

PRIMARY CLASS TEACHER'S SPEECH CULTURE

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Abstract

This article reflects on the issues of fluency in the speech of Primary School streamers and their ease of communication to students. Teachers and undergraduate students of higher education can use this article.

Keywords: Speech culture, pictorial medium, lesson, language culture, speech skills, pronunciation, word forms, literary language criteria, folk language.

Introduction

Speech culture, speech etiquette

1) Mastering the norms of oral and written literary language (pronunciation, accent, vocabulary, grammar, stylistic rules), as well as the ability to use visual means of the language in accordance with the purpose and content of the speech in various communication-intervention conditions;

2) The department of linguistics that studies the problems of standardization (regulation) in order to perfect the language as a tool of culture. In Western linguistics, the term "language culture" is also used in a general sense.

The concept of "Speech culture" in the 1st sense covers two levels of mastering the literary language: a) correctness of speech and other speech skills. The correctness of speech is adherence to literary standards perceived by speakers and writers of a particular language as "ideal" or universally accepted and traditionally preserved customs, examples and examples. Speaking skill is not only following literary standards, but also choosing the most correct, clearest, most appropriate and expressive in terms of style and situation from among the available options. (For example, the choice of one of the variants aka - oka - ako; kelyapti - kevotti - kelopti as a literary standard).

High speech culture shows a person's general high culture, culture of thinking, conscious love for language.

Speech culture is, first of all, speaking in accordance with the norms of the literary language. A high level of speech culture is an indispensable characteristic of a cultured person. It is the duty of each of us to improve our speech. For this, we need to monitor our speech in order not to make mistakes in pronunciation, use of word forms, and sentence construction.

Speech culture is a relatively young branch of linguistics. As an independent department of this science, it was formed under the influence of fundamental social changes that occurred in



our country. Attracting a large number of people to active social activities required increased attention to the development of their speech culture". Speech culture is a social phenomenon that develops in close connection with the development of society, science and technology, cultural and literary life. As the cultural level of society members increases the speech is polished and refined, improving in accordance with the rules and standards of speech culture. Literature, art, radio, television and periodical press have a special place in the formation and development of speech culture. In particular, lexicography, in particular explanatory, spelling, pronunciation, educational and other special dictionaries, is important in the standardization of the literary language and the development of the theory of speech culture. The broad concept of culture, of course, includes what is called the culture of communication, the culture of speech behavior. To master it, it is important to understand the essence of speech etiquette.

As early as the 15th century, the Uzbek literary language had its own speech culture and its own norms. Alisher Navoi made an unparalleled contribution to the speech culture and speech etiquette of his time with his entire life and creative work, and the language and speech culture of that time are also reflected in the language and speech culture of Babur, Muhammad Salih, Gulkhani, Nadira, Ogahi, Furqat, Muqimi and other poets who lived in the next period. reflected to a certain extent. The emergence of proverbs and wise sayings such as "A good word is the food of the soul", "Even if you don't have wheat bread, let wheat be your word", "Even if you play and talk, think and speak", "Eating everything is the work of an animal, saying everything is the work of a fool" It shows that the Uzbek people paid attention to speech culture from the beginning.

After the 20s of the last century, the speech culture of the Uzbek language is based on the norms of the national literary language, which is closer to the national language. Scientists (Otajon Hashim, T. N. Qoriniyazi, S. Ibrohimov, Olim Usman, etc.), writers and poets (Qadiri, Cholpon, Avloni, Fitrat, Oybek, Gafur Ghulam, Abdulla Qahhor, etc.) contributed to the creation of these standards. .

In conclusion, we can say that elementary school students who have just come from preschool educational institutions may not be able to pronounce words correctly, because of this, they have been mispronouncing words even while teasing their parents. will be If we teach each letter they pronounce together with the syllables, each of our students will speak correctly and have a beautiful pronunciation.

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