



DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH CULTURE OF FUTURE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on language and speech phenomena, knowledge and skills that future teachers should acquire in the development of speech culture.

KEYWORDS

Language, speech, consciousness, paradigm, transformation, culture, speech technique, opposition, forms of expression, oral speech, text, forms of written speech.

INTRODUCTION

Of course, human language is not an absolute unity. In fact, it is a set of different language differences, the occurrence of which is caused by the influence of various factors. One of the most difficult problems in the study of human language is the problem of contrasting language and speech. Attempts to determine some general scheme in the language, to define a set of general rules, occurred long before the problem of language and speech was theoretically

formed. Both concepts have long been considered synonymous. But in the course of the development of sciences dealing with the study of a person and his ability to communicate, these concepts are no longer considered as synonyms. But it should be emphasized that language and speech cannot be completely separated from each other. Human language is a very diverse phenomenon, and in order to understand the true nature of language, it is necessary to consider it in different aspects, to understand how it is affected by



the external environment, and what forms and functions language acquires in society. It is necessary to find out which feature of the language determines its main essence. Such a feature is its function as a means of communication. The role of communicative function in the process of language formation is great. It is no exaggeration to say that the system of material means of the language, starting from the phoneme and its concrete real manifestations and ending with the most complex syntactic constructions, was created and formed in the process of using the language as a means of communication. The emergence of speech with a sound shell contributed to the emergence and development of new types of thinking, especially abstract thinking, which gave humanity the key to unlocking the deepest secrets of the environment. The use of language as a means of communication gives rise to special specific processes that take place in its inner sphere and are conditioned by this function. Human speech as a means of communication can appear only in certain conditions, the most important of which is the physiological characteristic of the speaker, that is, the social nature of a person and his life and activity. None of the living creatures except humans have speech. This, in turn, indicates the existence of a physiological feature for the emergence of speech in a person.

Literature analysis

Through speech, each person's personal consciousness and personal experience are not limited to their own observations, but are nourished and enriched by the results of social experience through the medium of language. Observations and knowledge of people in society become or can become the knowledge reserve of a certain person. Speaking about speech, A. Leontev says the following: "Sooner or later we will have to put the issue of the general theoretical formation of the speech process on the agenda" [1].

Along with A. Leontev, other representatives of the psycholinguistic branch of linguistics, which includes the theoretical issues of speech linguistics, also made a great contribution to understanding the structure and form of the speech process, relying on the works of famous psychologists (L.S. Vygotsky, N.I. Jinkin, A.R. Lurij). While creating a pattern (model) of speech formation, they emphasize that this speech process is inextricably linked with the human factor, in particular, with his thinking and cognitive activity. At the same time, if speech is the object of investigation of psycholinguistics, its subject is the structure of the human speech mechanism and its introduction to a certain function. The main task of consciousness is to understand existence, to reflect it. Language and speech perform this task in a unique way: they reflect existence and express it. Speech, like language, taken together, is a perception that expresses existence. But although speech and language are inextricably linked, they are distinct from each other. They represent two different aspects of the same whole. Language is a set of tools stored in the long-term memory of a person, a system of symbols. An encoding mechanism is used to enter information into long-term memory, and an entire decoding system is needed to extract the information. Speech is a process, an activity of communication through language. Speech is language in motion. It is a unity of a specific activity - communication - and a certain content, both as a phenomenon related to language and as a phenomenon different from language, which means and reflects existence. In other words, speech serves as a means of communication that brings thought to the surface and reflects reality. The generalized form of it is the existence form of thought.

DISCUSSION

No tool can take the place of a teacher in improving students as a teacher. In particular, the teacher's



speech has a special place in the formation of students' speech skills and understanding of the world. The culture of speech means mastering the norms of the language, i.e., knowing well the laws of pronunciation, word usage, sentence structure, as well as the ability to use the visual means of speech in accordance with various conditions and purpose, to master the culture of expressive reading and speaking. The phenomenon called speech culture is related to a number of complex but existing language facts, scientific-practical ideas, specific speech process manifestations and requirements. According to this, speech culture is: 1) the name of the existing language phenomenon in the language; 2) the name of a specific speech process that meets the requirements of speech culture, that is, a specific speech appearance; 3) the name of the cultural speech and specific normative ideas that exist in the minds of people about it; 4) speech culture, which is the object of scientific research of linguistics, and the name of the existing scientific ideas and problems about it; 5) it can be interpreted as the name of the field of linguistics that studies the problem of speech culture. Speech culture is a science that studies various problems of speech from a practical point of view. views, discusses problems related to the pronunciation of speech. The basics of speech culture as a science also has its object of examination and tasks. The subject of his investigation is language construction, norms of literary language and communicative qualities of speech.

The correctness of the speech, which is considered the first stage of speech culture, is determined by its conformity with the standards of the literary language. If we take into account that the norms of the literary language are related to descriptive linguistics, it becomes clear that the normative grammar of the modern Uzbek literary language is the main basis of speech culture. As the linguist B.N. Golovin noted,

"speech culture as a science and subject of study relies on information about language in normative grammar, but it differs from it in terms of the approach to language material: the grammatical facts of the language make speech culture, first of all, it is not the grammatical nature of the grammatical forms and categories that is interesting, but the fact that they depend on them the aspect of moderation is important for speech culture." Creating a correct speech based on the selection of the literary norms of the existing grammatical forms and categories of the Uzbek language in accordance with the purpose of the speech is the main aspect for speech culture. Speech culture is closely related to phonetics and orthography. Orthoepy studies the pronunciation features of sounds, defines the norms of literary pronunciation. As these norms are also the basis for evaluating the correctness of speech, it is understood that the culture of speech is connected with orthoepy. Phonetics studies the entire sound system of the language, its laws, stress, intonation, tone, and many other issues related to the sound construction of speech. Although speech exists in oral and written form, in fact, the written form is also structured and perceived in the form of "internal" oral speech. Naturally, written speech does not reflect many phonetic-intonational features of spoken speech (of course, punctuation cannot express all of them at all). Linguists often remember the words of the famous English writer Bernard Shaw: "There are twenty-fifty ways to say yes and five hundred ways to say no, but there is only one way to write it." The famous Uzbek writer Asqad Mukhtar said that the possibility of written speech is very limited when he said that "the pen draws the shadow of the word". The timbre qualities of the voice in the construction of oral speech, tone, accent, pause, in general, prosodic means, speech melody (tone) are necessary elements for both communicative and aesthetic expression. The German linguist Karl Fossler



told of an actor who was able to impress the audience in an unusual way, when this artist recited the numbers from one to one hundred in Italian one after the other with such prosody that his speech was taken as the speech of a murderous murderer. : "Nobody cares about numbers, just shivering sympathy for the salty criminal "The accent gave a special meaning to Italian numbers," said K. Fossler.

RESULT

Speech culture is a criterion that determines the morality of a person. Ethics as a science emerged in the Middle Ages. A person's manners are seen first of all in his speech. Speech culture - knowing the messages that need to be said, respecting the listener, because not knowing them leads to a violation of accuracy: Knowing paronyms, paying attention to their sound affinities; Dialectalism, used in a narrow environment, is the introduction of words into speech with a good meaning. The teacher uses his speech widely. This is of great importance in providing information to students about events and persons. The teaching profession is directly related to voice characteristics, a teacher with a pleasant and sonorous voice affects his students with the sweetness of his voice. In order to achieve such success, the teacher needs to know the strength and pleasantness of his voice. The teacher's voice should have the following characteristics. - sonority (purity of sound and brightness of timbre); Some parts of the works are narrated in the lesson. When telling a story, events can be described in detail or with certain abbreviations. Speaking technique means the tools used to convey speech to the listener or reader. When the speech has two forms, its technique can be shown in two ways:

Oral speech technique. 2. Techniques of written speech.

Oral speech technique refers to exercises that activate speech organs to improve the pronunciation of sounds, syllables, words, and their forms. It is related to the use of voice as a quality of sound, the ability to express clearly, the meaning of speech activity, and knowledge of the meanings of words used in speech. If the speaker knows well the subject of the speech he wants to think about, chooses suitable words for it and assigns tasks to the meanings of the words he chooses, it is inevitable that the speech will be clear.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is possible to say that the speech culture is the social experience of each person, his human image, qualities, even defects, a product of the communication process. cannot be. So, all activities are dependent on communication. Communication plays an important role in finding a place in society for these individuals to engage in certain activities. Alisher Navoi says about the skill of the person dealing: "Sweet words are honey for hearts." That is why it is important for a pedagogue to always pay close attention to speech culture, to demonstrate his psychological, aesthetic, physical, and moral aspects in an exemplary manner. A pedagogue with a high emotional culture immediately understands the mood and unpleasantness of students. Leaving no room for rude and obscene words, rude behavior affecting the personality of the student will damage the activity of the pedagogue. It is necessary to understand the student's situation, to sympathize with him, to help him. This process is carried out in the process of communication.

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