



## DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' SPEECH CULTURE DURING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

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### ANNOTATION

This article refers to speech competence, the concept of "culture of speech" in modern society, about aspects and basic qualities of speech culture. Thorough communication skills are the key to the successful activity of the subject, and to a successful life in general.

**Keywords: speech culture, aspect, quality, competence, expressive means, linguistics.**

### INTRODUCTION

Our epoch is the epoch of change. The formation of a new education system is currently underway. This process is accompanied by significant changes in the pedagogical theory and practice of the educational process. Other content, different approaches, different law, other relations are offered. The content of education is enriched by new procedural skills, the development of the ability to operate with information, and the creative solution to the problems of science and practice, with an emphasis on the individualization of educational programs. Due to the fact that the concept of "speech culture" in modern society has acquired a somewhat vague meaning, and the requirements of the labor market are very high relative to the speech culture of the person, recently the term "speech competence" has been introduced into everyday life. It is speech competence today that is the category that characterizes the degree of development of speech. The main task of the school now is the development of a socially active person. The formation of a culture of speech in the framework of the implementation of communicative competence is an urgent problem, the solution of which is important both for each individual person and for society as a whole. Society is unthinkable without communication. It is in the field of communication that a person carries out both his professional and personal plans. Here he receives confirmation of his existence, support and sympathy, help in the implementation of life plans and needs. Therefore, thorough communicative abilities and skills are the key to the successful activity of the subject, and to a successful life in general.

## MAIN PART

Each educated person, of course, must be able to evaluate speech behavior - his own and the interlocutor, to relate his speech to a specific communication situation. Why is it that today, in the twenty-first century, journalists, scientists, linguists, psychologists, sociologists, writers, and teachers are especially keenly aware of speech problems.

The language of any nation is not a historical memory embodied in a word. Millennial spiritual culture, the life of the Russian people is peculiar and unique reflected in the Russian language, in the monuments of various genres - from ancient Russian chronicles and epics to works of modern fiction. And, therefore, the culture of the language, the culture of the word appears as an inextricable link of many, many generations.

The culture of speech in its traditional sense is the degree of proficiency in the literary language (its norms, stylistic, lexical and grammatical-semantic resources) in order to communicate most effectively in various communication conditions.

One of the main components of the language culture is the expressive means of the language. To know them, to be able to use them in speech in all their structural diversity - every native speaker should strive for this.

The concept of speech culture in linguistics is interpreted in two ways. On the one hand, this concept is used to designate special science and the corresponding academic discipline, and on the other hand, a specific phenomenon of social and linguistic reality, which is the subject of research of this science.

Speech culture is a section of linguistics (linguistics) that studies the speech life of a society in a certain period (objective historical point of view) and establishes on a scientific basis the rules for using language as the main means of communication between people, an instrument for the formation and expression of thoughts (normative regulatory point of view).

The culture of speech is a combination of human skills and knowledge, ensuring the appropriate and uncomplicated use of language for communication purposes. In other words, the culture of speech is understood as such a choice and such an organization of language means that, in a certain communication situation, subject to modern language norms and communication ethics, can provide the greatest effect in achieving the stated communicative tasks.

This definition allows us to distinguish 3 aspects of speech culture: normative, ethical and communicative.

The normative aspect implies the conformity of speech to the requirements that have formed in a given linguistic collective in a certain historical period; it is associated with correctness, exemplary speech, with observance of literary norms of pronunciation (orthoepic norm), stress (accentological norm), word usage (lexical norm), morphology (morphological form), construction of phrases and sentences (syntactic norm).

The communicative aspect is associated with the selection of appropriate and justified linguistic means in a particular communication situation, with the deliberate use in speech practice of those words, word forms and phrases that most closely correspond to the communicative situation and meet the goals of communication. This aspect involves the

knowledge of the speaker with functional varieties of the language, as well as the ability to navigate the pragmatic conditions of communication.

The ethical aspect of speech culture is determined by knowledge of the rules of speech behavior and the ability to apply them in specific communication situations. This aspect of the culture of speech is associated with the concept of speech etiquette, which refers to the developed system of rules for speech behavior and speech formulas used in certain communicative situations.

In the school and university standards of the new generation, it remains a priority to improve the communicative skills of students, deepen text skills, develop a speech culture, and develop a responsible attitude to the word. The need to develop the ability to see the totality of all the visual and expressive means of the language that are used in the text, to classify and determine their role in the text fragments, to give examples correctly, arises in preparation for the state final certification.

Thus, the main goal of teaching the Russian language at school is associated with the culture of students speech development.

The main qualities of the culture of speech are correctness, accuracy, consistency, purity, wealth, expressiveness, relevance. Assessing the quality of speech, the concept of communicative expediency of all its sides is used.

The accuracy of speech is most often associated with the accuracy of usage.

The accuracy of the usage depends on how much the speaker knows the subject of speech, how much he is erudite, whether he knows how to think logically, whether he knows the laws of the Russian language, its rules.

Thus, the accuracy of speech is determined by:

- knowledge of the subject,
- logic thinking
- the ability to choose the right words.

A careless attitude to the language can lead to misunderstanding, wrong actions, conclusions, to a violation of speech ethics, and sometimes even to a quarrel.

The accuracy of speech is reduced by ignorance about the existence of paronyms and homonyms in the language, and the inability to neutralize these phenomena in speech.

The purity of speech is the absence in it of superfluous words, weed words, parasitic words. Of course, there are no named words in the language, they become so in the speaker's speech due to their frequent, inappropriate use. Unfortunately, many people are actively inserting "favorite words" into their speech: *so to speak, that means that, as a matter of fact, you see, of course, yes, so, you know, in fact, this is the most, etc.* This makes a very unpleasant impression on listening.

Our speech experience leaves no room for doubt that the structure of speech, its properties and features can wake people's thoughts and feelings, can maintain keen attention and arouse interest in what is said or written. These features of the speech structure give grounds to call it expressive.

Expressiveness of speech refers to such features of its structure that support the attention and interest of the listener or reader; accordingly, speech possessing these features will be called expressive.

The expressive means of the language are sometimes reduced to the so-called expressive-visual, i.e. tropes and figures, but expressiveness can be enhanced by units of the language of all its levels, starting with sounds and ending with syntax and styles. Even a single sound, not to mention some combination of them, may turn out to be expressive in speech.

Wealth and diversity, originality of the speech of the speaker or writer in many respects depends on how much he realizes what the originality of his native language is, its richness. The Russian language is one of the most developed and processed languages in the world with a rich book-writing tradition.

## CONCLUSION

The speaking person needs to have a sufficient supply of words to express his thoughts clearly and clearly. It is important to constantly take care of expanding this stock, to try to use the wealth of the native language. The richness of the language is determined by the semantic richness of the word, i.e. its polysemy.

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