

SPEECH RELATIONSHIP AMONG STUDENTS

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Abstract: In this article, opinions are expressed about the mutual speech relationship between students and the meanings of the words used in this relationship.

Key words: Uzbek literary language, slang, society, education.

Today, the Uzbek language is deeply and comprehensively researched, his literary standards have reached a perfect state. This is Uzbek is a great achievement of linguistics science in the last century. Literary language norms entered all spheres of social life. education, publishing-printing, radio-television, press and stationery compliance with the norms of the Uzbek literary language in their fields stabilized. At the same time, observe the standards of literary language the quality stage is underway. Speech from school stage to higher education. We believe that the course of culture is improving is evidence [2,3]. Every young generation reflects their respect for their mother tongue in their speech. The culture of speech is formed in the family, in pre-school educational institutions, and in higher educational institutions. Student speech is of particular importance in higher educational institutions.

Literary speech is of great importance in student speech. Because in lectures, practical and seminar classes, students speak in literary speech. In addition to literary speech, students talk to each other and understand these metaphorical words themselves. Such words are more related to the course of the lesson. For example:

- "X option" - correct answers to tests or assignments;
- "let's run the lesson", "let's run", "the lesson has run" - let's cancel the lesson, we canceled the lesson;
- "must push" - must avoid class;
- "you need to draw a picture of a rabbit" - you need to avoid the lesson.

Also, there are words of speech related to materiality and familiarity, which have been used before among students:

"There is a tank" - someone who works in a high position has an acquaintance, has an acquaintance;

- "he entered the study with a paravoz" - another person took his place in the entrance exam and developed the test, then he entered the study;

- "you have to pay the fee" - money (bribe) given to pass the exam.

Currently, the educational system in higher educational institutions is divided into budget, contract, and super contract groups. This division is also called differently in student speech:

- "hard" - in relation to students studying in a budget group (it can be called differently in the speech of each student, this example is only from the speech of students taken to the object of study);

- "madonna" refers to girls studying in the super contract group.

There are also peculiarities in the use of road vehicles in students' speech:

- "our Merc is standing" - in relation to the "Damas" car (a taxi that takes students to the district);

- "The limousine has arrived" - in relation to the bus;

- "on tram 18" - in relation to walking.

In conclusion, the words quoted above are just a fragment of the students' speech. It is possible to determine the slangs in their point of view through a wider practical analysis of their speech. "Argo" (French: argot) is an artificial language specific to a social category or group (brokers, athletes, students, thieves, etc.) that differs from the national language. For example, collective farm - passengers without tickets (in the speech of drivers)[1,15-37].

The occurrence of such words in the speech of students indicates that they form a certain group in society. Studying and correcting the speech of this group will not fail to influence the speech of the younger generation.

References:

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