competencies in the younger generation, therefore, in the process of training such a specialist, it is important to know those "points" that need constant influence on them in order to intensively form professional competence, to develop a professional stereotype - to see and eliminate mistakes or shortcomings in their own and others' speech. Knowledge of the characteristic properties of the speech portrait of a social group of philology students will contribute to purposeful work to improve the language, speech and communicative competencies of the future teacher.

### **The List of Used Literature**

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