CLASSIFICATION OF SPEECH ERRORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: the article provides a comprehensive analysis of speech errors, their classification, and the impact these errors have on communication processes. It examines the main types of errors—grammatical, lexical, stylistic, and phonetic—and discusses how they distort meaning and reduce the effectiveness of both oral and written speech. The study also investigates the underlying causes of these errors, such as insufficient language proficiency, the influence of regional dialects, slang, and interference from foreign languages. In the concluding section, practical methods for correcting speech errors are proposed, aiming to enhance the quality of communication and mutual understanding.

Keywords:
speech errors, classification, communication, grammar, lexicon, stylistics, phonetics, correction.

Introduction. Effective communication is the cornerstone of successful communication both in oral and written form. However, in practice, there are often speech errors that distort the meaning of statements, reduce the quality of information transmission, and lead to difficulty in mutual understanding. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of speech errors, their classification, and their impact on communication processes. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the main types of errors - grammatical, lexical, stylistic, and phonetic errors, as well as the reasons for their occurrence. The final part of the work proposes practical methods for correcting speech errors that contribute to improving the quality of communication and mutual understanding.

Classification of speech errors. Speech errors can be divided into several main categories, each of which has a different impact on the meaning and structure of the statement.

Grammatical errors. Grammatical errors are related to the violation of the norms of morphology and syntax of the language. Such errors include: incorrect agreement: violation of subject and predicate agreement, non-compliance with management rules in the sentence.

Errors in sentence construction: disruption of word order, leading to ambiguity or distortion of meaning.

Incorrect use of word forms: errors in the declension of nouns, changes in the forms of verbs, which complicate the understanding of the statement.

These errors often lead to misunderstandings and make it difficult to perceive information.

Lexical errors: Lexical errors occur when words are chosen incorrectly or used inappropriately. These include:

Incorrect word usage: choosing a word that doesn't match the context or has a different meaning.

Calquing: word-for-word translation of expressions from a foreign language, which can lead to the appearance of unnatural phrases.

Disruption of lexical compatibility: the use of words that do not harmonize with each other, disrupting the integrity of the statement.

Lexical errors can significantly distort the author's intentions and reduce the effectiveness of the message.

Stylistic errors: Stylistic errors are related to the discrepancy between the form of expression and its content and context. The main problems include: disruption of style: use of colloquial or jargon expressions in official or scientific speech, which reduces the authority and seriousness of the statement.

Excess and tautology: repetition of the same thoughts or words, making the text cumbersome and difficult to perceive.

Inconsistency in the use of terminology: mixing of formal and informal elements, leading to the disruption of stylistic integrity.

Choosing the right style is an important aspect of effective communication.

Phonetic errors: Phonetic errors reflect problems with pronunciation, intonation, and stress in spoken language. These include:

Incorrect pronunciation of sounds: errors in articulation resulting in the word being misunderstood.

Disruption of rhythm and intonation: inappropriate stress or monotony that makes it difficult to perceive the emotional coloring of the statement.

Errors in stress: Incorrect stress distribution can change the meaning of what is said or lead to misunderstandings.

Phonetic errors are especially critical in spoken language, as they directly affect the auditory perception of information.

Influence of speech errors on communication

Speech errors, regardless of their category, significantly affect the effectiveness of communication. The main negative consequences include:

Meaning distortion: mistakes can change the original meaning of the statement, leading to misunderstanding or distortion of information.

Decreased clarity and accuracy: The presence of errors reduces the level of trust in the speaker or writer, making it difficult to establish a clear connection with the audience.

Impaired perception and memorization: Information loss due to errors reduces the effectiveness of learning and memorization.

Communicative barriers: mistakes can cause conflicts, misinterpretation of intentions, and difficulty in mutual understanding between interlocutors.

Thus, eliminating speech errors is an important aspect of improving the quality of communication.

Causes of speech errors

Understanding the causes of speech errors allows us to develop effective methods for their correction. The main reasons include:

Insufficient level of language competence: limited vocabulary, uncertain mastery of grammar and language stylistics.

The influence of regional dialects and jargon: using local speech features can lead to deviations from normative standards.

Foreign language interference: The influence of the language a person speaks in everyday life or is studying can lead to calquing and mixing of constructions.

Lack of language practice: insufficient use of language in various communicative situations contributes to the consolidation of mistakes and the formation of incorrect language habits.

Understanding these reasons allows us to work purposefully to eliminate errors and improve the quality of speech.

Practical methods of correcting speech errors

To improve the quality of communication and minimize speech errors, it is recommended to use the following correction methods:

Systematic analysis and self-correction: regularly tracking one's own mistakes, keeping a diary of mistakes, and working on correcting them.

Teaching using reference materials: studying grammatical rules, lexical norms, and stylistic recommendations through specialized textbooks and online resources.

Vocational training: participation in courses and trainings on oratory, pronunciation correction, and written language improvement.

Use of modern technologies: application of automatic text verification programs, artificial intelligence systems for speech analysis, as well as audio recordings and video materials for self-checking.

Practice in real communication situations: actively using language in dialogues, discussions, and public speeches to increase confidence and practice correct language constructions.

The application of these methods contributes not only to the elimination of existing errors but also to the development of general language competence, which positively affects the quality of communication.

Conclusion: speech errors are a serious obstacle to effective communication. Comprehensive analysis, including the classification of errors, identifying their causes, and studying their impact on the communication process, allows for the development of effective correction strategies. The application of practical methods such as systematic self-correction, training using reference materials, professional courses, and modern technologies significantly improves the quality of oral and written speech. Thus, continuous improvement of communication skills is a necessary condition for achieving clarity, accuracy, and mutual understanding in communication.

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