

THE CULTURE OF STUDENTS' SPEECH

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Annotation

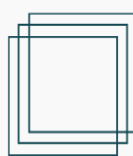
The article is devoted to the problem of speech culture of our readers. The main purpose of the study is to reveal some of the problems associated with the culture of learning by young people. The issue of young jargon has been controversial, and its advantages and disadvantages are of great socio-cultural and educational significance.

Keywords: student speech culture, dictionaries, simple language, young jargon, jargons.

In his speech dedicated to the Teachers' Day, President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted that the future of the Motherland is inextricably linked with the education system and upbringing of our children today. The great Greek philosopher Aristotle emphasized: "The fate of the homeland is decided by the upbringing of the youth."

Currently, the state of the modern language, the decline in the culture of speech of different strata of the population of our country is causing concern. First of all, this applies to young people who begin to take profanity for granted. Less and less often in the conversation of young people one can hear such "magic" words as "please", "be kind", "forgive", etc. The culture of speech of our students, future specialists, who will further determine and implement the main ways of development of our society. The state of speech culture causes concern among philologists, teachers and representatives of that part of the youth who strives to be in demand in the future and achieve success in life. It is especially important to strengthen the position of the Russian language among modern youth, because at this age, the worldview is finally formed, moral principles are formed and various stereotypes are formed. During this period, it is very important to direct this development in the right direction and to bring up certain moral and ethical standards in the individual. The problem that worries researchers today, "the state of Russian speech, especially the speech of young people, which causes deep concern not only among linguists and teachers of Russian studies, clearly indicates the moral dysfunction of society, the lowering of the intellectual bar, the unpreparedness of many yesterday's schoolchildren to receive full-fledged higher education "[8, p. 35]. There is a problem of contamination of the language with youth slang.

Our youth cannot be imagined without slang at all. The main advantages here are expressiveness and brevity. It is no coincidence that slang is now used in the press and even in literature to give life to speech. This means that you can't just accept jargon as something that pollutes the Russian language. This is an integral part of our speech. But you shouldn't shy away from this problem either.

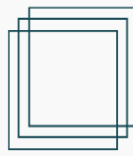


There is also a problem in the youth environment - it is illiteracy. And every year the number of illiterate young people is growing at an alarming rate. CMC messages exchanged by young people today usually reject all the rules of the Russian language: punctuation, capital letters are removed, word abbreviations are actively used. All this is automatically transferred to the notebooks.

The university as a social institution has great potential for the formation of moral and ethical norms among modern youth. These opportunities can also be realized in the learning process and in extracurricular activities. The University is one of the most effective social institutions that can contribute to the development of Russian speech culture and the Russian language in general.

If we analyze the influence of the development of speech culture on education, the upbringing of the student's personality, then we can note the need to develop and use all the possibilities in the university education system for the development of the speech culture of students, which will contribute to their formation as future specialists and active members of modern society in all areas of activity. Our students have a low level of speech culture of the younger generation. Among the reasons that determine the need to improve speech culture, linguists call "a narrow outlook of students, lack of flexibility in thinking, low culture of speech, inability to clearly and competently formulate their thoughts, lack of need for self-education and self-education" [10, p.]. One of the serious problems that teachers face in the practice of teaching the university discipline "Russian language and culture of speech" is the lack of work with dictionaries, the unwillingness of students to turn to dictionaries in difficult cases. The reluctance to work with dictionaries is closely intertwined with another problem - the lack of motivation to read, and first of all, domestic classical literature, which would contribute to familiarizing the younger generation with the cultural heritage, great samples created by representatives of elite culture. In particular, N. Akulenko writes about this: "It is impossible to cultivate respect for the word, to develop speech, without cultivating a culture of reading, which is extremely low among today's youth. Meanwhile, it is reading competence that is the key to a high culture of information consumption, including by means of modern technology. Otherwise, the computer becomes only a source of dubious entertainment and empty pastime "[2].

V.A. Kozyrev, V.D. Chernyak in one of the works on the speech of modern youth rightly remarks that "the range of readable and studied texts has a great influence on the formation of personality ... the quantity and quality of the texts read, the degree of reading is the most important characteristic of the linguistic personality" [9, p. 21], "cultural literacy, which includes knowledge from different spheres of human activity, allows a subject who has received information from an interlocutor or from the media to understand it adequately, penetrate into its context, draw appropriate conclusions and develop their own point of view" [9 , from. 22]



Any professional, regardless of specialization, has to work with people, and therefore, communicate with them and use speech as a means of influence. It is no coincidence that the Secretary General of the Association of European Universities A. Barblan stated: "The requirement of life is the same everywhere: students are required who are able to express themselves in writing and orally, individuals who are able to reason and defend their opinions in front of colleagues, and only after that workers who are skilled in area of their profession. "

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