



## Interpretation of The Concepts of Language Culture, Speech Culture, Communication Etiquette

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**Abstract:** The article deals with the issues related to the discussions on the interpretation of the concepts of language and speech culture, communication etiquette. As well as, the author analyzed the researches and views of scientists-researchers on the interpretation of those concepts and reflected them in the article.

**Key words:** speech culture, philology, concept, linguistics.

Nowadays, one of the phenomena that has caused many scientific controversies in modern philology is the problems within the framework of what is called the culture of speech, or the culture of language, the culture of communication (etiquette). There are many different views in science about the concept of speech culture, its main essence, the period of its emergence, the object of research, the boundaries of other linguistic categories and the method of doing business. Therefore, many studies rightly are pointed out that it is difficult to achieve any scientific success in this field without theoretically substantiating the problem of “speech culture”. Nowadays, the field of speech culture has achieved the most significant successes; it means that the need for putting and working on speech culture as a scientific problem has been recognized by many scholars.

Once, that is why the linguist V.V. Veseletsky wrote: “Now it is superfluous to prove the need for research on the culture of speech”<sup>1</sup>. But, unfortunately, there are researchers who doubt that the field of speech culture exists as an independent

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<sup>1</sup>V.V.Veselitskiy. O nekotorykh ponyatiyakh pravil'noy rechi. Sb. «Voprosy kul'tury rechi», №6, M., 1961, s.69.

problem and it can be solved. According to our mind, the main reason why some researchers come to such considerations, the phenomenon of speech culture has not yet been sufficiently clarified in linguistics, it is often interpreted as a general, abstract statement without being presented as a concrete phenomenon. Also, according to our mind, another reason for the skeptical view of the field of speech culture is that it consists only in understanding and explaining the problem in a very simple (primitive) way. According to this view, the culture of speech is a field of linguistics that seeks out the errors, confusions and shortcomings of language, collectors them and only “fights” are against such phenomena. For example, such an understanding and explanation casts doubt on the fact that speech culture is an independent linguistic field with its own scientific views.

Prominent linguists also always highlight issues of speech culture as a topical issue<sup>2</sup>.

In general, it is the task of linguists to identify and combat the various types of defects that are allowed in speech. But this is only the practical side of the issue and requires the development of its own theoretical foundations.

In order for the field of speech culture to find its place and place in the science of linguistics, in our opinion, it must be substantiated theoretically, its object of study, problems, scientific method, practical significance must be specified and proved. The study of books and collections, separate large and small articles, manuals and pamphlets on speech culture, published in the cities of our country, allows us to see that the problem of speech culture is interpreted differently by different authors, explained in different meanings and content. While some linguists understand speech culture as a purely theoretical problem, some

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<sup>2</sup> R.I.Avanesov. Neskol'ko o rabote v oblasti yazykoznaniya v svyazi s resheniyami XXII s"yezda KPSS «Izvestiya AN SSSR», «O AL, volume XXI, issue.2, 97-98; YAzykoznaniye i sovetskoye obshchestvo», zhurnal: «Voprosy yazykoznaniya», 1961, №5, str. 3; V.A.Avrarin. Leninskiye printsipy yazykovoy politiki Zhur. «Voprosy yazykoznaniya», 1970, №2, S.6.

linguists interpret it only as a practical issue and field. Among such works, there are works that address the issues of speech culture in the form of ethical categories, psychological or methodological-pedagogical problems<sup>3</sup>.

Linguistic understanding of the concept and problem of speech culture is also less consistent. Many of the works are published under the title “Speech Culture” that contain concepts and information that have been studied so far in one or another section of linguistics. The result is a similarity between the field of speech culture and the issues studied by other branches of linguistics, which casts doubt on the fact that the concept of speech culture is a specific independent problem and field. Therefore, in any case, it is necessary to prove that the field of speech culture has the right to exist as an independent problem. In our view, this issue has not yet been worked out in linguistics. For example, the concept of cultural speech is a criterion of cultural speech, the object of study of the field of speech culture, its categories, the level of demand for so-called cultural speech, and so on. Z.G.Karimova stated about these issues in her article through identifying the basics of speech culture according to age and religion, so she indicated that “These words are constantly heard in people’s speech as they become older. The speech of grandparents is unique in the Uzbek culture of communication. They follow speech etiquette. It is also noteworthy that there is always a lot of advice in their speech”.<sup>4</sup>

For this reason, it is important to study and scientifically generalize the achievements in the field of linguistics about the essence and purpose of the concept of speech culture, which, in turn, can be concretized on the basis of its further development. Some valuable ideas about one or another aspect of speech

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<sup>3</sup> M.A'lamova. A world of wealth that is reflected in speech, T. 2009., T.: 1973

<sup>4</sup> Z. G. Karimova: Classification of Uzbek and English interjections according to the age. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal. Volume: 6 | Issue: 4 | April 2020 || Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor: 5.614||ISI Value: 1.188.  
Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra4259>. P. 68

culture (cultural speech) are expressed in the works of various authors and are scattered. For example, one can find dozens of definitions given to the concept of speech culture. They all differ from each other in a certain way. Summarizing such definitions, it is possible to choose the one that is scientifically expedient. To date, there has been no monograph on the problem of speech culture in the linguistics of the Soviet period, proving and describing it in detail, in a broad theoretical and practical way. Therefore, the concept of speech culture, its features as a linguistic field and its problems remain controversial, insufficiently defined and scattered. It can be review the following literatures on this.

1. Actual problems of speech culture;
2. R.A. Budagov - The culture of language - our common big work - Russian speech, 1982, №2;
3. V.V. Vinogradov On the Culture of Russian Speech - Russian Speech, 1970, No. 3;
4. V.N. Golovin. Fundamentals of the culture of speech, M., Higher School, 1980.
5. V.N. Golovin. Foundations of the theory of speech culture. Study guide, Gorkiy, 1977.
6. S.I. Ozhegov. Lexicology. Lexicography. Culture of speech: Textbook for universities. M. High school. 1974.
7. L.I. Skvortsov. Theoretical foundations of the culture of speech. - M., Science, 1980 and the others.

In Uzbek linguistics, especially the works of professors such as professors E. Begmatov, R. Kungurak, Y. Tojiev and N. Mahmudov, show that it is necessary to study it in modern requirements.



In particular, the study of the problem of speech culture in Uzbek linguistics has a scientific basis, that is, the first; the study of speech culture is organized: special sectors or departments have been opened under research institutes under the name of speech culture or language culture. The second, the study of the problem of speech culture has been strengthened in theory and practice, that is, the issues of speech culture have been taught as a special course in some universities. For example, such a course is taught at the Tashkent State Institute of Arts and Culture. At Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) in 1990, all faculties began to teach the course “Speech Culture and Methodology”. The department of “Speech Culture” was established at the same university. A special line was set up and students were admitted. This direction has been active for more than ten years. After 2005, the department was closed. By 2010, the students had not been admitted to the course. However, during this period, special programs, textbooks, monographs were created. Collections have been published. Excellent books such as “Teacher's speech culture”, “The art of management and public speaking”, “Fundamentals of speech culture and methodology” have been created. Unfortunately, at the beginning of the XIX century (2005-2015) the attention to the issues of “speech culture” was reduced. However, starting in 2016, the issue of “Speech Culture” will receive more and more attention. The need to teach this as a course at all levels of the education system has been taken seriously. The third, the issue of speech culture is now moving from a narrow scientific circle to public property, one of the most interesting and exciting issues for the general public. Letters to the press, radio and television editors, scientific institutions, scientists from different parts of the country are a vivid evidence of this. Speech culture is now being discussed not only by some scholars, but also by other scholars and the general public. The fourth, the development and promotion of the concept of



speech culture and its scientific basis is carried out through reliable and satisfactory means. In particular, the republic's publishing houses have published special pamphlets on speech culture<sup>5</sup>. The issues of speech culture are widely covered in special broadcasts and conversations on the national radio and television.

These ideas are proved clearly that the issue of speech culture is organized both scientifically and organizationally in Uzbek linguistics and cultural life of the Uzbek people.

But there is a second important side to the issue that we need to think about seriously. As a number of leading linguists have pointed out, it is a one-sided understanding of the issue of speech culture, such as the appearance of a popular science company, approaching it with enthusiasm and emotion, admonition, and preaching. The dangerous side of the matter is that an extremely simple (primitive) understanding of the field of speech culture can take it away from the scientific basis and, in turn, falsify it. Acquiring a culture of speech, striving for cultural discourse should be the work of everyone, that is, the general public. This is obvious. But the scientific interpretation of the issues of speech culture can not be everyone's business. For this reason, it is not acceptable to write some pamphlets on the subject of speech culture here by people who are not relevant to the field and who do not have a sufficient understanding of the essence of these problems.

With some kind of exhortation and preaching in the field of speech culture, simple and inviting methods or implementation with criticism and harassment and

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<sup>5</sup> Lola Hujaeva. Oratory, Tashkent, 1967; S.Inomhujaev. Oriental speech of the past, Tashkent, 1972; I.Ibrohimov. Literary pronunciation culture, Tashkent, 1972; S. Ibrohimov. Attention to language - attention to the wind, Tashkent, 1972; M.Sodiqova. speech ethics, Tashkent, 1972; E.Begmatov. Speech culture and norm. Tashkent, 1978; A.Ahmedov. Language - lecturer's weapon., 1972; Ohunjon Sobirov. Feedback on Lecture Injury. 1972; O'.Usmonov. on modern literary pronunciation, 1973; E.Begmatov, M.Turobova. The reactionary nature of bourgeois rhetoric, Tashkent 1973; Yo.Tojiev. Fundamentals of Uzbek speech culture and methodology. T., 1992; S.Karimov. Fundamentals of Speech Culture, Books 1-2-3, 1985, 1986, 1987; M.A'lamova. A world of wealth that are reflected in speech. 2009. We will return later to the scientific value of this work.

the view that higher elevation is possible is also extremely harmful and one-sided thinking. Because speech culture is a very complex linguistic and spiritual concept. Any comments on this issue should be based deeply scientifically. Only, it give a certain expected purpose, benefit. The question of the formation of a perfect man is a very old one: in the Avesta, in the Qur'an, in the Hadith, in the Kabusnama, in Qutadgu Bilig, in Hibat al-Haqoyiq, in Hikmatlar (Yassavi), in Mahbub ul-kulub” and thousands of special and other books, pamphlets, “Perfect Man”, and attitude one of main features, love for it, the ability to use it in a purposeful, polite manner, with the ability to use it to influence the audience. As Professor S. Ibragimov stated that “One's level of culture and his /her education can be noticed from written and oral speech. Speech culture is a very broad concept. It is, first of all, adherence to the culture of language (reliance on the polished literary language). Speaking and writing in a correct, appropriate, understandable way on the basis of speech norms, as well as being pleasant in accordance with the aesthetics of speech, consists of smooth, pleasant speech”<sup>6</sup>.

Apparently, the most important feature of the “perfect man” is, first of all, his cultural speech. According to this field, firstly, “ethics” has long been seriously associated with ethics, in other words, with pedagogy. But it is not just called “speech culture”. We will discuss this in more detail later.

Therefore, the appropriateness and usefulness of practical work in the field of speech culture largely depends on the scientific basis of such an event. In general, it is also the task of linguists to identify and combat the various shortcomings in speech. But this is only the practical side of the issue and requires the development of its own theoretical foundations.

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<sup>6</sup> S.Ibrohimov. On speech culture and literary pronunciation. T., Science, 1972, P. 4-5



In order for the field of speech culture to find its place and place in the science of linguistics, in our opinion, it is necessary to clarify such issues as its theoretical basis, its object of study, problems, scientific method, and practical significance.

While some linguists understand speech culture as a purely theoretical problem, some linguists continue to interpret it only as a practical issue and field. Among such works there are works that address the issues of speech culture in the form of ethical categories, psychological or methodological-pedagogical problems.

Linguistic understanding of the concept and problem of speech culture is also less consistent. Many of the works are published under the title “Speech Culture”, provide information about the concepts that have been studied so far or in these sections of linguistics. As a result, there is a similarity between the field of speech culture and the issues studied by other branches of linguistics, which casts doubt on the fact that the concept of speech culture is a specific independent problem and field. Therefore, in any case, it is necessary to prove that the field of speech culture has the right to exist as an independent problem. To this end, in our view, the following issues related to the problem of speech culture should be identified in linguistics:

- The essence of the concept, the phenomenon known as the culture of speech or language culture;
- Coverage of the history of the emergence and substantiation of the concept of speech culture in linguistics;
- Related and different features of the concepts represented by the terms “speech culture” and “language culture”;
- On the one hand, the meaning of the concept of speech culture as a scientific problem, on the other hand, as a linguistic field;



- Aspects of scientific research on the problem of speech culture (this is a separate topic);
- The relationship between the field of speech culture and other branches of linguistics;
- The main object of study of speech culture as a linguistic field, problems;
- Speech culture, it means that the content, criteria and dimensions of the concept of cultural speech;
- The main leading conditions and categories of cultural speech or speech culture;
- Linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of cultural speech (commonalities and differences between these concepts are a separate topic);
- Theoretical problems in the field of speech culture, its issues;
- Samples of cultural speech. The relationship of different speech forms and speech styles;
- Issues of speech culture and speech style;
- The method of examination of the field of speech culture and its peculiarities, aspects;
- Levels of demand for cultural speech and the range of cultural speakers;
- Speech culture and individual speech;
- Speech culture and public speaking;
- Methods and ways of mastering the culture of speech and cultural discourse;
- Speech culture and fiction, speech culture and theater, speech culture and school, speech culture and high school, individual activity and ability in speech culture;
- Speech culture and oratory. The commonalities and differences between these concepts.



The types and number of problems that related to the speech culture problem are listed above. Here we have listed only the most basic and important aspects. Some of the works written with the intention of interpreting the mentioned concepts and problems for striving to find answers to them occur in one way or another in modern linguistics. However, many of these views and opinions are characterized by unsatisfactory scientific satisfaction, often denying and debating the other. Some of the problems that are considered to be the most basic and core issues of the concept and field of speech culture have not yet been worked out in linguistics. For example, the concept of cultural speech, the criteria of cultural speech, the object of study of the field of speech culture, its categories, the requirements for so-called cultural speech and its levels, that have not yet been clearly defined.

For this reason, it is important to study and generalize scientifically the achievements of linguistics on the essence and purpose of the concept of speech culture, which in turn can be determined on the basis of its further development. Some valuable ideas about one or another aspect of speech culture (cultural speech) are expressed in the works of various authors and are scattered. For example, one can find dozens of definitions given to the concept of speech culture.

In Turkology, including Uzbek linguistics, the issues of speech culture were raised as an independent linguistic problem in the sixties years of the last century. Firstly, in Azerbaijani linguistics, then in Tatar and Kazakh linguistics, and in others, are raised interests in this problem. Work on speech culture in Turkology before 1940 and 1950, basically, individual activities, interests and of individual scientists, accordingly, in the character of the writing of some popular scientific treatises and articles were developed, now the situation has completely changed. At present, the study of the problem of speech culture in Turkology, including Uzbek

linguistics, has a scientific basis, that is, first of all, the study of speech culture is organized: special sectors or departments have been opened under research institutes under the name of speech culture or language culture. For example, such sectors exist in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other republics.

The following is a brief overview of the understanding and justification of the field of speech culture, the essence of the concept of speech culture, aspects of understanding and study of this problem, the relation of the field of speech culture to the object language culture, criteria and categories of cultural speech.

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