



## **NORMS OF RUSSIAN SPEECH**

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### **Annotation**

The article deals with the norms that exist in the Russian written language. Having well-established norms of writing, spelling and punctuation, written speech remains understandable after decades and even hundreds of years. However, being a reflection of oral speech, responding to the trends of the time, written speech inevitably undergoes changes.

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There are written and moral norms. The written language law is mainly spelling and punctuation orders (or rules?) For example, we write the letter N in the word laborer, and in the word imeniNNik depends on specific spelling norms. But the position of the hyphen in the text Tashkent - the capital of Uzbekistan is explained by the punctuation rules of the current Russian language.

Oral norms are grammatical, lexical and orthoepic. The grammatical norm is the norm for the use of various types of parts of speech, and the correct structure of the sentence. We can see a lot of grammatical violations related to the use of the gender of nouns "railway track, German shampoo, a huge corn, a special parcel, lacquered shoes"

After all, path and shampoo are masculine nouns, and corn, a parcel post and shoes are feminine, therefore, you need to pronounce correctly: "railway track, German shampoo, huge corn, special parcel, patent shoes."

Lexical norm is the correct use of words in speech. For example, it is incorrect to use the verb to lay down instead of to lay down. Although the verbs to lay down and to lay give the same meaning, to lay is the correct literary word, to lay down is a common word. Incorrectly expressed: I put my notebook in my bag and stuff. You need to use the verb to put: I put the notebook in the bag.

Orthoepic norm is the correct expression of oral speech. Maintaining the correct expression is the main virtue of our colloquial speech. The expedient expression of the orthoepic canons simplifies and speeds up the procedure of the conversation, in this regard, the social role of the correct expression is enormous, especially in our modern world. When speaking is the method of the most ambitious conversation at various events, meetings, congresses.

The purpose of the routine law is to protect the language system and the norms of their use, collected in this world by previous generations. Cohesion and the obligation of order are expressed where members of various social circles and unions belonging to this group must keep the established methods of linguistic pronunciation, and those norms, and indications that are available in linguistics and manuals and constitute the result of codification. Deviation from linguistic custom and guidelines



and grammatical norms and prescriptions leads to the destruction of the rules. All the same, it is not a secret, in all periods of the evolution of the literary language, their use in various conversational situations, versions of linguistic methods are used: if we talk about a contract - and a contract, spotlights and spotlights, you are right and right, etc.

Word-formation norms determine the system of joining parts of a word of new words that have arisen. A word-formation mistake is the use of missing articulated words instead of those with articulated words with a different affix, for example, the image of disposition, corruption, hopelessness, literary works are distinguished by seriousness and truth.

Morphological norms insist on the correctness of the grammatical forms of words of various parts of speech (type of gender, number, short types and degree of correlation of the adjective, etc.). A typical non-observance of morphological rules is the use of words in a non-proportional or disproportionate derivational form (the considered image, the prevailing order, triumph over evil, listed about Plyushkin's shortcomings). From time to time we hear some phrases: railway track, foreign shampoo, special parcel, lacquered shoes. In these phrases there is a morphological inaccuracy, the gender of nouns is not correctly determined.

The syntactic norm requires an error-free structure of the main syntactic combinations - phrases and sentences.

This principle contains the norms of word agreement and syntactic control, comparing parts of a sentence with each other with the participation of grammatical types of words with the intention so that the sentence when expressed is understandable and according to the rules. Non-observance of syntactic rules can be seen for example: Reading it, a question arises; the poem is characterized by a combination of lyrical and epic origin; Having married his brother, the children were not born alive.

Stylistic norms determine the use of linguistic methods in accordance with the rules of the genre, the originality of the functional style - broadly, in terms of the goals and provisions of communication. Unreasonable use of words of a different stylistic feature in the text generates stylistic destruction of speech. Stylistic norms are registered in explanatory dictionaries in the form of special marks, are interpreted in books of the style of the Russian language and the civilized style of communication. Stylistic violations are when the stylistic law is destroyed by the introduction of units into the text that are not proportionate to the image and forms of the text. The most typical stylistic violations are:

- a stylistically inappropriate);
- The use of huge awkward comparisons (Pushkin and Lermontov - two suns in a dark sky; did he have the power to cut the thread of life, although he did not hang it himself)
- Lexic flaw (I am very worried about this question) -lexic excessiveness (He woke them up in order to wake up; you need to go through that part of their life when they existed) -intellectualism (Only one fun in Oblomov-Zakhar; All events and communication between Olga and Oblomov was partial)

Spelling norms are the definition of words in a text.

They determine the order of sounding letters, the rules of continuous, through a dash, separate spelling of words, the order of using uppercase (capital) letters and graphic abbreviations, the order of hyphenation.



Punctuation standards are the use of punctuation marks.

The punctuation technique includes the following properties:

- - limitation of the only syntactic structure written in the text (or part of it) from another;
- - fixing the left and right parts of the syntactic structure in the text, or parts of it.
- - connection in the text of some syntactic structures into a single whole.

Spelling and punctuation norms are enshrined in the "Rules of Russian Spelling and Punctuation", the most informative and publicly established norms of spelling norms, published twice, in 1956 and 1962. Based on the listed norms, various spelling and punctuation guides have been developed. Orthoepic rules include rules for sound, stress, and intonation. Compliance with orthoepic rules is an important element of communicative culture, non-compliance with them does not cause a good assessment of the speaker among students, distracts from the meaning of understanding the topic. Orthoepic norms are enshrined in orthoepic manuals of Russian literature and manuals on stress. The rules of intonation in books on the Russian language and in "Russian grammar".

Conclusion: A significant change in the norms of the literary language is natural, this is a real event. He does not submit to the freedom of the wishes of the individual language spreaders. The progress of mankind, a change in the social system, new opportunities, an improvement in relations between people, the activities of literature and art, the constant transformation of the literary language and its rules.

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