



## PROBLEMS OF SPEECH CULTURE IN MODERN SOCIETY

**Khatamov Ildar Urakovich**

Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute

**Abstract.** The article examines the changes taking place in the language at the present stage; analyzes the prerequisites that led to the problems of speech culture. The author examines the main trends in the development of the language, highlighting among them the saturation of the language with borrowings, nonliterary vocabulary, violations of speech norms. The article is of interest both for linguists and for students of philological and non-philological universities, since the problems of the modern Russian literary language are relevant and affect the sphere of interests of the entire people.

**Keywords:** speech, borrowed vocabulary, speech culture, slang, non-literary vocabulary.

The current state of oral and written speech at the beginning of the 21st century is experiencing a crisis, which is associated with a general noticeable decline in communicative culture, which is noted not only by linguists, but also by psychologists, cultural experts, journalists and writers. According to researchers of the functioning of the Russian language, this is due to an increase in the moral distress of society, a lowering of the intellectual standard, and the unpreparedness of school graduates to receive a full-fledged higher education. At the same time, today there is no tendency to increase the level of speech culture.

However, it should be noted that in each era of language development there is relative dissatisfaction with the state of speech, it is criticized due to the fact that language, developing, inevitably takes on new forms, assimilates new phenomena at different levels, changes in norms occur, which entails followed by criticism of the state of the language by contemporaries. A more optimistic point of view of a global threat to the existence and development of the Russian language and speech culture does not exist today, since violations of norms only “contribute to increased attention to the Russian language and the rules of its use.” In other words, modern dissatisfaction with the state of speech culture is the subjective opinion of conservatives who are dissatisfied with the existence of creativity in language. Thus, a confrontation develops between supporters of the conservative normative use of language and the “sphere of usage”, the real speech situation. In this aspect it becomes fair.

The general decline in speech culture, which has resulted in the unfavorable state of the language at the present time, is due to two important stages in the development of language in the 20th-21st centuries. The first stage is associated with the “totalitarian language” that appeared and existed during the Soviet era, when the nationalization of the language took place. The predominance of politicization of speech, bureaucracy, penetrating into all spheres of the functioning of the language, led to the fact that the living literary language gradually began to be supplanted under the influence of state speakers and the media. At the end of the 20th century, the situation changed dramatically: there was a “liberation of language” associated with the political processes of democratization of society. Progressive “permissiveness” in language led to the fact that the literary norm, partly already lost in the previous period, finally lost its relevance. According to E.A. Zemskoy, “people did not speak worse, we just heard how



previously only those who had read and were silent spoke. And a culture of speech that had fallen a long time ago was revealed.” Thus, the mass language today is undergoing coarsening, simplification, and averaging of the speech standard. Moreover, even today an important role in this process is played by the speeches of politicians and the media, in which violations of language norms, the use of non-literary vocabulary, and a decrease in the culture of speech are often allowed.

So, we should highlight several problems that exist in modern speech culture. This is the clogging of speech with borrowings, the use of non-literary vocabulary (slang, colloquial and obscene language), and disregard for language norms. Vocabulary that appears in the speech of political and public figures is disseminated through the media, reports, communication with visitors to institutions and becomes speech patterns for the general public. Many words and expressions from the official language pass into everyday speech. In the opposite direction, words characteristic of the colloquial style penetrate from the vernacular, slang and jargons into the language of the media, reports, and official documents. In modern society, obscene language is becoming widespread. It is widespread everywhere: at school, on the street, in television shows and fiction. Editors of numerous entertainment and political television and radio programs (“Improvisation”, “Prozharka”, “60 Minutes”, etc.) often do not replace obscene language with sound signals. And “youth” presenters traditionally use not only slang vocabulary, but also obscene language. The media does not adequately assess this repulsive phenomenon. Even the introduction of an age limit for these programs does not fundamentally change the essence of the problem. Firstly, parents monitor compliance with the qualification and do not consciously relate to such prohibitions, and secondly, viewers are given a false feeling that using reduced vocabulary is quite acceptable, since the media, which are traditionally trusted, are loyal to this. In fact, any native speaker should understand that speech culture and obscene language are incompatible. A dual situation is created when linguists and a small part of native speakers agree that mastering the culture of speech does not mean using reduced vocabulary, and the majority do not analyze stylistic affiliation, easily mixing non-literary vocabulary with literary without taking into account the speech situation.

The most common use of slang today is as a special case of the use of non-literary vocabulary, and not only among young people, to whom this feature of speech has always been inherent, but also in journalistic speech, which was impossible before the advent of the “liberation of language.” Slang is a vocabulary used along with commonly used vocabulary by people of certain social, age, and professional groups in order to unify the language, simplify speech, or rather, simplify communication between people of a given group. Slang words are often general in nature and have a vague meaning (a joke is something funny). At the same time, some of the words used in slang have a specific meaning (infa - information). A distinctive feature of slang is its renewal - the lexical composition changes very quickly, native speakers react to changing living conditions with the appearance of new lexemes. Another feature can be called the permeability of slang - appearing in one social group, linguistic units quickly spread to others. The media also play an important role in this: authors and presenters actively use reduced vocabulary to attract the attention of listeners (viewers), deliberately reducing the normality of their speech. If for journalists the use of such vocabulary becomes the “norm”, then viewers also begin to use it everywhere, since the media have always had, and continue to have today, a great influence on the formation of the people’s speech culture. The objective reasons for the widespread spread of non-literary vocabulary are: ignoring the rules of speech etiquette and language norms, leading to a decrease in the level of linguistic



culture of society as a whole, a decrease in the role of classical literature in the development of a linguistic personality. It should be noted here that the use of jargon is not only a way to encrypt a statement, but for young people it is an imitation of a TV character, a politician, people from the criminal strata of society, who today acquire a special aura of mystery and a certain romance. An equally striking feature of today's linguistic development is the contamination of speech with borrowings. In scientific and journalistic literature, the modern Russian language is called inter-Russian language, German-Roman Russian, English-Russian slang. The active “foreignization” of the Russian language is obvious. The abundance of borrowings (publicity (advertising), sandwich (sandwich), display (screen)) leads to the impoverishment of the Russian language itself, and therefore to a decrease in the culture of speech. It should be noted that in general, the existence of borrowings that come into the language as a result of political, social, economic contacts with other peoples and states is normal for the language, but, as linguists note, if their number does not exceed 10%. The English words “wow”, “okay”, “easy” are used everywhere, although in our language there are no less expressive “great”, “good”, “easy”. The Russian language has inexhaustible reserves of vocabulary and word formation in order to avoid the need for borrowings. Finally, another problem of the culture of speech at the present stage is that in the speech not only of an ordinary citizen, but also in the manner of communication of presenters, journalists, politicians, that is, those people who, by the duty of their profession, are obliged to maintain the standardization of language, today it is often found violation of grammatical, spelling, syntactic norms. There are many examples of such violations: “we found out where the graduates will go,” “to indulge,” “beautiful,” “fried kebab,” “by two thousand and twenty.” And this gives rise to the concept of false “normality”, which forms a new linguistic personality, brought up by television, the press and the Internet. Of course, we can say that language is a self-leveling system, it overcomes alien elements, strives for codification, aligns various layers of vocabulary, but without human influence, language cannot completely overcome elements that destroy its lexical and grammatical structure. Therefore, the only way out for preserving the Russian language and speech culture can only be the daily systematic work of every native speaker. “You just need to remember that the correct use of language requires effort and courage,” and in our opinion, this is the correct opinion.

## Bibliography:

1. Karaulov, Yu.N. Culture of speech and language criticism [Electronic resource] // Reference and information Internet portal “Russian language”. 2007. December 18. URL: [http://gramota.ru/biblio/magazines/gramota/kultura/28\\_609](http://gramota.ru/biblio/magazines/gramota/kultura/28_609) (access date: 04/04/2021).
2. Krongauz, M. Russian language on the verge of a nervous breakdown / M. Krongauz. – M., 2007. – 146 p.
3. Krysin, L.P. Language norm: rigidity vs tolerance // Mass culture at the turn of the 20th–21st centuries: Man and his discourse. M., 2003.
4. Russian language of the late 20th century / ed. E.A. Zemskoy. M., 2001.
5. Sirotinina, O.B. Basic criteria for good speech // Good speech / under. ed. M.A. Kormilitsyna and O.B. Sirotinina. Saratov, 2001.
6. Skvortsov, L.I. Ecology of the word, or Let's talk about the culture of Russian speech / L.I. Skvortsov. – M.: Education, 2009.