

THE SOUND CULTURE AND EMOTIONALITY OF SPEECH

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Annotation. This article focuses on the significance of vocal culture and emotionality in speech as key components of effective communication. Speech is not limited to words alone — the tone, rhythm, and timbre of voice play a crucial role in conveying meaning and emotion. The article explores how vocal culture encompasses proper pronunciation, clarity, rhythm, and aesthetic expressiveness of speech sounds. It also analyzes how emotions are reflected through vocal parameters such as intonation, volume, and pitch, emphasizing their role in enhancing the expressiveness and impact of communication.

Keywords: Speech, vocal culture, emotionality, pronunciation, intonation, tone, articulation, emotional intelligence, interpersonal communication, speech aesthetics.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola nutqning tovush madaniyati va emotsionalligi mavzusiga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada nutq madaniyati tushunchasi, uning ijtimoiy va shaxsiy kommunikatsiyadagi o'rni, tovush madaniyatining nutqda qanday namoyon bo'lishi, shuningdek, nutq tovushlarining emotsional ta'siri va ularni ifodalash usullari tahlil qilinadi. Nutq tovush madaniyati insonning nutq madaniyati qoidalariga rioya qilishi, tovushning aniq, ravon va estetik jihatdan to'g'ri bo'lishi bilan bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: Nutq, tovush madaniyati, emotsionallik, nutq madaniyati, ovoz ifodasi, tovush ohangi, intonatsiya, psixologik ta'sir, nutq madaniyati qoidalari, emotsional kommunikatsiya

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена роли звуковой культуры и эмоциональности речи как важнейших компонентов эффективной коммуникации. Речь — это не только слова, но и интонация, ритм, тембр и выразительность голоса, которые передают смысл и чувства. В статье рассматривается, как звуковая культура включает правильное произношение, чёткость, ритмичность и эстетическую выразительность речи.

Ключевые слова: Речь, звуковая культура, эмоциональность, произношение, интонация, тембр, артикуляция, эмоциональный интеллект, межличностная коммуникация, эстетика речи.

Speech is the most fundamental means of communication in human life. Not only the words themselves, but also their sound, tone, and rhythm are very important. Therefore, speech culture does not consist only of word choice and observing grammatical rules; it also includes the culture of sound. The culture of speech sound, that is, the culture of voice, constitutes the aesthetic and expressive side of speech. It is not only correct pronunciation, but also the ability to convey sounds to the listener in a pleasant, understandable, and impactful way.

The emotionality of speech sounds, moreover, gives a person the opportunity to express inner feelings, mental state, and mood through words. The success of any speech depends precisely on this emotional strength and sound culture. For example, saying the same words in different tones produces completely different meanings and effects. In this article the sound culture and emotionality of speech are considered in detail. The influence of speech culture on sound aspects, how emotional expression is formed, and their place in interpersonal communication are examined.

What is the sound culture of speech? The sound culture of speech can be defined as the art of expressing speech sounds in a cultured, clear, and aesthetically correct manner. Every speech sound should follow certain rules: pronunciation must be correct; tone and rhythm should be appropriate; thickness (or richness) and clarity of sound must be in harmony. Speech sounds show a person's identity, culture, and speech culture itself. Without sound culture, even the best chosen words become unintelligible, uncomfortable, or ineffective. For example, a weak or unclear voice, incorrect stress, vague pronunciation spoil the content of the speech and leave a negative impression on the listener.

Among the main rules of sound culture of speech are the following:

Clear articulation — each sound must be pronounced clearly and correctly.

Appropriate tone — the tone is chosen according to the content of the speech.

Rhythm and tempo — the words should be delivered in a rhythmical and balanced manner, according to the speaker's mood and purpose.

Clarity and power — the purity and strength of voice should not tire the listener.

Following the above rules enhances speech culture, making speech more expressive and effective.

Emotionality of speech sound. Speech sounds not only transmit information, but also reflect internal feelings. Emotionality is one of the most important components of speech. A person's mood, mental state, even social status are perceived through speech sounds. For example, in joy and happiness, the voice becomes higher, rhythm faster, and tone more upbeat. In sadness, the voice is weak, low, and slowed. Emotions such as anger, surprise, fear also are expressed by characteristic vocal features. Emotionality of sound makes communication among people more lively and sincere. With correct intonation and tone, the meanings of words open more deeply, feelings are conveyed more precisely. This increases the efficiency of communication.

Emotionality of speech is manifested through the following elements:

Tone — intonation and rhythm of words.

Timbre — personal, individual characteristic of the voice.

Register and strength — the loudness and depth of the voice.

Alignment with body language — harmony between sound and physical expression.

The culture of emotional sound brings a person closer not only to speech culture, but also to spiritual culture.

Formation and development of speech sound culture. The sound culture of speech in a person's life is formed gradually, through constant practice and education. The process of learning speech, which begins in childhood, is connected with the demands and attention of parents, teachers, and society toward speech culture. Sound culture includes not only the correct pronunciation of sounds, but also the aesthetic and emotional sides of speech.

Therefore, to develop it one must pay attention to:

Pronunciation exercises: Regular exercises are needed to produce each sound clearly and fluently. Working on intonation and tone: Learning to adjust tone and intonation according to the content and situation of speech.

Controlling emotionality: Learning to express feelings properly, avoiding speech that is overly or insufficiently emotional.

Adapting to the listener: One of the most important aspects of speech culture is choosing voice tone appropriate to the listener's mood, status, and situation.

In schools, theaters, public speeches, even in daily conversations, developing sound culture is of great importance. Also, for public orators and those working in television, it is necessary to study sound culture deeply and improve it continuously.

Social significance of speech sound culture and emotionality. Speech sound culture and emotionality play an important role not only in personal, but also in social relationships. Cultured, clear, emotionally rich speech increases trust, respect, and understanding among people. A person who can express their thoughts correctly and fluently is respected in society. At the same time, the emotionality of speech sound makes communication more lively, sincere, and strengthens social connections. For example, in job interviews, team meetings, or educational processes, observing sound culture is the key to success. Also, incorrect intonation, weak or unnecessary emotions can cause discomfort and misunderstandings. Speech culture is especially important in communication between different cultures and languages, because incorrect use of sounds can lead to culturally strange misunderstandings.

Ways to develop speech sound culture. The culture of speech sound is not simply an innate ability, but something formed through constant practice and conscious learning. The following methods help to improve it:

1. Pronunciation and articulation exercises. It is important to do special exercises every day to produce sounds clearly. For example, exercises that strengthen the tongue, lips, and mouth muscles to correctly pronounce difficult sounds or dialectal variants.
2. Control of speech speed and rhythm. Speaking too fast or too slowly can tire the listener. Speech becomes more understandable if speed is managed and pauses are placed correctly between words.
3. Studying tone and intonation. The role of intonation in expressing emotions is great. It is useful to conduct special trainings to choose tone correctly in communication, to add different emotions to speech.
4. Controlling voice strength and timbre. The volume, power and timbre of the voice are important elements of speech culture. Voice exercises and breathing techniques help to increase voice strength and manage it properly.
5. Developing emotional intelligence. Emotionality of speech depends not only on the voice, but also on the speaker's own awareness of their feelings. Increasing emotional intelligence, managing one's own emotions, and understanding others' feelings enrich speech culture.
6. Always considering the listener's opinion. Adapting speech to the audience or interlocutor, taking into account their interest and emotional state, is important for the development of speech culture of sound.

In everyday life, in conversations, work meetings, educational processes, even in family communication, sound culture and emotionality of speech show their influence. For example, appropriate and fluent speech at work:

improves relationships among team members;
helps resolve problems more quickly;
makes communication more effective.
In family as well, emotional and sound-cultured speech:
increases mutual understanding;
reduces conflicts;
serves as an example in teaching children speech culture.
Also, for public speakers, sound culture and emotionality of speech:
attract the audience;
strengthen the impact of words;
are an important tool for conveying speech content more effectively.

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