

WAYS AND FUNCTIONS OF STUDENTS SPEECH DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the ways and functions of students ' speech cultivation, as well as on the methodological terms of speech cultivation. The lesson of reading and the observation carried out in connection with it, the exorcism gives the reader knowledge about natural phenomena, about the life and work of people, about the rules of morality, about dealing with other people. Oral speech differs from written speech as follows: oral speech is a sound speech, and written speech is a graphical speech. In oral speech, hearing is sensory, while in written speech, sight and motor-movement (hand movement) are sensory.

KEYWORDS: *Improving The Culture Of Speech, Communication And Message, Expressing One's Own Thoughts With Emotion, Working On Words, Working On Vocabulary And Sentence, Working On Connected Speech.*

INTRODUCTION

Speech is the act of thinking on the basis of the type of activity of a person, language tools (word, word combination, sentence). Speech acts as interaction and message, expressing one's own thoughts with emotion and influencing others.

Well-developed speech serves as one of the important tools of a person's activity in society. And for the pupil, speech is a weapon of successful education in school. [1]

What is speech reproduction? If the reader and his / her works are considered from the language, then the active practical mastering of speech development is comprehended in every way (pronunciation, dictionary, syntactic construction, connecting speech). If the teacher provides for, say, speech cultivation, it is understood that the use of methods and methods that will help students to actively master the pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic construction and connecting speech of the language. Therefore, the program of spelling and spelling included such parts as sounds and letters, words, sentences, connecting speech. Sections of the native language program are called "teaching letter-literacy and speech cultivation", "reading and speech cultivation", "Grammatics, spelling and speech cultivation". [2]

For speech activity, as well as for the growth of students ' speech, it is necessary to adhere to several conditions:

1. There must be a demand for the appearance of a person's speech. The methodical motivation for the growth of students' speech is the creation of a situation in which the reader wants to express his opinion, something verbally or in writing, and the need for it.

2. The content, material of any speech should be. The more complete, rich, valuable this material is, the more meaningful its description will be. Therefore, the second condition for the growth of the students' speech is about the material of the exercises for speech, and the reader's speech is considered to be of care in order to be meaningful.

3. The idea is understandable only if the listener is expressed with the help of understandable words, word combinations, sentence, speech objects. Therefore, the third condition for successful cultivation of speech is the armament of speech with language tools. It is necessary to give language samples to students, to create good speaking conditions for them. As a result of hearing speech and its use in its own experience, conscious "tilni perception" is formed, which is based on the methodology of education in children. [3]

The methodical condition for speech cultivation is the creation of a wide system of speech activity, that is, first, the perception of a good example of speech, and secondly, the creation of conditions for expressing one's own opinion using the language tools learned.

The child tilni assimilates in the process of speech activity. This is not enough, because it superficially absorbs speech. There are a number of aspects of speech acquisition.

These are:

1. Mastering of literary language standards. The school teaches students to distinguish literature from simple colloquial, dialect and jargon, introduces them to the artistic, scientific, colloquial variants of the literary language.

2. Mastering the essential speech skills necessary for each member of our society, namely, reading and writing skills. With this, students will learn the features of written speech, its difference from oral-colloquial speech.

3. Improving students' speech culture. Language is the most important means of communication in society. Due to this social significance of the language, special attention is paid to the speech culture of students in the school.

To perform these tasks, the teacher must carry out a planned work with the students. To do this, it is important to find out what students will gain access to the concept of working on the cultivation of their speech.

In speech cultivation, three directions are clearly distinguished: 1) work on the word; 2) work on the word combination and sentence; 3) work on the paired speech.

To work on the word, vocabulary and sentence, the linguistic base is served by lexicology (in combination with phraseology and Stylistics), morphology, syntax; and the connecting speech is based on logic, literary criticism and complex syntactic integrity linguistics.

The three directions shown are parallel: the dictionary work provides material for the sentence; work on the word, word combination and sentence prepares for connecting speech. In turn, the connected story and essay will serve as a means of enrichment of the dictionary.

Students have their own methodical means of cultivation of speech, there are their own types of exercises. Of these, the most important are the exercises of connecting speech.

In speech cultivation, consistency is provided by the implementation of four conditions, that is, the ability to subordinate exercises to a common goal-the consistency, the prospect, the Variety, the variety of types of exercises. Each new exercise connects with the previous one and prepares students for the next, adds some kind of innovation again, subject to the general goal.

The cultivation of students ' speech at school is regarded as the main task of teaching the native language. Speech development is not only the task of the native language and reading classes, but also of all disciplines (Natural Science, Mathematics, labor, fine arts, singing classes)in the curriculum, as well as activities that are conducted outside the classroom.

Types of speech.

People use language as a weapon of reasoning. They will be able to think about it before they can voice their opinion. This is an internal speech. Internal speech is an unpaired and unwritten," thought-out " (thought-out) speech, in which the speech is directed by the thinking person himself. External speech is a speech directed to others, being heard with the help of sounds or written with graphic signs. The physiological nature of internal and external speech is the same; the difference – in External speech the sound is pronounced or recorded as a result of the action of the members of speech; in internal speech, the action of the members of speech occurs without a vowel.

Internal speech helps to understand and keep in mind the material, is suddenly an indispensable tool in the cultivation of external speech. Thinking, thinking is based on internal speech. Internal speech teaches the reader to speak out, feeling responsible. Thinking in the process of internal speech is an important tool in the growth of the student's speech and thinking.

At school, not only the external speech of students, but also the internal speech is grown. Children learn to read inside, and in the inner speech they master the material, solve various tasks themselves, the main thing is to prepare their own oral and written thoughts.

According to the method of expression of thought, speech is verbal and written. Oral speech differs from written speech as follows: oral speech is a sound speech, and written speech is a graphical speech. In oral speech, hearing is sensory, while in written speech, sight and motor-movement (hand movement) are sensory. Both oral speech and written speech serve as a means of communication between people, but oral speech occurs in certain life situations, in the process of direct communication; written speech is used both directly, separated from specific conditions, and without the participation of a person.

Oral speech is often in the form of a dialogue, and written speech is in the form of a monologue. Written speech requires a statement with the observance of logic consistency, without dropping some forms of language, without allowing excessive repetition. Therefore, written speech is much more complicated and mavhum.

Speech is not only a kolmay as a means of expressing thought, but also a weapon of its formation. Thought acts as the psychological basis of speech, the condition for its cultivation is the enrichment of thought. On the basis of mastering the system of mental activity, speech can be successfully grown. Therefore, great importance is attached to the types of work that direct the

students' speech to material preparation, improvement, selection, placement and logical thinking on the subject matter.

Thinking successfully grows only if the speech is formed and explained with the help of language material. The concept is expressed in words or combinations of words, so that it becomes an important communication material in a word, which is a language tool. If a person knows the concept expressed by a word (word combination), he will have the opportunity to think in an external speech, based on this concept.

In speech, the thought is formed, while the thought creates the speech. "Speech is closely connected with thought. Without speech, there will be no thought, without language material, it will not be able to express the thought.

The speech formation of thought ensures that it is clear, understandable, pure, consistent, logical. The seizure creates conditions for learning the phonetics of the same language, the composition of the dictionary, the construction of thematics, to improve the mind, to cultivate thinking. Knowledge, evidence, all kinds of information are the material of both thought and speech. Speech serves as an important tool for learning the process of thinking. Speech is used as one of the main dimensions of the reader's intellectual development. When the reader thinks about the assimilation of material from all educational subjects and the development of common sense, it is considered that he or she is able to explain this topic in his or her speech (essay, information, re-storytelling, answer to questions).

Thus, speech can not be distinguished from contemplation, speech develops on the basis of thought; thought ripens with the help of speech, emerges. On the second hand, the growth of speech contributes to the formation of thought, improves.

The relevance of students' speech cultivation with other learning subjects:

The cultivation of students' speech is also inextricably linked with the training conducted from other educational subjects. In the lessons of mother tongue, students learn about nature and people's lives with the help of language; they learn to observe, think and make the right statement about what they see, hear, read. Mother tongue lessons effectively help to enrich the children's dictionary, teach how to correctly compose a speech.

The lesson of reading and the observation carried out in connection with it, the exorcism gives the reader knowledge about natural phenomena, about the life and work of people, about the rules of morality, about dealing with other people. In these lessons there is a wide range of options for children's speech, its formation and growth. The poem, reading of articles, recounting what has been read, the story that they saw during the Exodus, the observation of the phenomena of the subject and nature, is the means by which the readers cultivate their oral speech. And in the lessons of mother tongue there is a wide range of opportunities for the cultivation of written speech. A variety of exercises for vocabulary, sentence structure, statement, essay, which students perform in the lessons of studying and reading mathematics, will help them in mastering the skills of speech.

With a special study of the language in the lessons of mathematics and correct writing, children learn to hear and say sounds, syllables, words and sentences separately. They learn a lot of new terms, such as many words that denote something, action, character, as well as sound,

letter, syllable, word, core, suffix, Word Series, noun, adjective, verb, number, pronoun, connecting, sentence, sentence fragment, Derek sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamation sentence.

In other lessons in the elementary classes, the students ' speech is enriched with a variety of words. Observation and various visual weapons are also a means of forming concepts, acquiring knowledge in these tutorials.

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