

## **Social Characterization of Speech**

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### **Abstract**

Sociolinguistics is a comprehensive analysis of speech. Social analysis of speech allows for a broader analysis of the place of language in our society. As a result of gender linguistics, different aspects of female and male speech are being studied. By revealing the age-specific characteristics of speech, the differences in the speech of teenagers and the elderly were considered.

**Keywords:** sociolinguistics, language, speech, social class, social identity, age, gender, cultural level, women's speech, men's speech.

Since the emergence of man, language has served him to communicate. Language is a factor that determines the place of people in society. According to Russian writer B. Dovlatov: "Language makes up 90% of human personality." There is no exact information about when the language was created, and this issue is one of the issues that are being studied and researched until now. Linguistics is a set of fields that study language. Today, the field of linguistics is enriched with modern directions. For example, fields such as psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, linguo-cultural studies, sociolinguistics, computer linguistics are studying certain areas of linguistics. Speech is a research source of sociolinguistics, in which manners, speech patterns, specific needs of speech, the age, level, and cultural level of the speaker and listener are reflected, and all these are tools that increase the effectiveness of speech. is counted. People of different classes, different social strata, different ages and genders live in our society. This is one of the main factors of the occurrence of social characterization in speech. Living in community in the process, people take certain examples from it, act in accordance with that social environment, and perform a unique social task in life. Each person is obliged to speak normatively in accordance with his/her social capabilities. It is this speech that informs about the social task performed by the speaker. This can be considered a social characteristic of speech. In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of the social character of speech is highlighted for the first time in the research work of Sh. Iskandarova.

By the specialization of speech, we can understand the gap between generality and specificity, which serves as a norm for individual social groups, and not the occurrence of general social opportunities in a specific form. H. Nematov divides the social characteristics of speech into types according to the cultural level of the speaker and the listener, social status, gender, age, profession, contact-distance of communication, the form of speech and the nature of the topic of communication. Social specialization of speech is related to methodology, and methodology studies linguistic tools. In the process of social specialization of speech, expressive means of speech are studied together with paralinguistic and extralinguistic means. Among the purposes and tasks of sociolinguistics, the issue of characterizing speech units under the influence of social factors occupies the main place. The sociolinguistic study of speech involves the study of

the unique speech of people of different classes and social positions in society. It is possible to observe two forms of social specialization of language units:

Social specialization of naming;

Social specificity of use.

Based on this, it is necessary to distinguish social lexicon and social speech. If the social lexicon serves to name the society and express its characteristics, the social discourse serves to show their speech characteristics. The words “*Ayol*”, “*erkak*”, “*podshoh*”, “*vazir*”, “*o‘g‘il*” and “*qiz*” are social terms, and the use of expressions such as “*aylanay*”, “*qoqindiq*”, “*yashshavor*”, “*cho‘ntakbop*” and “*girgitton*” represent social speech. As we know, there is a gender difference from spoken speech to written texts. When the structure of the texts was examined, the phonetic, lexical-phraseological, grammatical, stylistic and other differences between women's and men's speech were clearly visible. Phonetic features also differ in the speech of women and men. A phonetic feature of the Uzbek language is the lengthening of vowel phonemes in women's speech (uz-o-o-oq, k-a-a-a-tta, bal-a-a-a-nd), doubling of consonant phonemes (ma-z-z-za, esh-sh-shak, fonetik o‘shashlik bash-sh-shara). we can observe events. In the speech of men, such a situation is observed much less often. Emphasis on logic is used very actively in women. The pause is very short compared to men's speech. The lexemes used in the speech of women and men also have their own differences. Language renewal processes are adopted faster by men than by women. Because new scientific and professional lexemes appear more and more actively in men's speech. Also, women make good use of neologisms in their daily life and try to avoid them in formal communication. There is a big difference between female speech intonation and male speech intonation. At the same time, words such as *ailanai*, *girgitton*, *orgilai*, *kaqindik* typical of the speech of Uzbek women are lexical means that express the delicacy of a positive meaning. They are mostly used by older women. Some aspects of women's speech are unique to their speech. Momo. Qaynonasi kelingiz o‘tirmayotibdi. Yana biron narsa deb yuboring. Qaynona. Nima desam ekan. Oh, bolam, keng hovlining katta kelini bo‘ling. Qozon-tovoqni, echi-uloqni berdim. Yetsa molim, yetmasa jonimni berdim, o‘tira qoling, *aylanay!* (Kelin o‘tiradi.) (E. Xushvaqtov. “Chimildiq”)

The unique aspects of women's communication are greetings, long asking about how you are doing, repeating the same thoughts, openly expressing your feelings, conveying the words of others to the interlocutor, using the words of acquaintances, during the conversation We can see the use of meaningful words, exaggeration of achieved results, almost no pauses during communication, and together with that, curse words are used much more often than in men's speech. In most of these curses, the meaning of wishing for death is understood. For example, cursing words such as the height is tall, the head is rotten, the snake is in the eye, and the wind is blowing are actively used in women's speech. Unfortunately, such situations are sure to damage the culture of speech. Another important factor that harms women's speech culture is the widespread use of small talk, lies, backbiting, backbiting, exaggeration, and elements in speech

S o b i q (ensasi qotibroq). Qani, o‘qing-chi...

Ya sh i l Ya p r o q (papkasidan bir varaq qog‘oz olib o‘qiydi). Otamiz!

S o b i q (*tomog‘iga chertib*). Bu ma’noda?

(Sh. Boshbekov. “Yer baribir aylanaveradi”)

In the passage mentioned above, clicking the throat indicates drinking alcohol and is a non-verbal device found mainly in men's speech. According to the age of the speaker and the listener differences are also considered as separate societies. In Uzbek communication, there is a unique difference in age. In the Uzbek culture, a young child does not address his parents, and at the same time, people older than him by their names, on the contrary, he uses kinship terms instead of names. The basis of the Uzbek culture of communication is that in the process of communication, the communicants refer to each other using terms of kinship depending on their age.

Linguist M. Narziyeva divides kinship terms into two groups:

a) names of blood relatives: brother, aunt, uncle, grandfather, grandmother, nephew, granddaughter, mother, sister, father, sister, uncle, brother, aunt, great-grandson, great-great-grandson, son, daughter;

b) nouns of marriage kinship: boja, bride, son-in-law, ovsin, pochcha, wife, husband, yana, kain, kuda, kalyk, stepfather.

Interlocutors who do not know each other can also use kinship terms widely when addressing each other. In this case, the forms of appeal are selected depending on the gender and age of the communicants:

S a b o h a t s a v d o g a r. “Hisobli do‘st ayrilmas” deyishadi, Nurmat aka. Endi ikkovimiz hisob-kitob qilib olaylik.

N u r m a t f a o l. Mayli-mayli... Faqat pulni bir ikki kundan keyin olasiz, *singlim*. Shu topda o‘lik egalarning ko‘ngliga hech narsa sig‘maydi.

(G‘afur Shermuhammad .“ Taziyadagi to‘y”)

As a peculiarity in the speech of teenagers, we can see cases of adding foreign words, using dialectisms and words of a certain literary language in addition to Uzbek words. From dialogues and monologues with the above aspects, the character of young people is revealed through the speech of characters in modern films.

M e l i s. Iya, *papashamizmi? Kultur-ku! Amerikaga tayyorgarlik!...*

“O q k a p t a r” (havas bilan termilib). Macheykaları chiroyli ekan. *Modniy!* ( E. A‘zam.” Jannat o‘zi qaydadir”)

As a conclusion, it can be said that by analyzing the issue of social character of speech in terms of age, gender, profession, social status of society members, it is to reveal the speech of representatives of different classes in society in sociolinguistic aspect.

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