

MECHANISMS OF SPEECH TECHNIQUE AND SPEECH CULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN FUTURE MILITARY EDUCATORS

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Rayimov To'lqinjon G'aybullayevich

*Senior pedagogue of the Armed Forces Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(2nd stage graduate student)*

Annotation

The article should serve to form and develop speech culture, creativity, independent thinking in pedagogues, the ability to correctly and fluently express the product of creative thought in oral and written forms in accordance with the conditions of speech, and to educate language intuition. Based on this, the culture of speech: the means of expressing one's opinion in different conditions in accordance with the conditions of speech, the ways of giving meaning in different forms, studying artistic, scientific, social works, opinions about them, personal represents the culture of being able to express the attitude correctly in oral and written forms.

Key words

Teacher's image, speech culture, technique, creativity, development, military.

Аннотация

Статья должна служить формированию и развитию речевой культуры, творческих способностей, самостоятельного мышления у педагогов, умения правильно и бегло выразить продукт творческой мысли в устной и письменной формах в соответствии с условиями речи, а также воспитывать языковую интуицию. Исходя из этого, культура речи: средства выражения своего мнения в разных условиях в соответствии с условиями речи, способы придания смысла в разных формах, изучение художественных, научных, общественных произведений, мнения о них, личностные представляют собой культура умения правильно выразить свое отношение в устной и письменной формах.

Ключевые слова

Образ учителя, культура речи, техника, творчество, развитие, военное дело.

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a special role in the spiritual and cultural development of every person. Language is a means of human communication and exchange of ideas and information. Language is the foundation stone of a nation. our first

president, I.Karimov, "All good qualities penetrate the human heart, first of all, with the unique charm of the mother tongue. Mother tongue is the soul of a nation. He was right when he said that it is inevitable that any nation that loses its language will be separated from its identity. Also, the process of studying the heritage of ancestors, gaining experience, and exchange cannot be imagined without language. After all, in the words of Hazrat Navoi: A word gives life to the dead, A word gives life to a soul, You are an animal that turns a person to words, You know, there is no gem more precious than the mind.

It is known that language is the highest and main tool of human mental activity. Because language is what separates man from other creatures. Therefore, the highest products of human mental activity - the fruits of thinking - are realized through language and speech. Language is a powerful tool for applying the products of thought to life. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is defined as "language - a system of sounds, words, and grammatical tools that serve as a tool for expressing thoughts and communication", then speech is defined as "the ability, skill to express thoughts through language" or " is defined as "language in the process of conversation".

In "Nightmare", one of the wonderful works of ancient Eastern pedagogy, special attention was paid to language and speech, which we see that they have not lost their importance even now. Kaikovus considers the art of words - oratory to be the best among all crafts: "Know that the art of words is better than all crafts." That is why it is said that a person should be eloquent and eloquent. The author says that the way to master public speaking is constant work and study.

The noble possibilities of language are revealed through speech. As long as there is no speech, the limitless possibilities of the language will not be revealed. A. Navoi explains the relationship between language and speech in this way: "Language is a tool of speech with all its dignity. If the speech turns out to be inappropriate, it is a disaster for the language. So, no matter how powerful the language is, it serves as a tool for speech. His power is manifested in the process of speech. If language is an arrow, speech is a bow. The power of the arrow also depends on the ability of the bow. Language is a unique treasure of the nation, and it has always been expressed orally and in writing. A rich, bright, interesting speech, regardless of who it is, is considered the light of a person.

Speech culture is a very large and wide field, which includes all speech processes from the child's everyday simple communication to whom, when, where and how to say what. Speech culture educates not only the ways of acquiring speech, but also the culture of using it. Speech culture should serve to form and

develop the skills of creativity, independent thinking, correct and fluent expression of the product of creative thought in oral and written forms in accordance with the conditions of speech, and to educate linguistic intuition. Based on this, the culture of speech: the means of expressing one's opinion in different conditions in accordance with the conditions of speech, the ways of conveying meaning in different forms, studying artistic, scientific, social works and commenting on them, personal represents the culture of being able to express the attitude correctly in oral and written forms.

It is impossible to create a speech that is absolutely correct for any pedagogical situation. Only the speech organized based on the requirements of the situation is considered correct. Therefore, it will be practically impossible for a person to foresee and plan his every step. The work of a teacher is a painstaking search and painful experience, a moment of inspiration and a unique transformation, a lot of everyday work, frustration and togetherness with children, that is, it fulfills the vital function of the human body. It also provides energy to the speech process. So, a person breathes in two ways: physiological and phonational breath.

The process of proper understanding of the educational material by students depends on the perfection of the speech of the pedagogue. Students usually pay attention to the level of the teacher's speaking skills and abilities. If some words and sounds are pronounced incorrectly by the teacher, it leads to laughter and ridicule among students. Also, monotone speech bores the learners, on the contrary, such a conversation, which is carried out with an upbeat tone of speech during an open-hearted conversation, i.e., with great excitement, seems fake to the learners and against the pedagogue. instills distrust. Some people believe that the sound and its uniqueness is an innate quality given to a person. But modern physiological scientific experience confirms that it is possible to radically change the sound quality. Historical examples can also confirm this idea. For example, Demosthenes of Ancient Greece overcame some of his shortcomings and became a great orator. In this regard, we can give an example of wise words: No desire can be achieved without effort, the example of Imillagan is invalid.

Any speech is an example of "eloquence" and its owner is not an orator in the true sense of the word. Since ancient times, public speaking has been interpreted as a special skill, an art, a special, unique ability of a person. Because of this, public speaking is considered a separate art, and not every form of oral speech or speech skill is public speaking.

It is known that in the art of public speaking, the goal of trying to attract the audience and the public is in the first place. An orator's speech must be beautiful and attractive.

In order to achieve beauty, he should pay great attention to the content of the speech, the logical power, and the silence of the sentences. "Speaking is first of all to speak beautifully.

But it is not enough that the speech should be beautiful, you can also speak any nonsense very beautifully. This is not eloquence, but eloquence."

Oratory speech is also characterized by a conscious attitude to the speech process, but this consciousness is reflected in the external qualities of the speech. This includes the pronunciation, tone, rhetorical figures, etc., characteristic of this or that style. It is because of those external expressiveness conditions that public speaking is free of syntactic defects.

Nowadays, the concept of public speaking and the term public speaker are understood and used not in the sense of a special skill and art, but in a more lively, public sense. It can be observed that any person who gives a lecture or gives a speech is called an orator. This is a departure from real oratory, that is, from classical oratory. True, oratory is an oral form of speech. The art of oratory is the art of oral speech. Oratory expresses the speaking skills and art of an individual. Oratory mainly requires conveying certain ideas and goals to people and attracting them to a certain goal by means of speech.

And the speaker's speech is mainly intended for the majority of listeners, a wide audience. More than one person listens to the speaker. Speech culture includes ordinary conversation among people other than such listeners, as well as speeches aimed at a single person. Oratory pays more attention to the content, logical foundations, and content structure of the speech. Oratory is mainly concerned with the speech of a specific individual - a speaker or groups - of speakers.

The art of public speaking is divided into several types according to its application; socio-political speech, academic speech (lecture, scientific lecture), as well as audience speech (lectures for university, college, lyceum students and learners), social-household speech (various event, speech on jubilees), religious preaching, etc. Essay-review, oral interview-seminar, mock lecture, presentation, debate, interviews are also conducted based on the requirements of public speaking.

There are also forms of public speaking, such as monologic speech (lecture, document), dialogic speech (discussion, conversation). The ability of the speaker to

reach the audience and influence his behavior depends on the speaking skills of the speaker. The difference between eloquent speech and ordinary speech is that the speaker treats each spoken word, phrase, and phrase separately. He is interested in how he presents his opinion. In this case, strict adherence to literary language norms is required.

CONCLUSION

There is a thousand things better than that equal body, whose body is delicate as a flower. Khisrav Dehlavi Compliance of the teacher's speech with the standards of artistic speech is one of the main conditions. But this is not an important condition for increasing the effectiveness of the speech. It is important for the teacher's speech to be correct and clear, as well as for it to be figurative and expressive. Proverbs, phraseology, and expressions can be used to increase the effectiveness of speech.

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