

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Criteria for Accuracy of Speech Expression

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VOLUME: Vol.06 Issue07 2026

PAGE: 7-9

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Abstract

This article analyzes the criterion of speech accuracy, which is an important component of speech culture, scientifically and theoretically. Speech accuracy is considered to be the main factor ensuring the appropriate use of language units, the complete and clear expression of thought in content, and the successful implementation of the communicative goal. The lexical, grammatical, methodological, and logical aspects of accuracy are also highlighted and analyzed based on modern linguistics and speech culture research. The article also indicates the factors that undermine speech accuracy and gives scientific recommendations for their elimination.

KEY WORDS

Speech culture, accuracy, communication, lexical meaning, stylistic norm, logicity, language units, speech quality.

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the criteria of linguistic correctness and stylistic conformity, the culture of speech also implies a number of general criteria for the content of speech. They have been known since ancient times and have long been considered in rhetoric, each era brings its own perspective to this discussion, and each language is associated with its own national traditions. These include the criteria of accuracy, logicity, clarity and convenience, purity, expressiveness, richness (variety), aesthetics and coherence. The modern Uzbek language is characterized by the close interaction of these criteria with functional-stylistic norms. Consequently, in each of the main styles and in many stylistic varieties, each criterion manifests itself quantitatively and qualitatively in its own way, which we will try to show below. Let's start with the criterion of accuracy. "Accuracy," according to B.N. Golovin, "is the correspondence of the semantic side of speech (the content plane) to objective reality and the system of concepts expressed, and the communicative quality of speech is "complete correspondence to the linguistic meaning of words".

Note that this definition implies two types of accuracy: the true reflection of reality in thought and speech (for example, a fisherman claims that he caught a fish weighing 2 kilograms, although in reality it weighs almost half a kilogram) and the reflection of thought in words (for example, a schoolboy says that he saw a girl with big eyes in a portrait).

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Indeterminacy in thinking and expression is often intertwined. Indeterminacy in the expression of thought (as well as in the thought itself) can manifest itself as: lack of clarity (deficit), incompleteness of expression, incorrectness. These include the following expressions: measures have been determined, the issue is being considered; vague signs such as: some comrades make mistakes; in some cases, there is underperformance; some leave work early. It is important to distinguish between well-founded generalizations, such as those found in some newspaper and journalistic materials, in which specific measures and specific culprits can be easily

identified, and unfounded ones. In scientific and official business speech, incompleteness is especially intolerable. If a researcher uses the same term in one sense, and then in a significantly different sense, they are misleading themselves or misleading the reader. (Of course, it should be borne in mind that some terms can differ significantly in some cases and be synonymous in others, for example, "language" and "speech"; but in general, there are few such cases.) Incomplete expression in official business speech leads to organizational problems, confuses performers, reduces the effectiveness of speech, and violates the principle of voluntariness for *fralesho*. For example, one house number can represent several buildings, and if the building number is not indicated on the envelope, the letter can "travel" through different buildings for a long time and even get lost altogether. Ambiguity can have a specific character. It can concern the object itself or its verbal designation. For example, B. N. Golovin talks about a writer who, speaking of a train, used the expression "iron wheels", although the train's wheels could not be made of brittle cast iron, they were steel. Here is another example: for some unknown reason, the school wall newspaper stated that "VolodyaPetrov's deeds were discussed at the class meeting", but in fact he was not only discussed, but also condemned. Here the paronyms are confused: "discuss" and "condemn".

METHOD

Many ambiguities are associated with the wrong choice of synonym. For example, if the factory newspaper writes "The shop workers warmly approved". If they followed the instructions of the turner Nikolai Vasiliev, it remains unclear whether they decided to follow this initiative or not. If so, it would be better to write "supported" or "approved and supported". By the way, the use of synonymous and semi-synonymous pairs in newspaper and publicistic speech is based precisely on the desire for completeness and accuracy in expressing meaning, for example: "welcome and congratulations", "honest and selfless" (coward), "facilitate" (task "and performers"), etc. Ambiguity in use can be determined by context, often creating a humorous effect, as in Mayakovsky's "In Bed": I am a man of great expectations. I am interested in a mirrored wardrobe. Ambiguity of thought and expression can manifest itself at words, phrases, sentences, and other higher structural levels. In colloquial speech, a large number of ambiguities are allowed if the incompleteness of expression is compensated by

constitutional or paralinguistic means. Sometimes the ambiguity can reach the level of external distortions, but the speakers still understand each other.

For example, a mother points to a carpet and says to her daughter:

- Come on, take a walk here with a broom, - the girl says and goes out into the hallway to get a vacuum cleaner. But in other cases, ambiguity and exaggeration can lead to discontent and arguments. For example, in the statement: "You are all nuts." The word "nut" can be taken in the meanings of strange, unusual or abnormal, mentally retarded. It is necessary to anticipate such situations and use strong expressions with caution. In colloquial speech, a specific form of accuracy, called accuracy, is characteristic. It is often associated with metaphorical transfer and involves the demonstration of accuracy in individual characteristics, often external and individual features. But due to the properties of commonality in the minds of the conversation participants, a paradoxical rapprochement of objects that are sometimes quite different from each other occurs. At the same time, new, previously unsuspected properties of commonality are unexpectedly revealed. This usually creates a comic or similar effect. However, its edge can be both fair and unfair, offensive, which should be taken into account even by those who like wit. For example, someone says to a girl: "Here is your camel with a bow," referring to the fact that her admirer is long-necked, tall, and loves to wear bows. The girl may laugh, or she may be offended, or worse, she may see a "non-believer" in a kind and attractive young man, which is simply unfair. The conceptual clarity of a scientific term is primarily ensured by its definition. However, many terminological concepts develop along with the development of a particular science, and in one of them "words fully correspond to their linguistic meanings"! Note that this definition refers to two sources of clarity: In this regard, within the framework of one nomination, several interconnected but different concepts can coexist, forming a multilayered, multifaceted semantic structure. As an example, we can cite the term "speech culture" described above. Such terms usually require explicit discussions or at least working disclaimers in the text, if their absence can lead to a misunderstanding of the text or part of it. Approximately the same can be said about the synonymy of scientific terms.

DISCUSSION

Synonymous terms arise diachronically and/or synchronically,

because different scientists look at the same object from slightly different angles or call very close, similar, almost (in many ways) identical objects by different names. Thus, a whole chapter can be written on the development of synonymous terms: "stylistic (colloquial, journalistic, artistic) language", "language style", "speech style", where synonymy and polysemy are interrelated. Such terms are usually called "traditional", and in cases where confusion or excessive controversy may arise, each of them should be given a working definition. In newspaper and journalistic speech, terms function in their own way. Here, first of all, it is necessary to distinguish between highly specialized, "generally understandable" and "socio-political terminology". Highly specialized terminology is more or less noticeable in departmental newspapers (Medical Newspaper, Soviet Trade, Socialist Industry, etc.), while in general newspapers it is rarely found and is usually explained in plain language within the text. A significant part of specialized terminology (economic, business, diplomatic, etc.) is usually understood. However, for many, its "understandability" is relative and is characterized by a certain vagueness and varying degrees of vagueness in perception. At the same time, from a production point of view, this term should be clear, and from a perception point of view, it should strive for gradual clarification. "By "socio-political terminology" we usually understand nominations that have a socio-evaluative coloring, which is naturally added to the conceptual semantics through the attitude of the mass of speakers to the designated object (phenomenon), for example: aggression, state terrorism, hegemonism, armed policy; national sovereignty, struggle for independence, socialist orientation, moral code of the Soviet personality, etc. In the socialist media, "socio-political terminology" has its own specifics. Firstly, the absolute majority of this nominative group is conceptually defined in encyclopedic, economic, political, diplomatic and other dictionaries and is used in accordance with these definitions. Secondly, their content is constantly revealed and clarified by the media using objective evidence and logic, thereby socially objectifying their emotional and evaluative connotations. New terms are also gradually being introduced into the system of conceptual definitions and socially evaluative justifications. For example, the term "neoglobalism", which appeared relatively recently in the popular press, soon received a definition and description in the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs: "... Thus, on one side of the scale is the policy of peace and security, and on the other side is the policy of militarism and

expansionism, expressed in the doctrine of neoglobalism. The very lexicon of this doctrine - "punishment", "teaching a lesson", "revenge" - is nothing more than its modernized orientation, but the export of counter-revolution aimed at colonialism, the use of hired bandits and thereby justify the right to overthrow legitimate governments through the hope of social revenge!" It is precisely the objective validity of color and the motivation for its use that prevents such nominations from becoming clichés, that is, their functional degeneration.

CONCLUSION

The criterion of accuracy in literary speech is complex and specific. Gogol's meticulously detailed description of the life of small landowners in "The Old Landowners" is one of them. These include Raskolnikov's internal monologues, written in accordance with the natural norms of expressive ("torn") internal speech, which makes us tremble with nervous excitement. This includes the rhythmic and intonational design of the first paragraph of Gorky's "Song of the Stormy Wreath", which is a pre-storm emphasizes the figurative image of heavy, massive waves. This includes the ambiguity of Manilov's speech in "Dead Souls". This includes Mayakovsky's playful hyperbole: "The sunset with the power of one hundred and forty suns." Artistic speech is clearly defined by everything that serves to optimally convey the figurative representation of reality and express the author's intention.

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