

## SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PEDAGOGICAL SPEECH

**Elyor Gofurovich Khonnazarov**Head of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,  
University of Science and Technology  
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology  
e.xonnazarov@usat.uz

**Abstract.** This article provides information about the requirements for teachers' speech and its specific characteristics. The communicative qualities of pedagogical speech are analyzed based on practical examples.

**Keywords:** pedagogical speech, communicativeness, clarity, correctness, precision, logicity, expressiveness.

Pedagogical speech is the speech used by a teacher in the educational process to communicate with students, provide knowledge, explain concepts, and exert educational influence. Speech culture refers to the ability to use linguistic means correctly, clearly, logically, and effectively. While pedagogical speech must comply with all requirements of speech culture, it also has a number of specific features. It serves as a source of knowledge, a model, and a means of upbringing for students. Therefore, a teacher's speech should conform to literary language norms, be fluent, clear, and expressive.

Teacher speech is an important tool of pedagogical activity. Through it, knowledge is delivered, students' worldview is shaped, and educational influence is exerted. It is not only a means of conveying information but also a tool for communication and upbringing. Teacher speech must meet requirements such as fluency, clarity, logicity, expressiveness, and comprehensibility. Speech that meets these requirements increases students' interest in lessons and helps them effectively master knowledge. According to R. Rasulov and Q. Mo'yidinov, the requirements placed on speech by the science of speech culture include linguistic, psychological, aesthetic, and logical aspects, which determine its communicative qualities.

In our opinion, pedagogical speech should meet the following requirements:

- Adherence to literary language norms
- Clarity and comprehensibility
- Logicity
- Expressiveness
- Educational impact

Literary language norms are rules governing the correct, precise, and appropriate use of linguistic units. Observing these norms in pedagogical speech increases the effectiveness of the educational process. In particular, they ensure grammatical correctness. In turn, correct speech helps form proper language skills in students. For example, the sentence "*kitoblarni o'qidi men*" is incorrect because the word order is unusual and the subject and predicate do not agree. According to the norm, it should be "*men kitoblarni o'qidim*" ("I read the books").

Speech that follows literary norms is fluent and clear, helping students understand the topic easily. If a teacher uses dialectal or incorrect forms, confusion may arise. Teacher speech serves as a model, as students often imitate it. Therefore, attention should be paid to proper pronunciation, correct word choice, and grammatical norms. Speech based on language norms ensures clear explanation of the topic, logical presentation of ideas, and effective learning. It also develops students' speech culture, positively influencing their future communication skills.

Observing literary norms in pedagogical speech is an important indicator of professional competence. Such speech helps convey knowledge clearly, shape students' language culture, and



organize the educational process effectively. Teacher speech should also correspond to students' age, knowledge level, and psychological characteristics. For example, simple expressions are used in primary classes, while more scientific and detailed explanations are required in higher grades.

Pedagogical speech plays an important role in education and performs the following functions:

- Providing knowledge
- Explaining concepts
- Activating students
- Exerting educational influence
- Organizing communication

One of its main functions is delivering new knowledge. By explaining topics, giving examples, and answering questions, teachers expand students' understanding. Clear and logical speech helps students grasp new information easily.

Teachers also explain complex topics, concepts, and processes through speech. Using examples, comparisons, and additional explanations helps students understand better. For instance, a new grammatical rule or scientific concept can be explained through simple examples, leading to deeper comprehension.

Pedagogical speech also encourages active participation. Teachers engage students by asking questions, organizing discussions, and inviting opinions.

It also influences students' moral and spiritual development. Through speech, teachers instill values such as respect and responsibility. Polite and respectful communication by teachers encourages students to adopt similar behavior. Well-organized interaction enhances engagement, reduces misunderstandings, and increases lesson effectiveness.

To develop pedagogical speech, the following are important:

- Reading extensively
- Learning literary language norms
- Regular practice
- Studying rhetoric
- Participating in exercises and training

Reading enriches vocabulary and broadens thinking. It enhances expressiveness and sentence-building skills. Knowledge of literary norms ensures correctness, reduces errors, and provides a proper model for students.

Pedagogical speech develops through continuous practice and self-improvement. Teachers should analyze their speech, identify shortcomings, and work to eliminate them. Recording and reviewing speech can help remove unnecessary repetitions and filler words. Effective use of voice tone and nonverbal means is also essential.

Various speech exercises and training sessions play an important role, such as:

- Role-based reading
- Preparing presentations
- Participating in debates

These activities enhance experience and confidence.

Teacher speech is a crucial tool in education, characterized by the following communicative qualities:

- **Correctness** – adherence to language rules
- **Clarity** – clear expression of ideas
- **Logicity** – consistency of ideas
- **Expressiveness** – emotional and impactful speech
- **Comprehensibility** – simplicity and clarity for students



Correctness means compliance with grammatical, orthographic, and pronunciation norms. For example, the sentence “*Bolalar, sizlar kitobni o‘qidingmi?*” is incorrect due to disagreement between subject and predicate. The correct form is “*Bolalar, sizlar kitobni o‘qidingizmi?*”.

Clarity means expressing ideas clearly without ambiguity. Teachers should avoid unnecessary words and focus on the main idea.

Logicity ensures ideas are presented in sequence and cause-effect relationships. A lesson explanation typically follows:

- Introduction
- Main concept
- Examples
- Conclusion

Expressiveness makes speech vivid and engaging through tone, examples, and stylistic devices. For example:

- Simple: Reading books is useful.
- Expressive: A book is a person’s closest friend. It broadens worldview and deepens thinking.

Comprehensibility means adapting speech to students’ level. Complex terminology may confuse learners, so simple explanations should be used.

For example:

- Complex: A noun expresses the nominative semantic category of an object.
- Simple: A noun is a word that names a person or thing (e.g., book, tree, school).

Teachers also use simple sentences, examples, and Q&A methods to enhance understanding.

In general, developing pedagogical speech requires extensive reading, learning literary norms, continuous practice, studying rhetoric, and participating in training. These factors shape speech culture and improve teaching effectiveness. The effectiveness of teacher speech depends on communicative qualities such as correctness, clarity, logicity, expressiveness, and comprehensibility. These qualities help convey knowledge clearly and engage students.

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