

### The Speech Genre, As a Whole, In the Process of Communication

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#### ABSTRACT

*In this article, given the unrelenting interest of researchers in the problem of speech genres, special attention is paid to speech, which is the main means of ensuring the liveliness, vitality and content of the language. Speech communication provides communication between the speaker and the listener and is the center of speech activity.*

Speech connects the language system with speech communication and helps to understand the communicative function of language. Because speech is the main means of ensuring the liveliness, vitality and content of the language. Speech communication provides communication between the speaker and the listener and forms the center of speech activity. So, in speech activity we distinguish three elements: speaker, listener, speech communication. If there is a speaker and there is no listener, or if there is a listener but there is no speaker, speech communication does not occur. Or in the presence of both elements, i.e. the speaker and the listener, speech activity cannot be realized if they do not enter into speech communication. As we can see, the above three elements are necessary for the emergence of speech communication. When performing a certain speech activity, the speaker's opinion is conveyed to the listener in the form of a certain speech genre. Accordingly, the speech genre acts as a specific speech mechanism in the language and the speech system, and this mechanism is involved in any kind of speech communication expressed in the language system. More precisely, the speech genre serves to clarify the purpose of the speaker's message to the listener in the process of communication. M. M. Bakhtin calls such a whole formed in the process of communication a speech genre. In his opinion, "we do not study our native language and its vocabulary and grammatical structure from dictionaries or grammars, but express them through concrete sentences that we listen to and pronounce in our own thoughts in the process of practical speech communication with others." us. We speak only through speech genres with certain stable standard forms that make up the whole. So, speech genres arise as a result of using a particular sentence in the process of communication in accordance with a certain situation and purpose. Which sentences are used depends, of course, on the situation and the purpose. Therefore, before the implementation of speech, there is a selection of language units, the selection of complete sentences in accordance with a given situation and purpose, and they appear in speech in ready-made template versions. It is studied in relation to all elements related

to the language and speech system involved in this process. The study of the elements of the language system of real speech belongs to genetics, and the study of the elements of the speech system belongs to the field of genetics. Speech genres appear as a single whole, integrated text into a logical and meaningful sequence of sentences allocated in the process of communication. Composition is the main element that brings all this text into a certain structure. So, the concept of composition means the formal and meaningful arrangement of speech genres. In other words, it is an ordered arrangement of parts in the structure of the whole. In speech genres, two types of compositional structure are distinguished:

1. Stable compositions: help, application, certificate, etc.
2. Free compositions: letters, essays, novels.

Both stable compositions and free compositions are formed on the basis of a certain text. They can be considered as one complex sentence.

The peculiarity of the text drawing is that it is a form accepted by the general public in a certain society, organized on the basis of a certain internal plan, and therefore is clearly manifested in the language.

Interest in the definition of a compositional structure in speech, a complete sentence dates back to the time of Aristotle.

According to the great philosopher Aristotle, "the whole is that which has a beginning, a middle and an end." In philosophy and linguistics, it can be understood that any whole is divided into parts or any whole consists of parts. The concept of composition is a concept used in a broad and narrow sense. For example, in discursive terms, the word composition is called a schematic structure and means a genre scheme. Although there is no generally accepted definition of the composition of the genre of discourse, there are several proposals in the scientific literature about the composition of the genre of discourse. For example, according to the Russian scientist A. A. Kibrik: "The genre scheme should be taken as a configuration of types. Only then will linguistic analysis of genres be possible."

So, the composition of the speech genre is a form created so that the listener can feel and understand the whole sentence, intended in order to correctly express the main purpose of the speaker. The speech genre serves to create a clear and unique form of expression expressed in a certain vernacular in the language system. The speech genre is formed in the process of communication and is unambiguously consistent in the language-speech system. In the process of speech realization, nonverbal means help the realization and meaningful enrichment of the speech genre. It seems that speech genres are connected with both language and speech, and this provision ensures its viability.

M. M. Bakhtin expresses the following opinion about the composition of the speech genre: "As part of the genre, the means of compaction of the whole are mainly the communicative-speech goal and method."

### **Purpose of speech - style - composition**

So, as part of the genre, the speech goal and style are the primary elements of the speech genre. It seems that the speech genre is a single linguistic form consisting of three main elements:

1. Purpose of speech.
2. Style.

### 3. Composition.

The combination of these three basic elements creates a speech genre, first the goal is determined, then the style is chosen and the composition is formed as a result. This situation can be represented by the following scheme:

A speech goal forms a speech act. The speech act is formed on the basis of a certain style and makes it possible to choose a speech genre model for a specific speech situation. The direct connection and realization of the speech goal with the speech process with the help of the chosen style is carried out through the speech genre. In a word, the speech goal, composition, style are the main elements that make the speech genre ready for speech communication. In the process of communication, verbal and non-verbal means of communication, speech communication, speech activity, speech movement serve to clarify the essence of the speech genre. Since the speech genre appears in the language system as a set of various sentences aimed at a communicative goal, it is necessary to distinguish such a speech unit from other speech units.

As in all linguistic phenomena, there is a category of generality and specificity of philosophy among speech genres. Speech genres are characterized by the presence of a speech goal, expression in a certain style, compositional construction. Take, for example, the speech genres of curses and oaths. In these speech genres, the goal, the presence of style, the construction of composition are common to them, but in both speech genres, the content of the speech goal, the compositional structure in a certain semantic sequence are special aspects.

There are also different points of view on the issue of the model of speech genres. For example, T. V. Shmeleva defines the model of the speech genre as a communicative goal, the concept of the speaker, the concept of the addressee (listener), the content of the event, the factor of the event of the communicative past, the factors of the communicative future, language embodiment;

F. L. Kositskaya, representative of contrastive linguistics: 1) the communicative goal; 2) the image of the addressee author; 3) the addressee (the image of the addressee); 4) the saying (the structure of events); 5) the factor of the communicative past; 6) the factor of the communicative future; 7) linguistic embodiment: a) informativeness; b) linguistic means of information exchange; 8) the connection of these speech genres with functional styles; 9) the number and combination of speech acts in this genre; 10) believes that it consists of 10 parameters, such as its interaction with other semiotic systems (non-verbal means).

According to the representative of speech linguistics A. Vezhbitskaya, each genre is formed on the basis of a sequence of simple sentences based on semantics, expressing the motives, intentions and mental actions of the speaker. For example, the model of the lecture speech genre is structured as follows: I want to tell you different things about X, I think you need to know something about X, I think you need to know that I know a lot about X, I'm talking because I want you to know something about X. The speech genre of the explanatory letter is structured as follows: I think you don't know about X, I think you want to understand this matter, when I want you to understand, I will say about X.

The American scientist J. Sewels says that the genre model at the discursive level consists of a class of communicative events, a communicative goal, a prototypical result of a specific manifestation of a genre, a semantic and structural boundary, a general interpretation of its logical basis and the role of members of the discursive group in creating a genre and genre nomenclature. In his opinion, there is a processality in the genre, which represents a certain strategy of discourse. For example, a lecture: collecting material, drawing up a plan, writing an introduction, writing an exposition, preparing a conclusion, speaking. Such examples can be continued. And these analyses prove that there is a process, a step-by-step movement in the genre.

In conclusion, we note that the question of the model of the speech genre in the language system,

of course, requires the study of its variety along with the unchangeable, stable features of the speech genre. The study of the diversity of speech genres makes it necessary to develop the principles of its classification in the theory of speech genres.

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