

TEACHER'S SPEECH CULTURE AND TOOLS.

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Annotation: in this article, the teacher expresses reflections on the culture of speech and its specific tools, as well as the role and importance of speech culture in the activities of the teacher.

Keywords: teacher speech culture, speech, speech culture, tools of speech culture.

The formation of the speech process is a social phenomenon, which occurs in the process of interpersonal relations. The interpretation of speech as a social phenomenon is presented on the basis of evidence in a number of scientific literature. On the basis of the extent to which the environment in which a person matures, human speech is formed, developed. The productivity, content, expressiveness of human speech, the scarcity or abundance of vocabulary is a process associated with the oratory experiences of people in the environment in which it is being raised. Especially the speech culture and techniques of the future teacher are directly involved in the institution and environment in which he is trained. All other creatures of man, who for a very short time had tremendous success in knowing and occupying the forces of nature, are different from animals in that they have language. With his mind-language and speech, a person is above all else. Language is also one of the signs of the existence of power and nation that promote the development of society. As in all developed countries, great attention is paid to the development of our own national language. The Uzbek language has been declared the state language in US and is being followed. The more beautiful the speech, the more content it attracts people. People have long been interested in this issue.

Theoretical foundations of speech culture were created in ancient Greece and Rome. Oratory is elevated to the level of art. They were required to master the art of oratory in order to become a mature person. In the East, including Movarounnahr, there was a strong emphasis on preaching. With the growing art of preaching oratory, the requirements for speech also become more perfect. The great allomas Berunius, Phorobius, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Qoshgariy, Zamakhshariy, Kaykovus and others created works on language, logic and oratory.

Caicovus, in his "Kabusnoma", encourages his child to speak pleasantly, courteously, appropriately, not to speak in vain. "When you speak before the people, let your word be beautiful, let this word be accepted by the people. May the crowd know that you have reached a high level with the word, because they know the rank of a person through the word...", alloma writes.

He says that the speaker again needs to know the language of the people, his opinion and psyche. Joseph Hos Hojib's "Qutadg'g bilig" also expounds highly valuable views on language etiquette and oratory culture. He talks about short phrasing, loading as much meaning into words as possible. The language increases the dignity of a person or says that through the same language a person can go away from the bottom.

Wish you peace if thou hast,

Do not remove from your tongue speak unfit.

Red tongues short year old you,

Awwayla his wish from Oman.

Alisher Navoi is the flag bearer of a beautiful speech in the Turkic language. He founded the Uzbek literary language with his work. It showed the richness of the language. In addition to being beautiful examples of speech-making in Uzbek, Nawai's works "Zabat ul-lexicatayn", "Mahbub ul-qulub", "Nazmul javohir" contributed significantly to his rise. "Mahbub ul-qulub" gives important points on the importance of language, its use, the culture of speech. "Involuntary to language-without attention to El". "The one who can restrain his tongue is wise wise, the one who gives erk to the word - beandisha and Meek, good when the tongue is sweet and pleasant, good again when the tongue is one with the tongue." A number of post-Nawai adib and our allomas, including the Jadid intelligentsia, have stated their important views on language and speech, language and speech culture.

Speech culture means that the teacher's speech is expressed on the basis of wealth, attractiveness, norms of literary language. Speech culture is a mirror that reflects social culture, the culture of personality society. Speech culture is necessary for both forms of literary language — written and oral. Attention to speech culture is one of the human qualities that are required to consciously assimilate from every citizen, and not from single teachers. Its possession depends on the cultural level and knowledge of each teacher and person. In the pedagogical skill of the teacher, the culture of speech is the norm that determines not only his spiritual and moral wealth, but also his knowledge, thinking, scientific worldview, thought and observation. The teacher's speech culture is not a process that suddenly forms and reaches its peak, it continues to be improved and polished over the years with pedagogical skills, during professional activities, as a result of the agitation of experienced teachers. The teacher's speech ability is formed on the basis of cultural, professional, pedagogical requirements. Its development depends only on the diligence of the teacher. Thanks to this ability, the teacher's speech culture also takes shape.

The following teacher should not forget about the tool inherent in the culture of speech:

1. Speech culture is a component of the spiritual and moral maturation of the teacher. Zero speech is a vivid and convincing argument that shows the level of culture that our nation has achieved, demonstrating faith in our native language.
2. The culture of speech distinguishes teaching in a certain sense from those of other professions, both by its spiritual and cultural level and by its excellent knowledge of the literary language.
3. The ultimate goal of speech culture is to spiritually educate a competent generation who is free-minded, no matter what occupation they become.
4. Speech culture it first of all produces speech skills and speech skills in teachers. This skill is

improved in pedagogical activity, skill is increased in exchange for special labor and exercises, and ability and skill are formed due to the successes achieved.

5. Speech culture is achieved on the basis of excellent mastery of the Uzbek literary language. To do this, the teacher must know the laws of the literary language, constantly read works of fiction, memorize poems and study it with declamation, monitor whether radio and television broadcasts.

6. Another manifestation of the acquisition of speech culture is speech imitation, which young teachers can learn on the basis that a teacher who gives better, prettier, more meaningful and impressive speech can enthusiastically look and imitate the oratory art of coaching.

A teacher cannot be a true master of his work at any time if the educator does not master the culture of speech, does not go beyond the old method of bad sense, the use of ready-made templates in one mold. The teacher's speech, muoamala with the students, dictates his skill in conducting communication with his subordinates. And for this he must know how to speak. It is necessary to constantly learn how to speak, conduct communication. It is necessary to be able to talk to the pedagogical community, groups of children, some students. He must be able to speak, use techniques such as conversation, lection, storytelling in order to be able to conduct the lesson effectively. When the teacher starts a conversation in the first place, the sentence can be started from the insertion of the issue. In this matter, the meaning of the upcoming conversation will be embodied. It is also possible to try to draw attention to the topic, in which the sentence can be started by informing a free, interesting fact. Completing a conversation is also important. It can vary. The main ideas can be summarized once again even if it is finished with poetic lines. Compliance with these rules creates the conditions for the necessary influence of the words of the educator on students. The practice of verbal interaction should be based on the skills of managing one's own emotions, creative interaction, and the ability to find a clear form for expressing one's own feelings. It should be recognized that the work of the actor in this area is easier. Educational work the constant path of the leader sometimes leads to the fact that pedagogy acts in the mold when expressing emotions and thoughts in words. Often, one form of verbal expression is clearly expressed when the teacher is excited and it is necessary to condemn students who have committed serious guilt, sin. The gesture can be influenced by facial movements. In this, too, gestures should not block speech-speech. The content of oral exposure depends on the specific type of exposure that affects. If we use an influencing exhortation, our speech should be extremely concise. The specific thing to have an influencing effect depends not only on the content of the speech, but also on the tonality of the speech.

Even in ordinary speech, if the task is not set to exert a strong influencing effect, not only the content of information is perceived, but also the speaking tone of the speaker. To improve speech techniques, it is important to hear one's own voice from the outside. In this place, the tape recorder provides invaluable assistance to teachers. It is necessary to record and hear different types of verbal influence several times on magnetic tape, it is necessary to achieve this so that the tone of voice from the Gallo to this goal becomes more and more clear, more and more consistent with the task being solved, let it very perfectly represent the individual characteristics of the speaker. The main forms of mutual exchange of ideas, which are used in the pedagogical

process, analyze and describe them, serve as the basis for both self-education of the future student at the time of the lesson and for improving the culture of pedagogical treatment.

List of literature used:

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2. Tashkent. 2. "Speech skills". R.Messenger,..... 2006 Tashkent.