

FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LITERARY DEVICES IN LITERARY TEXTS

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Abstract

Speech culture refers to an individual's attitude toward the correct, effective, and cultured use of language as a means of communication. This article explores the essence of speech culture, presents scholarly perspectives, and discusses its connection to social and cultural development. The role of literature, art, and mass media in shaping and enhancing speech culture is also emphasized.

Keywords: Speech culture, speech agogics, speech elements, grammatical form of speech, artistic speech.

Introduction

Speech is an essential tool of human communication and a process with its own specific features. It ensures connection and information exchange between individuals. The speech process is formed in close connection with the age, social status, and intellectual level of the interlocutors, as well as the context of communication.

Types of speech are determined by their socio-linguistic function and scope of application. Depending on the basis and system upon which linguistic units are used, speech is expressed in oral and written forms.

Through language, it is possible to establish communication in various situations and achieve communicative goals. Accordingly, speech can take the following forms: everyday, formal-business, solemn, dialectal, poetic, literary

conversational, professional, public, stage, folklore, figurative, authorial, and character speech.

Speech dynamics (movement) refers to the dynamic features in the syntactic and rhythmic formation of speech. If the speech tempo is fast, the reduction of some sounds in words is observed. Conversely, if speech is slower, words are pronounced fully. Speech can be divided into smaller segments.

Speech units are syllables, words, word combinations, and sentences that naturally form in the speech flow. These units are distinguished through the correct use of intonation and pauses.

Speech direction implies the temporal difference that arises as a result of the sequential arrangement of speech elements. In the language system, such temporal variability does not exist, but in speech, every sentence or thought has its own time, i.e., the moment of speech. The content of subsequent thoughts is formed in direct connection to this moment of speech.

Language — as a means of communication — must be used in traditional forms in individual speech, relying on orthoepic, lexical, grammatical, and stylistic rules.

The level of speech culture depends precisely on the correct use of these language norms. For example, orthoepic culture requires correct and clear pronunciation, while expressiveness requires the appropriate use of intonation and pauses.

Lexical culture implies the continuous expansion of a person's vocabulary, the ability to distinguish between the primary and figurative meanings of words, and to work consciously with them. The correct use of synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms, as well as the appropriate use of terms and foreign words, also enhances the power of artistic expression. In this regard, artistic devices such as simile, epithet, metaphor, and metonymy play an important role. However, sometimes in oratory, there are cases of incorrect speech organization, disregarding the context, or the inappropriate use of artistic devices. The reason for these cases is often related to the inability to distinguish between linguistic culture, psychology, and communicative factors. In addition, factors such as the failure to express thoughts logically, low persuasive power, and the inability to accurately reflect life also have a negative impact on the quality of speech.

Grammatical and syntactic culture involves adherence to normative rules and the correct use of words and word combinations. Sentences should stand out for their

simplicity, clarity, and comprehensibility. Furthermore, the effective use of stylistic devices in speech, such as ellipsis, rhetorical questions, direct addresses, exclamations, antithesis, and syntactic parallelism, is of great importance in the development of the art of speech.

Historically, as early as the 15th century, the specific speech culture and norms of the Uzbek literary language were formed. Alisher Navoi made an invaluable contribution to this culture through his works and life. The cultural expression of the language of the time is also clearly evident in the works of later writers — Babur, Gulkhani, Ogahi, Furqat, Muqimi, and others. Moreover, proverbs preserved in folklore, such as “A good word is nourishment for the soul” and “Even if you don't have wheat bread, let your words be as sweet as wheat,” show that the Uzbek people have paid great attention to speech culture since ancient times.

Literature review and methodology

Concepts such as speech culture, language norm, and literary norm are theoretical categories that fall within the scope of general linguistics. According to linguist L.I. Skvortsov, the language norm serves as the foundation of the theory of speech culture; he particularly emphasizes that during language development, these two concepts evolve inseparably from one another.

According to English linguist David Crystal, speech culture is the standard of using language tools in a grammatically, semantically, and pragmatically correct and socially acceptable manner. He determines speech quality through adherence to language norms, adaptation to the communication context, as well as the clear and effective transmission of information. In Crystal's view, these aspects manifest as a harmony of linguistic competence and communicative competence. In various linguistic dictionaries, speech culture is also explained as a polysemantic concept. For example, D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkova present it in two directions: first, as a criterion for ensuring compliance with literary language norms; second, it is interpreted as a branch of linguistics formed on the basis of literary language norms. O.S. Akhmanova, on the other hand, explains speech culture from the perspective of compliance with the orthoepic and lexical norms of the language, as well as a person's possession of individual speaking ability.

Discussion and results. Speech culture serves as an important criterion for all forms of speech. It encompasses not only the structure and simplicity of speech but also its semantic clarity, expressive impact, artistry, and imagery. From this perspective, A.N. Vasilyeva describes speech culture as a factor determining the quality of speech. Speech culture must be applied not only within the framework of the literary language but also in all forms of oral and written speech. Especially in literary prose, perfect expression cannot be imagined without a high level of speech culture.

From a linguistic point of view, speech culture is the quality of speech achieved through a conscious attitude toward the word and the correct use of its nuances of meaning and emotional overtones. L.V. Shcherba points out vocabulary richness as one of the main factors forming the expressive capabilities of speech. The rich vocabulary reserve of a language serves as the foundation for all types of speech, and this aspect plays a crucial role in elevating speech culture.

Imagery and Speech Culture in Literary Prose. Imagery in literary prose primarily emerges through the internal meaning of the word. According to V.P. Grigoryev, in many cases, this meaning relies on a metaphor or a symbolic sense. However, words are not used solely in a metaphorical or symbolic sense in all speech situations. Therefore, imagery is created not only by these tools but also by other means of artistic expression. This indicates the importance of the comprehension process in understanding the internal meaning of a word. Such an approach serves to understand the essence of a literary text and what aesthetic function linguistic tools perform within it. Indeed, the internal meaning always manifests itself within the context of the text.

The distinctive features of literary prose lie in the widespread use of figurative expressions and aesthetic impact. These types of expressions have a strong effect on the reader's emotions and arouse aesthetic pleasure. In this regard, speech culture plays an important role in literary prose. This can be clearly seen through the works of our writers.

Another strong aspect of literary prose is the aesthetic expression of a single situation through various linguistic means. For example, the situation of "night falling" is depicted in different ways in literary texts:

"The sun rolled down and hid in the horizon, the dark tent of the night covered everywhere" (Oybek, "Breezes from the Golden Valley"),

"Night enters, gathering the hem of the striped evening sky" (S. Ahmad, "Horizon").

These expressions demonstrate the artistic power of figurative language and enrich the reader's imagination. Thus, speech culture in literary prose is not merely the correct use of language, but the art of conveying thoughts effectively through the culture of expression, aesthetic taste, and imagery.

Conclusion

Speech culture is an important communicative phenomenon that reflects the level of a person's social and cultural development. It requires not only adherence to the literary norms of the language but also conveying thoughts in an expressive, clear, and aesthetic manner. Correct pronunciation, a rich vocabulary reserve, and the conscious use of stylistic methods in both oral and written forms of speech ensure a high speech culture. Especially in literary prose, imagery, inner meaning, and emotional impact emerge as the highest examples of speech culture. Therefore, developing speech culture means approaching not only language but also thought, aesthetic taste, and the culture of communication with society with respect.

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