

LEADERSHIP SPEECH, CULTURE AND STYLISTICS

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Annotation

The role of stylistics in language is unique. Formation of stylistic norms, as the famous linguist G.O. Vinokur points out, to the culture of speech itself his main goal is his most important task. Because of the stylistic norm without knowing them well, without mastering them perfectly, to the culture of speech, to culture speech is inaccessible. As you know, think of every word, choose it, and make sense of each of them.

Key words: Speech, culture, stylistics, stylistic norms.

There are many popular sayings about the proper use of There are proverbs. Aristotle's "Poetics" and the ancient philosopher about it in the works of the Uzbek classical poet Alisher Navoi "Mahbub ul-kulub" valuable points are made. In the language, every word, grammatical form, every syntactic device in its place, that is, the same word, the same grammatical form, or the same syntactic device (sentence) is used correct depending on the situation (audience level, their status, etc.)

In the process of speaking, choosing the one that best suits their situation the most efficient use of them, the most concise and concise, the simplest and the use of intelligible, fluent, intelligible, clear speech provides, freeing it from impurities. Indifferent to words, grammatical forms use, involuntary, uncontrolled utterance of inappropriate words, to use a word or grammatical form. In general, overuse of them, inappropriate repetition of speech does, obscures the mind, undermines its effectiveness.¹ After all, the wise as he said:

Don't make hundreds of words like ignorant people,
Not a word like the wise, but a meaning.

(Saadi Sherazi)

or

The word is appropriate for the time being,
It is the basis of magic.

(Abdurahman Jami)

As you know, style is a way of expressing ideas, language is a way of expressing materials is the science of teaching to make the right choices and is relevant to the functions of language has several forms: conversational style, biblical style, scientific style. popular style, formal, journalistic and artistic style, etc.

The same goes for grammatical stylistics, which is an integral part of the methodology The same can be said for.

Division of grammar into two parts under the names of morphology and syntax the position is preserved both in grammatical stylistics and it is morphological stylistics as well as syntactic comes in two forms, such as stylistics.

Grammar is the lexical and grammatical form of a word or syntactic device grammatical, stylistic, in addition to their meanings – expressive learns the meanings, functional properties. Grammar and stylistics together are just what grammatical forms are learns not only how to express, but also how to express. Morphological stylistics, which are part of grammatical stylistics, each stylistic form of grammatical form, word-formation tools and various other forms properties. The

phenomenon of synonymy within affixes in Uzbek language common: therefore // therefore; one of the students // of students one; rode a horse // rode a horse; like savlatli // savlatdor // basavlat ...

There are a lot of word-forming and grammatical meanings in Uzbek language affixes have their own variants or are synonymous with each other will be For example, in the modern language, the direction of the future tense is -ka, -qa in the old Uzbek language -ga (to go - to do, to ask) appears. The -giz index in verbs is -kiz, -gyz, -qiz; -kaz; -gas and even, sometimes in -kar (sharp, sharp) variants[1].

From this, in addition to a suffix is used and forms two different syntactic devices. This event is now is considered to be the object of study of morphological stylistics. Anyway, Uzbek in the language therefore // for this reason; one of the students // of the type of one of the students in applications as if with the affix -li or with the affix -dan although the affix is used as a synonym, in other words, as if -li Although we are talking about the stylistic features of the affixes from and in fact, such cases should be the object of syntactic stylistics scrutiny. Because they are only such syntactic devices, only in such enclosures used: where the linguistic units interact as a whole.

The same phenomenon can be observed in the following cases: giving money, taking a notebook, a pen ordered to come (ordered to come); View all required publications exit // recommend exit; Sometimes such devices have a syntactic form There are also cases when the analytical form is used instead: He expressed his views // spoke of his views; Everyone talked about their pain // everyone talked about their pain as he said[2].

As you know, each of these devices is stylistically different and syntactic stylistics reveal their unique features and capabilities to interpret, to distinguish which style of speech each one is accustomed to should. For example, syntactic forms are used for live speech The cases in which the analytical form is involved are public, formal speech methods.

The use of each designation in each combination of arguments does not allow the use of the appendix, and vice versa. Because every diamond limiting the quantity, denoting the general, the singular, that is, one of the many separates, and the -s affix is a plural. Hence every diamond use the affix -s where used and each pronoun where -s is used does not justify itself.

However, it should also be noted that grammatical form or other means the use of pleonastics does not always lead to redundancy in speech. Sometimes very reasonable, understandable, with a specific purpose in mind, facilitates speech, helps to express ideas clearly, succinctly, with subtlety gives, increases the effectiveness of speech, enhances the meaning, exaggerates: Great holiday days; we have been salt for so many years; puts five paws in his mouth; he said will not fail; this is the case with self-explanatory applications we observe. True, the words namak, kalima, ayyam, panj in Persian-Tajik languages are salt, word, day, corresponds to five words. But in Uzbek, first of all, they are different secondly, the function of an amplifying agent if it can be applied in a sense can be used as an executor. Including a combination of great holidays the word ayyam is not used in the sense of a day, it signifies a specific date, five the word paw in the conjunction of the paw means finger, in the combination of a word

the word has been the determinant of the word lexeme and is intelligent, thoughtful, concise used in the sense of words; and in the use of salt in the Uzbek language, orally We observe the most common types of bread - pon, tea - poy.

By substituting some grammatical forms in grammatical stylistics the specifics of its application should be widely explored. In literary terms the role of each indicator in adding to the core is clearly defined. But replace them with a specific stylistic purpose can be replaced: Did you understand my heart from my eyes (Oybek); In heaven were you afraid of the clouds (Oybek); go - go, go - ketlaring; did I go - did I go, did I tell - did I tell; whether they are at home or at home; Didn't I tell you? Didn't I tell you?

If we look at the examples given, in the first two sentences, the -mi preposition is actually, according to the literary norm, it should be added to the words you understand and fear was: did you understand or were you scared? But the author puts this form in the foreword adds and thus creates a unique expressiveness, increases the effectiveness, gives speech poeticity. In the following examples, replace the affixes -ing and -s if the substitution served to express respect or disrespect, to go - to reinforce the meaning of the go-to type of use, to the speech expressiveness, emphasis, vitality, vitality, imagery are expressed. Apparently of course current Uzbek in linguistics grammatical The study of stylistics is of particular importance. Grammatical forms in place the correct and purposeful use, the appropriate use of them is the effect of our speech increases its strength, frees it from various abnormalities. So the grammatical forms used in our language are pleonasm, in speech even if they are redundant, if they are used properly for a specific purpose. the excess is not noticeable at all. On the contrary, such an application is effective in speech enhances, provides clarity, expressiveness of speech, it acts as a visual medium.

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