

## FEATURES OF THE ACT OF SPEECH CULTURE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH

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### Abstract:

The article deals with the study of the melodic organization of colloquial French, in particular, its phonetic features are analyzed. The article also examines monological and dialogic language, which are examined in two versions: reading and speaking. Mastery of the norms of modern literary language in the field of pronunciation, intonation, word usage, and grammar, as well as the ability to make an appropriate choice of language, means to fully correspond to the purpose, goals, and situation of communication.

**Keywords:** normative stylistics, linguistic, language, peculiarities, style, peculiarities, structures, pronunciation.

Every language has its own language culture and pronunciation. The language is rich in the fact that it has a difference between itself. Linguistic culture is a concept widespread linguistics of the 20th century, combining knowledge of the linguistic norm of oral and written language and the ability to use expressive language means in different communication conditions. The same term denotes a linguistic discipline, which deals with the definition of the limits of cultural (in the above sense) linguistic behavior, the development of normative manuals, and the promotion of linguistic norms and means of linguistic expression. In addition to normative stylistics, language culture includes the regulation of those linguistic phenomena and spheres that have not yet entered the canon of literary language and the literary norm system, that is, all everyday written and oral communications, including such forms as colloquial speech, various types of jargon. We know that



languages like French, English, German and many others have their style, peculiarities, structures, and language cultures, but let's talk about French. Analyzing the phonetic features of colloquial speech, the first thing to remember is that all the new pronunciation trends are reflected in it more than in other variants of the language. French is a very beautiful and living language, and at the beginning of its detailed analysis, it is necessary to highlight the phonetic features of colloquial speech. As a source of material for analysis, let's take a description of colloquialism. Researchers pay a lot of attention to the study of rhythm, which is a complex phenomenon, and in this case, we speak of quantitative rhythm when long vowels regularly alternate with short ones. French classical phonetics defines rhythm as the regular repetition of a phrase of stressed syllables, marking the end of a rhythmic group. Modern studies of rhythm state that speech rhythm is the frequency of similar comparable phenomena. The periodicity of speech at the phonetic level is generated by several factors: phonetic (segmental) and prosodic (suprasegmentally). Phonetic periodicity can include the alternation of consonants and vowels, the repetition of identical sounds, an elementary rhythmic unit (rhythmic group), the tempo of speech, and pauses and melodies. All of these elements are rhythmic elements. The rhythm of the French language is called quantitative-tonic and has the tonal properties of the sounding text.

Examination of the melodic organization of colloquial speech shows that colloquial speech is characterized by contrasting melodic structures, the purpose of which is to balance the syntactic compression of the utterance. In colloquial speech, an excretory accent (accent assistance) is often used, which usually falls on the initial syllable. In this case, the chosen syllable is characterized by an increase in melody, then a decrease in melody on subsequent syllables, and a slight increase on the last syllable of the rhythmic group. Conversational language is the easiest way for a person to communicate with each other. Everyone has a language, a language, and knows how to communicate. Language is a source of communication. The colloquial language is characterized by a rather narrow scope: in the family circle, in conversation with the closest friends, and with work colleagues. Typically, conversations are conducted at a fast pace, resulting in the ultimate compression of speech, most often achieved through word pruning. Based on researching the French



language material, we can state the following: First of all, there are two main types of oral transposition:

1. Implementation based on the written text (reading);
2. Implementation without resorting to written text (speaking). Monologue and dialogic language are studied, studied in two versions (reading and speaking): lectures, oral narratives, and official greetings in the audience. For comparison, the reading of a newspaper text is also considered in some works.

A thought poorly expressed is not only laziness in speaking but also laziness or inability to think. The inability to name objects is also their ignorance. And without this not only the most ordinary conversation stands, but also poetry cannot exist. A lot of damage in communication is caused by clichés, cliché language that reaches the limits of tolerance in technical jargon. Linguists, tireless compilers of grammar and dictionaries of the national language, diligently run the language service, which considers this type of activity to be the most important scientific and practical work. It requires an extraordinary range of perspectives on the development of language and culture in society, the gift of being able to pick up on tendencies in language development that are hardly emerging, the ability to give society certain value orientations in dealing with forms of language, self-control of personal taste and preferences in the name of developing impeccable national norms of language aesthetics and, of course, selfless love for their subject.

The most common form of colloquial speech is dialogue. It can be a polylogue, which usually forms a kind of interweaving of several dialogues. In French, the dialogue language is very diverse. There is a discussion dialog, and a unison dialog, i.e. an event dialog. The speech activity of human society depends on a large number of conditions and factors that contribute to its formation and create its stylistic variability. Dialogic language is often studied in two varieties:

- a) thorough speech – "conversation soignée";
- b) casual – "conversation familière"

Dialogues in general are characterized by a lack of stable tempo. The high probability of tempo is explained by the presence of rests and acceleration of articulation when pronouncing polysyllabic rhythmic groups, and in general, in French rhythm plays such an important role that in some cases it is the only means.



It is believed that French is the most beautiful language of tender feelings, the language of love.

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