

## ENHANCING SPEECH SKILLS: THE IMPACT OF ANALYZING ARTISTIC TEXTS ON STUDENT COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

Behind any text, there is a certain person who owns linguistic systems. The most important source for explaining the relationship between language and personality is the text. The external and internal structure of the text can be likened to a unique mirror that reflects the linguistic ability of the speakers of a certain nationality. Fiction is created as a product of the thinking of a creative person who reflects the national-cultural and spiritual values of his nation. Linguistics can be seen as a powerful tool that affects the organic connection between literary text and oral speech through the medium of language. That is why artistic speech is considered a means of expression of literary literature. The national language of the Uzbek people, which is considered one of the most important spiritual heritages developing as a result of the social factor of independence, reflects the processes, innovations, and developments in all spheres of society (politics, economy, science and technology, literature, art, etc.) is serving to continue.

**Keywords:** cohesion, autosemantics, retrospection, prospection, modality, context, pragmatic, parameter, character, interactive, antithesis.

### Introduction

R. Galperin provides information about the existence of eight categories of the text: information, divisibility, cohesion, continuum, autosemantic of parts, retrospection and prospection, modality, integrity and completion. Y.M. Lotman emphasizes that "the text should have the characteristics of expressiveness (a certain idea is expressed), limitation (the presence of content and expression) and structural integrity." These symbols are especially important for artistic text.

The linguist M.Kh. Hakimov cites the term "text" as different from other linguistic terms such as "speech" and "context", the fact that speech is manifested in oral and written forms and that the written form of speech corresponds to the content expressed by the term text. "Speech is a speech activity directed from the subject to the addressee. The text is not only the objective information but also the material appearance of the speech, which includes the pragmatic content [1,2].



### **The Main Part**

While speech activity fulfils a social role, it differs according to its connection with non-scientific existence. In this case, speech activity either has the function of communication-intervention, that is, it is directed to expression, or it has the poetic function, that is, it is directed to the sign itself. Language is a treasure accumulated through the speech practice of people belonging to a social community. This is a grammatical system that exists virtually in the mind of every speaker, or rather, it lives in the mind of a group of individuals. Because language does not exist in any individual, it exists in its entirety only in the community [3,4].

According to G. Haken, the parameter of order in the language-society system is people. Because people are considered representatives of that language, people learn the language, perfect it and pass it on to other generations. In the individual-society system, the order parameter is language. Because language acts as a special "golden bridge" between the individual and the society [4-7].

One of the main sources of oral speech development is a work of art. A work of art not only educates the student's mind, knowledge, morals and logical feelings but also is a means of growing his vocabulary and speech culture. The work of art is considered the main source for students' speech. The more work is carried out on the text of the work in different ways, the more carefully and deeply the students will learn their content and will be able to express their thoughts and speech fluently and clearly. For this, first of all, it is appropriate to pay special attention to the in-depth study of fiction in the educational system.

Because, along with the formation of speech culture in students, fiction is one of the necessary tools for developing behavioural skills and human emotions. The student's perception, thinking and speech help him to understand something. So, it seems that the student's speech is simple and figurative, and can be expressed fluently.

In the process of learning, speech feelings are formed as a result of acquiring knowledge about speech culture. Depending on what is happening in life or what you are doing, you develop relationships that take different forms. Even in the processes of perception, memory, imagination and thinking, one not only knows the reality but at the same time reacts to one or another things in life, and feels about them in one way or another [8,9].

Speech feelings mature. In the formation of speech culture, the spiritual and spiritual environment, events and events in it are the educational basis for the development of the student's thinking. Fiction has a direct impact on the spiritual and spiritual mood of a person, his speech and his behaviour.

Any person's position in society, his mood, and his feeling of freedom depend on the poet's lively poem, on how the heroes of the writers' works behave, that is, communicate. Fiction plays an important role in the development of students' art of speech, communication, information, information exchange, and speech. As a result of studying fiction, students improve their correct perception, understanding, and understanding. Analyzing a work of art as a source of human, moral, and aesthetic food is consistent with speech culture.

It should be said that fiction is distinguished by the fact that it reflects life in its entirety, in all its aspects. Therefore, this chapter shows the potential of fiction literature to influence the feelings, hearts, beliefs, understanding, and outlook of the student. Acquaintance with each



work, thinking about it and understanding it helps and affects the student's speech, worldview, character formation, and improvement of intuition.

It is necessary to correct mistakes in the student's speech in a friendly and polite manner. It is never appropriate to repeat a mistake in his speech, it is better to repeat words with the correct grammatical form, to repeat the educational process and follow his speech, correcting grammatical errors. Methods conducted in the form of classification of the development of oral speech perform the function of synchronous delivery.

Speaking quickly (patter) helps the student to improve his thinking ability, vocabulary, and speech fluency.

*Qishda kishmish pishmashmish, pishsa kishmish qishmashmish,*

*Kishmish yegan kishining tishi qamashmashmish..!*

Especially when these phrases are spoken quickly, the speaker develops skills in pronouncing these complex sounds.

Antithesis is a syntactic stylistic tool that is actively used in fiction and rhetoric. In it, the effectiveness of the speech increases as a result of opposing concepts and thoughts. At the same time, language and speech units can be used as antithesis material. For example:

*Qaro qoshing, qalam qoshing, qiyiq qayrilma qoshing qiz.*

*Qilur qatlimga qasd qayrab-qilich qotil qaroshing qiz.*

*Qafasda qalb qushin qiynab, qanot qoqmoqqa qo'ymaysan.*

*Qarab qo'ygil qiyo qalbimni qizdirsin quyoshing qiz.*

The alliteration in this stanza can be used to correct the pronunciation of consonants in the student's oral speech through the "art of tawzi".

Artistic style (the function of language to influence, promote, and propagate) covers all aspects of human life. This style differs from other styles in that it is equal to everyone, and has an emotional impact on the reader and listener.

Therefore, the speech realized through the artistic style, in addition to providing information about a certain event (communicative task), also performs the task of influencing the student (expressive). The figurative and aesthetic effect is an important sign of artistic style. The artistic style is related to the art of words, and the field of symbolic thinking, and is not strictly limited in terms of functionality. In the artistic style, words and expressions belonging to all layers of the national language and literary language are widely and actively used and perform the function of aesthetic impact. In the artistic style, all means of the vernacular language are used freely: Various descriptive means are used, for example, qualification, comparison, exaggeration, irony, simile, etc.

The Sun laughs and looks through the clouds, and combs Majnuntol's washed hair (E. Vahidov). In these verses, the poet uses the method of reviving the artistic image and uses human actions of laughing (laughing) and combing (combing his hair) in relation to the sun.

The same idea can be expressed in literary language in different ways, for example, compare the following sentences:

In a colloquial style, in Artistic Usdub

*-Havo ochiq, hamma yoq oftob. Quyosh g'uborsiz ko'kda porlar edi.*

*-Sevdigan ham til, bezdirgan ham til.*

*-So'zning bilib so'zlasang, tilning duri to'kilmas.*



*-Tildan qoqilishdan ko‘ra, oyoqdan qoqilish afzal. (Uzbek proverbs.)*

Today, our country has a lot of experience in the use of pedagogical technologies that increase the educational and creative activities of students and guarantee the effectiveness of the educational process. It is possible to achieve a good result in the formation of students' oral speech culture based on fiction along with the language and theoretical foundations of artistic speech and artistic works.

### Conclusions

By mastering the topic, the student increases his language and speech activity by analyzing the artistic text in the development of oral speech. Students are encouraged to work in small groups and teams, to boldly and freely express their personal views on the studied topic and problems, to defend their opinions, to justify them with evidence, to be able to listen to their peers, to enrich their ideas, the most optimal among the existing opinions expressed provides an opportunity to encourage the choice of a solution.

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