O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETINING JIZZAX FILIALI

ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami

(2024-yil 17-18-may)

(1-qism)

JIZZAX-2024

“Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami – Jizzax: O‘zMU Jizzax filiali, 2024-yil 17-18-may. 410-bet.

Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

Mas’ul muharrirlar: DSc.prof. Turakulov O.X., PhD. O‘ralov A.I.

Tahrir hay’ati a’zolari: p.f.d.(DSc), prof. Turakulov O.X., b.f.f.d. (PhD) O‘ralov A.I., t.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Abdumalikov A.A., t.f.n., dots. Baboyev A.M., t.f.f.d.(PhD), dots. Abduraxmanov R.A., p.f.f.d.(PhD) Eshankulov B.S., p.f.n., dots. Alimov N.N., p.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Alibayev S.X., p.f.f.d. (PhD) Halimov O‘.H., p.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Karshiyev A.A., f.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Sindorov L.K., t.f.f.d.(PhD), dotsent Nasirov B.U., b.f.f.d. (PhD), dotsent Mustafaqulov M.A., f.f.f.d. (PhD) Alibekov D.A.., f-m.f.f.d. (PhD) Sharipov X.F., ps.f.f.d.(PhD) Norbekova B.Sh., i.f.n., dots. Tsoy M.P., Qayumov O.A., Jo‘rayev M.M.

Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

5. “How not to read your brain”/Rudolf Flesch-The Art of Clear Thinking/138-149 pages.
6. “The harnessing of chance”/ Rudolf Flesch-The Art of Clear Thinking/121-137 pages.

LITERARY NORM AND SPEECH CULTURE

Niyatova Maftuna Norbek qizi
O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jizzax filiali
maftunaniyatova1991@gmail.com

Annotation: Literary language is a standardized, polished, redeveloped form of the national language based on certain rules. In the concept of literary language, the concept of norm is a basic concept. The norm is the state and possibility of using language units in the speech process that are accepted, approved and understandable by the members of the society.

Key words: standard, standard forms, spelling, accent, pronunciation, punctuation, lexical, grammatical, stylistic, standard in word groups, rules of linking words, management, adaptation, word order, speech defects - defects in oral and written speech, barbarisms, vulgarisms, slangs, violation of stylistic, orthographic and punctuation norms.

The norm has a special place in the system of language and speech. From the moment when language began to serve as a material in the speech process, its standardization became a need of society, and normative problems were put on the agenda. Along with the development of society, the need to study and analyze normative situations in language and speech has also increased, and in solving these problems, the household, spiritual and educational life of the people, socio-philosophical and aesthetic worldview, customs, as well as a number of factors are taken into account. It was impossible not to take into account the national characteristics of the language in the research of language phenomena and its normative aspects.

So, the norm acquires the content of nationalism and historicity, it acquires the traditionality that has been formed for several hundreds and thousands of years. Changing and renewing the traditional norms of language use over time is also a historical process.

It is understood that solving the problems of determining the language standard becomes an integral part of the development of every national language culture [2]. Therefore, it is not for nothing that normative issues are studied within the framework of speech culture.

Bringing language elements to a certain standard, on the one hand, is managed by language specialists, and on the other hand, it happens naturally. Even if the task of linguistics is to standardize language units, bring them to a common and understandable format, it does not deny the services of the field of speech culture.

Therefore, normative problems will always remain the object of research in this field. Speech culture theoretically bases the conditions and laws of the use of linguistic units brought to a certain standard in the language, and also controls the observance of this standard in one aspect. The achievements and shortcomings of the speech are analyzed and the best ways to eliminate these shortcomings are shown. Speech culture sets itself the task of wide-scale language education and mass stylistic literacy, in other words, the implementation of modern achievements of the science of language among the speaking and writing masses.

B. N. Golovin: “Norm is a practical feature of language construction, created by the people who use it due to the need for mutual understanding of language units. It is this need that makes people want to favor one option and abandon another in order to achieve the unity of the language system. Together with the society's aspiration to achieve such unity, the language norm in the national literary language rises to a high level and becomes stronger” [4].

When studying the norm, it is necessary to keep in mind that the laws of language development, as an expression of an objective process, apply independently of the will of people. Some linguists recommend studying norms within the Uzbek language in two parts:

1.General norm or general norm of the language.

2. Private norms of the language or private norm.

The general norm consists of the sum of the system of norms used in all forms of a certain language, for example, the Uzbek language.

A specific norm is a specific manifestation of the general norm in the forms of speech, forms, and forms of the language. Based on the above analysis, we can talk about the following specific norms of the Uzbek language:

1) norm of the Uzbek literary language;

2) norm of Uzbek dialects and dialects (dialectal norm);

3) Uzbek colloquial speech norm;

4) social networks of the Uzbek language, i.e. "social dialects", norm of "social slang" (slangs, professional speech forms, norms specific to other types of slang).

The norms of the Uzbek literary language are classified in scientific works as follows: 1) lexical-semantic norms - lexical (word usage) norms; 2) pronunciation (orphoepic) norms; 3) accentological (correctness of accent in words and forms) norms; 4) phonetic (use of speech sounds) norms; 5) grammatical (morphological and syntactic) norms; 6) word formation norms; 7) spelling norms; 8) writing (graphics) norms; 9) punctuation norms; 10) methodological norms.

In the literary language, based on the laws of existence and practice of the national language, the possibilities of word selection determine its lexical norm. The literary language, which grew out of the universal language, chooses the most suitable word option from the word options available in it as a lexical norm - the appearance that is understandable to everyone, and the rest of the options live in dialects and dialects, in the language of social groups. . Each dialect has its own lexical norm of using words for that dialect, as well as the norms of the literary language, as well as the peculiarities found in dialects. For example, in the language of poetic works, words such as visol,

ruxsor, siyna, falak, yanoq, qalb, hijron are not typical for dialects and dialects, and even for the spoken language [2].

Changes and news in social life are first of all reflected in the lexicon. Therefore, the enrichment of the lexicon is somewhat more active than other elements in the language. This situation requires that the issue of lexical norm should be regularly dealt with in linguistics.

The lexical norm of the Uzbek literary language is somewhat regulated, and it is expressed in spelling dictionaries. Due to this, the use of words in written speech is somewhat stable, and violations of the norm are not so noticeable. But it cannot be said that the norm of using words in oral speech is always sufficiently followed. Sometimes words are used blindly copied from Russian. The culprits of today's celebration are the chief, and I am myself. It would be appropriate to use these words in the way that the cause of today's celebration is in the chief's room (or his office), and I will be in my office (or my room). It is true that it is easier to say that I am in my room or I will be in my room in terms of saving time and the situation in which the speech takes place. But it's not just about economy and clarity. If we look at the matter in this way, this idea can be explained even with a gesture in a certain situation. Here the question is whether the figurative meaning assigned to the word "own" is correct or incorrect, whether it is normal or not normal for our language to express the thought in this way [3]. In time, it may become the norm. However, it is not appropriate to allow artificiality when we have the means of expressing thoughts in this sense in our language.

So, the norm is the main condition for the performance of the social task of the language, and it is obligatory for the speakers and writers of this language to follow it. The degree to which the Uzbek language is standardized and how it is followed is one of the factors that determine the level of development of the national Uzbek culture. This is directly related to the culture of self-speech. Because the violation of the norm on some of the language levels has a negative effect on the state of speech culture.

List of used literature:

1. Axmedova, S. R. (2021). Chet tillarni o‘rganish va undagi metodlarning ahamiyati. Science and Education, 2(11), 1076-1080

2. Buronova Xolida Toshtemirovna, & Tojiboyeva Anora Begmurod kizi. (2023). SOME STYLISTIC FEATURES OF VERBS IN TUNYUQUK INSCRIPTION (BASED ON RELATIONAL FORMS). Open Access Repository, 4(3), 374–377. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/RU8PY

3. Niyatova Maftuna Norbek qizi, & Mamarajabov Yokubjon Umedovich. (2023). “EXPLG‘RING THE METHODOLOGY AND METHODS OF LINGUACULTURAL STUDIES”. Scientific Impulse, 2(15), 580–586. Retrieved from http://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/ni/article/view/12976

4. Головин Б.Н.Основы культуры речи. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989.