

## SPEECH IS THE MAIN TOOL THAT ENSURESTHE LIVELINESS AND VITALITY OF THE LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

This article discusses the connection of speech with the language system in verbal communication and its assistance in properly understanding the communicative function of language, emphasizing that speech is the primary medium ensuring the directness, vitality, and meaningfulness of language. The article highlights the role of verbal interaction in facilitating communication between the speaker and the listener, forming the core of speech activity. It is noted that the execution of a certain verbal activity involves the speaker's thought being delivered to the listener in a specific speech genre pattern. Accordingly, the speech genre is manifested as a unique verbal mechanism within the language and speech system, participating in every type of verbal communication expressed in the language structure, as demonstrated in examples.

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Speech connects with the language system through verbal communication and helps to correctly understand the communicative function of language. This is because speech is the primary means that ensures the directness, vitality, and meaningfulness of language. Verbal interaction facilitates communication between the speaker and the listener, constituting the core of speech activity. Thus, we can distinguish three elements in speech activity: the speaker, the listener, and the verbal interaction. If there is a speaker without a listener, or a listener without a speaker, verbal interaction does not occur. Or, if both elements, i.e., both the speaker and the listener are present but do not engage in verbal communication, speech activity does not materialize. Apparently, the presence of these three elements is essential for verbal interaction to take place. In carrying out specific speech activity, the speaker's thought is conveyed to the listener in a certain speech genre pattern. Accordingly, the speech genre emerges as a unique verbal mechanism in the language and speech system, participating in every type of verbal communication within the language system. More clearly, the speech genre carries out the task of clarifying the purpose of the message that the speaker conveys to the listener within the communication

process. For example, in the Uzbek language, one of the specific patterns of the curse speech genre is the form of the verb in the imperative-mood that takes the “-sin” affix: “*Xudoyo, yeganlaring teshib chiqsin!*”, “*Qo‘ling uzilsin!*”, “*Tiling kesilsin, seni!*”, “*Ko‘zing oqib tushsin!*”. Rus tilidagi qarg‘ish nutqiy janri *чтоб тебя* qolipi bilan boshlanadi: “*Чтоб тебя черти забрали!*”, “*Чтоб, плача и рыдая, жизнь прошла у тебя!*”, “*Чтоб руки отсохли!*”, “*Чтоб ты счах!*”, “*Чтоб тебе струпехнуть!*”.

This verbal whole is a complete text with its unique content-compositional structure and linguistic units within the language system.

In the process of communication, such a whole, according to M.M. Bakhtin, is called a speech genre. In his opinion, "We do not learn the language and its vocabulary, its grammatical structure from dictionaries or grammar, but we express them through concrete sentences that we hear in practical verbal interaction with our interlocutors and that we ourselves think and speak." We speak only through certain fixed typical forms constituting the whole, known as speech genres. Thus, speech genres appear as a result of the required usage of this or that sentence in communication processes adapted to specific situations and objectives. The usage of which sentences, of course, depends on the situation and purpose. This process can be described as follows:



1.2-image

Before speech materializes, linguistic units are differentiated, sentences appropriate to a certain situation and purpose are selected, and become apparent in prepared speech patterns during speech. It is in this process that all elements related to the language and speech system are learned in connection. Understanding the elements of speech within the language system is in the realm of genre studies, while learning about the elements within the speech system itself relates to the field of stylistics.

Speech genres reflect the logical and thematic sequence of selected sentences, presenting as a cohesive, unified text. This unified text, brought into a certain form, is primarily considered a compositional element. Thus, the concept of composition implies an organized arrangement directed towards a specific purpose, both formally and thematically within speech genres. In other words, it is the sequential placement of sections within the whole.

There are two types of compositional structures in speech genres:

1. Stable compositions: reports, applications, certificates, etc.
2. Free compositions: letters, essays, sketches, novels, etc.

Both stable and free compositions form based on their unique textual foundations. They can be viewed as complex sentences or analogs thereof.

The peculiarity of a textual form is that it is a structure organized on a certain internal order, accepted by society at large, making it distinctly manifest in the language.

The initial interest in determining the compositional structure in speech, identifying the unified sentence, can be traced back to the era of Aristotle.

The great philosopher Aristotle emphasized, "A whole is something that has a beginning, middle, and end." In philosophy, as well as in linguistics, it is understood that any whole is divided into parts or

is composed of parts in relation to the whole-part relationship. This idea of Aristotle's also points to the orderly sequence of the whole and its constituent parts, meaning starting first (beginning), then the intermediate state (middle), and finally the conclusion (end).

The concept of composition is considered a term used in a broad and multifaceted sense. For instance, in a discursive plan, the word "composition" is termed as a schematic structure, and here, it is understood as a genre scheme. Even if there is no universally accepted definition of the composition of speech genres, there are several suggestions about the composition of speech genres in scientific literature. For example, according to the Russian scholar A.A. Kibrik: "Genre schemes should be accepted as configurations of passage types. Therefore, the possibility of linguistically analyzing genres emerges." Hence, the composition of a speech genre is a form created for the listener to correctly perceive and understand the unified sentence, structured to accurately express the speaker's primary purpose.

A speech genre serves to create a specific and unique form of expression in a particular language within the language system. It forms during the communication process and aligns in a unique way within the language and speech system. Non-verbal means within the speech event assist in the realization and thematic expansion of the speech genre. Apparently, speech genres intrude both into language and speech, ensuring their vitality.

M.M. Bakhtin expresses his view on the composition of speech genres as follows: "In genre composition, the means that embody the unified whole are primarily communicative-speech purpose and style." Thus, in genre composition, the speech purpose and style are the unifying elements of the speech genre. It seems that the speech genre is a unified linguistic form consisting of three main elements:

1. Speech purpose.
2. Style.
3. Composition.

The combination of these three main elements produces the speech genre; first, the purpose is defined, then the style is chosen, and as a result, the composition is formed. This situation can be expressed through the following diagram:



**Nutqiy maqsad** → **uslubkompozitsiya**

### 1.3-image

The speech purpose shapes the speech action. Speech action forms based on a certain style, and the speech genre offers the opportunity to choose a format for this or that verbal situation. The direct connection and realization of the speech purpose through the chosen style and the process of speech occur through the speech genre. In summary, the speech purpose, composition, and style are the main elements that prepare the speech genre for verbal communication.

In the process of interaction, both verbal and non-verbal means of communication, verbal interaction, speech activity, and speech action all serve to clarify the essence of the speech genre.

Since the speech genre within the language system manifests as a collection of various sentences directed toward a communicative purpose, it becomes necessary to distinguish such a speech whole from other speech wholes. If we analyze speech genres, just like all linguistic events, through the philosophical categories of generality and particularity, it becomes divisible. Among speech genres, the existence of a speech purpose, its expression in a certain style, and having a compositional structure characterize

generality. For example, let's consider the speech genres of oath and reproach. The purpose, the presence of style, and the formed composition are common for them, but in each of these speech genres, the content of the speech purpose, the unique sequential content in the compositional structure are particular aspects.

In modern Uzbek literary language and traditional linguistics, five types of speech styles are distinguished. However, the content of the colloquial speech style itself is also very diverse, and this style has its generalities and particularities. On this issue, A.A. Kibrik expresses the following opinion: "Generally, distinguishing speech styles in linguistics is a complex issue. Traditional linguistics distinguishes five types of speech styles, but in modern linguistics, this issue is still debatable. For this reason, the problem of defining functional styles in modern linguistics remains one of the unresolved issues."

The matter of the speech genre model within the language system, of course, demands not only understanding the stable, consistent characteristics of the speech genre but also exploring its variability. Studying the variability of speech genres brings up the necessity of developing classification trends in the theory of speech genres.

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