



## **The Concept of Formation and Development of Speech Culture**

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**Abstract:** This article, the importance of the fluency of the speech of the teacher directly managing the educational process and the intelligible delivery of the given information are clarified in the process of improving the quality of education. Also, special attention is paid to the speech culture of native language teachers, ways of developing and using the basics of speech etiquette and culture of native language teachers are analyzed.

**Keywords:** speech culture, famous speakers, skill, approach.

It is no secret that the problem of speech culture has been raised at all stages of human civilization. Although it was formed as a doctrine in ancient Rome and Athens, it is known from the experience of oratory that it existed in Egypt and Assyria, India and China. The fact is that at that time the prestige of statesmen and promotion to high positions also depended on their oratorical skills. An example of this is the life of the Greek orator Demosthenes (384-322 BC) and the Roman orator Cicero (106-43 BC). In the history of the culture of Central Asia, dealing with the culture of speech had a unique position. The great Turkish scientist Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk" and Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu bilig" works testify to the fact that this issue has been raised since ancient times. At that time, it was considered "speech etiquette" to speak simply and appropriately, to speak briefly and to the point, to condemn rudeness and slurs, to be polite when speaking in front of elders and teachers, to speak correctly, honestly and boldly, to lie. and a series of rules and regulations, such as the condemnation of begging, is precisely what we call the "culture of speech" today. Mahmud Koshgari's "Devon" contains valuable information about speech, speech culture, and rhetorical beauty along with language information that is important for speech etiquette. Just one example: A bird lands on a lot of silence, a word comes to a cowardly person, i.e. a bird lands on a tree with branches, and a word (praise) comes to a good person.

In history, the promotion of statesmen to positions of authority and high positions depended on their oratory skills. The art of oratory was praised on an equal footing with the skill of generalship. The famous orator Siciron said: "In history, one must either be a good military commander or a good orator." Our great compatriot Abu Nasr Farabi says about the great importance of lexicology, grammar and logic in speaking correctly, making correct logical conclusions, making a meaningful and beautiful speech: "How to When it comes to teaching and learning, how to express thoughts, how to ask questions and how to answer, I confirm that the first knowledge about this is the knowledge of language that gives names to objects and events. "Nightmare" created by Kaikovus in 1082-1083, which is considered one of the great works of ancient Eastern pedagogy, contains detailed thoughts about speech etiquette and culture. The work consists of 44 chapters, the 6th and 7th chapters are about speech etiquette. Through his advice to his child, the author encourages the reader to speak pleasantly, politely, appropriately, and not to talk unnecessarily. The rules and terms of speech etiquette include speaking simply and appropriately, speaking briefly and meaningfully, condemning rudeness, gossip, maintaining speech etiquette in front of senior teachers, speaking correctly, truthfully and boldly, lying, begging condemnation of lamaism and other similar topics. "Nightmare" also contains instructive ideas about speech etiquette and culture. Through his advice to his child, the author encourages the reader

to speak pleasantly, politely, appropriately, and not to talk unnecessarily. It is a sign of wisdom to be polite and talk a lot, reminding that one should think while speaking and speak with the conclusion of each thought in mind noting that it is not, he says, "The best of all abilities is the ability to speak". "O child, if you are any eloquent, keep yourself lower than those who know, so that you do not become useless in the time of learning words. Know a lot, say little, if you know little, don't say much, because a fool talks a lot, they say that silence is the cause of health. Even if he is an intelligent person who talks a lot, the people say he is not intelligent... He considers kindness to be the first sign of morality. Speakers must speak the truth in public speaking. He emphasizes that it is their duty to be considerate when speaking, not to be cold-hearted, to speak less, to be humble, to listen carefully to someone's words.

Well-known orators have also paid special attention to the following reasonable situations in order to ensure that their speeches are exemplary:

1. To clearly determine his attitude to the issue he wants to discuss;
2. To have one's own worldview, unity of work with words, dialectical unity of theory and experience, scientific justification of thoughts;
3. To approach the topic responsibly, to focus on fully revealing it in front of the public, highlighting it;
4. To seriously prepare for each speech, including seriously thinking about how to start and end the speech, to put the issues in order, to determine the sequence well, to understand their interconnection provision, drawing up certain plans or plan-summaries, defining the attempts for which it is necessary to make a separate and extensive stop, and b.

It is known that a teacher of a higher school should have deep knowledge, high pedagogical skills, especially the culture of speech. Usually, students are very critical towards the teacher. At the very first meeting, they judge him based on his pedagogical skills, level of knowledge, behavior and appearance, as well as his speech and interaction with students. After all, speech culture should be based on the rules of the literary language, subject to certain requirements and methods. Speech culture is a component of the art of speaking.

Speech consists of scientific, meaningful, clear, clear, quiet, fluent, correct, artistic, logical, sonorous presentation. For this purpose, the speech should first of all be orthoepic, and in addition, it should fully meet the rules of the literary language. Such problems and issues are the main purpose of studying the course.

The concept of speech culture, its appearance in linguistics, the opinions of Russian linguists about the concept of speech culture, correct speech and speech culture, the concept of "Good speech", the main task of speech culture is to study good speech and its qualitative signs.

Speech culture and orthology. Orthology is a field that studies correct and clear speech. Speech culture as a speech skill, a skill. Cultural speech skills. It is important to master the Uzbek literary language and its norms. The role of pre-school children's institutions, secondary and higher school education in the development and development of cultural speech skills in the young generation. As the main focus of education of speech culture in high school students, some problems and tasks related to this were determined.

The role and importance of independent study in the acquisition of speech culture: paying attention to the language, learning the basic laws and rules of the Uzbek literary language, mastering the finer points in them, art literature, television and radio speech in the acquisition of speech culture, the importance of the language of newspapers and magazines. Methods of striving to master the secrets of the art of oratory, studying the experiences of famous speakers and imitating them.

It is important to master the speech technique in the teacher's pedagogical activity. For this, the future teacher must first thoroughly understand the secrets of speech, its influence in communication with students. In order to learn the specific features of speech, it is necessary to know the requirements for

speech technique. These requirements are that the speech should be logically correct, clear, beautiful, bright and appropriate.

Studies conducted by pedagogues and psychologists show that the main difficulties faced by teachers who are just starting their careers are the fact that they do not know information about pedagogical techniques. Failure to pay attention to the above-mentioned opinions and comments about pedagogical technique, lack of theoretical and practical experience in pedagogical activity, inability to evaluate one's own activity with a critical eye, as well as the development of individual pedagogical technique in the teacher, analysis It should not be forgotten that the lack of pedagogical activity aimed at a specific goal in terms of making and improving it is one of the main reasons for these difficulties.

In the process of professional training in pedagogic institutions of higher education, mastering pedagogical techniques helps the future teacher to avoid many mistakes at the very beginning of his professional career, and to achieve high efficiency in teaching students.

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