



The Role Of Speech Genres In The Communication Process

Saodat Parkhadjanovna Saidakbarova^{1*}, Nargiza Komiljonovna Mukhamedova², Iroda Makhmudjanovna Jalolova³, Zulfiya Olimjonovna Mirabdullayeva⁴, Dilfuza Abduganiyevna Akramkhodjayeva⁵

^{1*}Associate Professor, Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

²Associate Professor, Tashkent State Technical University, Uzbekistan

³Senior Lecturer, Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

⁴Senior Lecturer, Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

⁵Senior Lecturer, Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

Citation: Saodat Parkhadjanovna Saidakbarova (2024), The Role Of Speech Genres In The Communication Process *Educational Administration: Theory And Practice*, 30(5), 2500-2503

Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i5.3304

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

In this article, speech is the main tool that ensures the aliveness, vitality, and content of the language, its nature connects the language system with speech communication, and provides information about the correct understanding of the communicative function of the language. Speech communication is the main center of speech activity, and the speech genre performs the task of clarifying the purpose of the speaker's message to the listener during the communication process.

Key words: *specific speech mechanism, speech purpose, composition, style, main elements, speech communication, speech act.*

Introduction:

Speech is the main tool that ensures the liveliness, vitality, and content of the language. This nature of it connects the language system with speech communication and helps to understand the communicative function of language. Speech communication is the main center of speech activity and it provides communication between the speaker and the listener. During the implementation of a certain speech activity, the idea that the speaker wants to express is conveyed to the listener in a certain speech genre clip.

Accordingly, the speech genre appears as a specific speech mechanism in the language and speech system, and this mechanism is involved in any type of speech communication expressed in the language system. More specifically, the speech genre performs the task of clarifying the purpose of the speaker's message to the listener in the process of communication. For example, in order to congratulate him on his birthday, the speaker turns to a speech unit in a special form. Happy birthday in English Happy birthday!, in Russian "С днём рождения!", in Uzbek "I congratulate you on your birthday!" It is represented by a specially formed oracle of speech, that is, an oracle of the congratulatory speech genre. This speech unit is a whole text with its own content-compositional structure and linguistic units in the language system.

M.M.Bakhtin calls such a whole formed in the process of communication a speech genre. In his opinion, "We cannot learn the native language and its vocabulary and grammatical structure from dictionaries or grammar, but we express them through concrete sentences that we listen to in the process of practical speech communication with those around us and speak by ourselves. We speak with speech genres. It seems that in the process of communication, the selection of complete, integrated sentences in accordance with a specific situation and purpose creates speech genres. The formation and realization of speech genres gives rise to language-speech-genre relations.

Speech genre is studied in connection with all elements related to language and speech system. Since the speech genre is manifested in plural speech, its nature is more vividly revealed when it is studied together with speech communication units. Speech genres that occur in the process of communication are the manifestation of certain sentences in a logical and meaningful sequence as a whole, integrated text. The main element that arranges and shapes the speech genre is its composition. The concept of composition is an organized expression of a colloquium aimed at a specific goal in the framework of speech genres, both in terms of form and content. More precisely, it is the orderly arrangement of the elements of the part in the composition of the whole.

Speech genres with a compositional structure have a stable and free compositional structure. Examples of speech genres with fixed composition are references, applications, testimonials, letters, essays, and novels are examples of speech genres with free composition. Speech genres with stable and free composition

are formed on the basis of a specific text mold. The peculiarity of the textual form is that it is considered a generally accepted form in a certain society, therefore it is clearly manifested in the language.

Material and methods:

Composition means putting the content of the text into an orderly pattern based on a certain internal plan. The first efforts to clarify the original compositional structure date back to the time of Aristotle. According to the great philosopher Aristotle, everything is one thing with a beginning, middle and end. These points of Aristotle refer to the internal sequence of the whole and the part. The concept of composition is also considered a sufficiently wide and narrowly applied concept interdisciplinary. For example, in the discursive plan, the word composition is called a schematic structure, which means a genre scheme. There is no universally accepted definition of the composition of the speech genre. But in the scientific literature, there are several proposals for clarifying the structure of the composition of the speech genre. For example, according to the Russian scientist A.A. Kibrik, the genre scheme should be taken as a configuration of passage types. Only then will it be possible to analyze genres linguistically. The content-expressive structure of the speech genre, that is, its composition, is a form created so that the listener can feel and understand the content of the sentence based on the specific planning of the main goal of the speaker. In the language system, the speech genre serves to create a specific and unique form of expression for the people and nation expressed in that language. The fact that the speech genre is formed in the process of communication and transferred to the language on the basis of its specific content means the unique adaptation of the speech genre in the language and speech system. In the process of speech realization, non-verbal means help the realization and meaningful enrichment of the speech genre. The relevance of speech genres to both language and speech ensures its emergence, functioning and vitality.

In the composition of the speech genre, the means of compacting the whole are considered, mainly communicative/speech purpose, composition and style. Speech purpose, composition, style are the primary elements of the speech genre. Briefly speaking, a speech genre is a single linguistic form consisting of three main elements. The emergence of a speech goal forms a specific speech act. The direct connection and realization of the speech act with the speech process is through the speech genre. And the style gives an opportunity to choose a speech genre clip for one or another speech situation. Speech purpose, composition, style are the main elements that make the speech genre ready for speech communication.

Since the speech genre occurs in the process of communication, it is also defined by concepts related to communication. After all, verbal and non-verbal means of communication, speech communication, speech activity, speech movement all serve to illuminate the essence of the speech genre.

As the speech genre appears in the language system as a set of small or large sentences aimed at communicative purpose, a unique text, a set of semantically-grammatically united, molded sentences under a single topic, it is necessary to distinguish such a speech unit from other speech units. A specific speech genre has commonalities with other speech genres by the presence of a speech purpose, having a compositional structure, and being expressed in a certain style. For example, let's take the speech genres of congratulations and condolence. The presence of purpose, composition, and style in these speech genres are common to them, but the content of the speech purpose, compositional structure in a specific meaningful sequence are specific aspects in both speech genres.

In general, distinguishing speech styles in linguistics is a complex issue. In traditional linguistics, 5 types of speech styles are distinguished, but in modern linguistics this issue is still controversial. For this reason, the problem of identification of functional styles in modern linguistics is still relevant as one of the problems that has not yet found its solution.

In our opinion, there are two styles in each speech genre, that is, primary and secondary styles. The existence of different views on speech genres is explained by the fact that there are a number of serious problems that have not been solved in the issue of speech genres. Despite the fact that many points of view and proposals aimed at solving these problems are being put forward, it has not yet been decided to stop. The reason for this is, on the one hand, the complex nature of speech genres, and on the other hand, the nature of speech genres is approached from the point of view of different sciences. In particular, the description of speech genres, the model of speech genres, and the classification of speech genres are the cause of serious debates.

Result and discussion:

Regarding the description of speech genres, there is no general definition of a speech genre that is accepted by everyone. For example, a speech genre is -"a sentence of a typical form with a stable theme, composition and style" -"a cultural concept with a stable structure" or "discursive group attributes, realization of typological communicative intentions important for the group", "practical text" -"mat type", "formed type of text or having a certain power, ideologically active, historically mature", "changing pattern of meaning and social movements"; -"verbal arrangement of a typical situation resulting from human interaction", -"a unit of speech in a typical model consisting of one or more speech acts, combining a theme, purpose, composition, embodying one or more texts, realized with the help of verbal and non-verbal means"

- such as "specific level, success-oriented, purposeful activity". These interpretations can be continued again.

There are also different points of view and proposals regarding the model of speech genres. For example, T.V. Shmelova's model of speech genre includes communicative purpose, speaker concept, addressee (listener) concept, content of events, communicative past events factor, communicative future factors, and language embodiment;

F.L. Kositskaya, representative of contrastive linguistics:

- 1) communicative purpose;
- 2) the image of the author is the addressee;
- 3) the addressee (image of the addressee);
- 4) dictum (structure of events);
- 5) communicative past factor;
- 6) communicative future factor;
- 7) language embodiment: a.informativeness; b. linguistic means of information sharing;
- 8) the relationship of these speech genres with functional styles;
- 9) the number and combination of speech acts in this genre;
- 10) believes that it consists of 10 parameters, such as its interaction with other semiotic systems (non-verbal means).

According to A. Vejbitskaya, representative of speech linguistics, each genre is formed on the basis of a sequence of simple sentences structured on the basis of semantics, expressing motives, intentions and mental actions of the speaker. For example, a speech is structured according to the model of the speech genre: I want to tell you various things about X, I think you need to know something about X, I think you need to know that I know a lot about X. I'm talking because I want you to know something about X. And the speech genre of the explanatory letter is structured as follows: I think you don't know about X, I think you want to understand this thing, when I want you to understand, I talk about X.

The American scientist J. Suels says that the genre model at the discursive level consists of a class of communicative events, a communicative purpose, a prototypic result of a particular display of a particular genre, a meaningful and structural boundary, a general interpretation of its logical basis, and the role of discursive group members in creating a genre and genre nomenclature. According to him, there is processuality in the genre, which represents a certain strategy of discourse. For example, homework: checking homework, asking, updating knowledge by asking, commenting on a new topic, summarizing conversation, etc. Such thoughts can be continued. First of all, the question of the model of speech genre in the language system, of course, requires the study of its diversity, along with the immutable and stable features of the speech genre. Studying the diversity of speech genres makes it necessary to develop the principles of its classification in the theory of speech genres.

Since the speaker is a human being, it is natural to study speech genres in connection with human speech. Speech genre is the speech product of human activity, in a word, it is the successive utterance of complete sentences with a unique compositional structure in communication aimed at one goal. The variety of types of human activity expands the range of speech genres. After all, human activity in all spheres of life, such as business, diplomatic relations, religious processes, internet, media, state and community management, cooking, animal husbandry, is based on speech. The speech realization of the human goal in a certain activity is characterized by a specific environment, terms related to this environment, special grammatical constructions, and the embodiment of these constructions is reflected in the speech genre. For example, the speech genre of majlis (meeting) is widespread for each field. The main purpose of the Majlis speech genre is to clarify several issues, analyze them and come to a final conclusion

Conclusion:

A speech genre is a specific text of small or large size aimed at a specific communicative goal, it is a set of semantically and grammatically connected, collated sentences under a single theme. Speech genre is defined by means of speech purpose, composition, style, etc. Speech purpose means the intention of the speaker, and this intention is conveyed to the listener in a certain style (official, religious, colloquial, journalistic, etc.). Since the speech genre is voiced in the communication process, it is also explained using concepts related to speech activity. For example, speech communication, speech act. One of the topical issues of the theory of speech genres is the classification of speech genres. Currently, the classification in the form of phatic and informative, primary and secondary, simple and complex speech genres is considered the leading classification. In general, in both language systems, there is a gradation between the speech acts of covenant, promise, and persuasion and the speech genre of oath, and such gradation is seen in the transformation of the speech acts of covenant, promise, and persuasion into oaths, that is, when these statements rise to the level of oaths.

References

1. Dildora Shavkatovna Komilova, Doniyor Dovronovich Ergashev, & Maftuna Davronovna Qodirova. (2024). Classification And Analysis Of Speech Genres In Translations. *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(4). <https://doi.org/10.53555/kuey.v30i4.2688>
2. Rakhmanberdiyeva K. S. et al. Technologies Of Organizing Independent Education In Teaching Students Foreign Languages (In The Case Of Non-Philological Universities) // *Boletin de Literatura Oral-The Literary Journal*. – 2023. – T. 10. – №. 1. – С. 4005-4010.
3. Akramxodjaeva, D., Nasretdinova, M., & Abdullayeva, M. (2020). Translation of national events and concepts in fiction. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 9(2), 2984-2986.
4. Khudoyorovich, K. K., Rasuljanovna, I. N., Khalmuratovna, R. Z., & Eshkobilovna, K. D. (2020). The Issues of Word Choice in Fiction Translation. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(04).
5. Косицкая Ф.Л. Речевой жанр как единица контрастивного анализа // Вестник Томского государственного педагогического университета, 2006. Электронный ресурс: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/a/rechevoy-zhang-kak-edinita-kontrastivnogo-analiza> Дата обращения: 13.12.2018
6. Дементьев В.В. Теория речевых жанров. (Коммуникативные стратегии культуры). М. 2010.-С. 597
7. *Advances in discourse analyses*. Edited by Vijay K. Bhatia, John Flowerdew and Rodney H. Jones. - USA, 2008. -P. 262.
8. Бастин М.М Проблема речевых жанров. Литературно-критические статьи - Москва 1986.-С. 428-471.
9. Hamidov, X., & Abdullayeva, M. (2024). Alternative Versions and Functional Characteristics of Phraseologists in Uzbek. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(3), 51-54.
10. Teshaboyeva Ziyodakhon Qodirovna, & Qodiriy Mahzuna Shavkataliyevna. (2024). THE APPEARANCE OF VISUAL EXPRESSIONS' TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH IN THE WORK "THE DAYS GONE BY" BY ABDULLA QODIRIY. *Open Access Repository*, 10(1), 78–81. Retrieved from <https://oarepo.org/index.php/oa/article/view/3983>
11. Kamiljonovna, M. N. (2021). THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH IS TO HELP B1. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 2(6), 17-19. <https://doi.org/10.47494/cajlp.v2i6.155>
12. Mirabdullayeva, Z. O. (2024). ANALYSIS OF MODERN ANECDOTES. *PEDAGOGS*, 56(1), 139-142.