



PEDAGOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TEACHER SPEECH

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Annotation: In the article, 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 education of 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, thinking about them, personal represents the culture of being able to correctly express the attitude in oral and written forms.

Key words: Teacher's image, speech culture, physiological breath, chest breath in phonation breath, diaphragmatic breath, diaphragmatic abdomen, range, timbre, energetic system, resonator system, anaphora, rhythmic, gradation, inversion, intonation.

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. 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", and speech is defined as "the ability, skill to express thoughts through language" or "language in the process of conversation". One of the great works of ancient Eastern pedagogy, "Nightmare", special attention was paid to language and speech, which are still

we see that it has not lost its importance. Kaikovus considers the art of words - eloquence to be the best among all crafts: "Know that the art of words is better than all crafts."

That is why he emphasizes that a person should be eloquent and eloquent. The author describes the way to acquire eloquence as tireless work and study. The noble possibilities of the language are revealed through speech. As long as





there is no speech, the unlimited 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. Its 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 has always been expressed in oral and written form. A rich, bright, interesting speech, no matter 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 a child's daily simple greetings, to whom, when, where and how to say what.

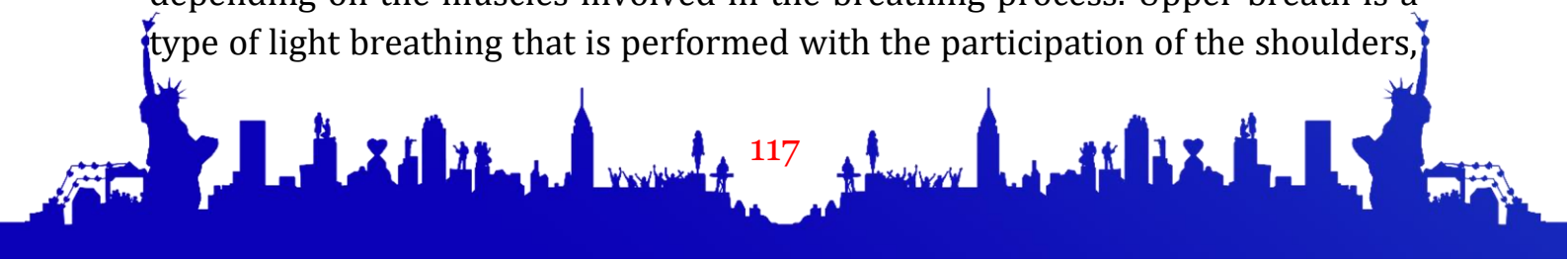
Speech culture is not only ways of acquiring speech, but also its use

also educates culture. Speech culture should serve to form and develop the skills of creativity, independent thinking, the ability to correctly and fluently express the product of creative thought in oral and written forms in accordance with the speech conditions, 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 ability to give meaning in different forms ways, artistic, scientific, social works, and expresses the culture of being able to correctly express one's opinion and personal attitude 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. Consequently, it will be practically impossible for a person to foresee and plan his every step.

The work of a teacher is an intense search and painful experience, a moment of inspiration and a unique change, a lot of everyday work, frustration and being 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.

In physiological breathing, air is taken in through the nose, inhalation and exhalation are equal and uniform. It occurs in the following sequence: a short inhalation, a short exhalation and a pause. If the phonational breath is not formed, spitting during speech,

heart rate increases, the face turns red. Breathing is divided into four types depending on the muscles involved in the breathing process. Upper breath is a type of light breathing that is performed with the participation of the shoulders,





chest and upper part of the lungs. Chest breathing takes place with the participation of the rib muscles, and the circumference of the chest changes. In this case, the aperture almost does not change. Diaphragmatic breathing is performed as a result of longitudinal changes in the volume of the chest. Diaphragmatic-abdominal breathing is formed on the basis of transverse and longitudinal changes of chest muscles, changes of abdominal muscles. This breath is the most convenient for phonation breath. Speech sounds are formed during long exhalation. Therefore, it is necessary to use exercises that develop diaphragmatic-abdominal breathing to improve the process of phonation breathing and sound production.

A lot of exercises to regulate the teacher's breathing

defined. One of them is to take long deep breaths through the nose while lying on the back or standing up to help the respiratory system to function properly. Among teachers, there are very few people who have a naturally positive, sonorous, pleasant voice. A good voice can change over the years if it is not trained with special exercises. Also, every person's voice can be strong, variable and sonorous if trained with special exercises.

Let's get acquainted with the structure of the sound apparatus. The sound apparatus consists of 3 parts: a generator, a resonator, an energy system. Divides sounds into tonal and noise sounds.

The resonator system includes the larynx, mouth and nasal cavity. It provides speech dynamics.

The upper respiratory tract enters the energy system and ensures the speed and volume of the air flow involved in the formation of sound. Important features of the teacher's voice

The sound is produced as a result of the blockage of the air flow from the lungs by the vocal cords. The important aspects of the sound depend on the degree to which the sound apparatus is formed. Important aspects of the teacher's voice include:

- 1) Sound transmission and control over a certain distance.
- 2) Flexibility of sound - change according to the content of the speech.
- 3) The pitch of the sound is the level of tonality of the sound. The movement of sound depends on its pitch. The human voice can easily vary in height by 2 octaves, but in our daily speech, 3-5 notes can be used.
- 4) Range - sound range, width. A set of sounds of different pitches with the highest and lowest limits of human capabilities.





5) Timbre - the unique quality of each sound, sound decoration, its softness or thickness, brightness. Each person's voice timbre can change based on the resonator system.

There are 2 types of resonator system: upper (head) and lower (chest). The upper or head resonator system includes the brain, mouth and nasal cavity. The lower or chest resonator system includes the trachea and bronchi. With the help of the resonator system, it is possible to create different types of tone (sound) and overtone (additional sound).

6) Rhythmic - general speed, duration, rhythm or weight of sound and words. The pronunciation of some words, syllables, their speed is the pace of speech.

7) Temporitm - pauses between words.

8) The speed of speech depends on the personal qualities of the teacher, the content of the speech, the situation of communication, the quality of each teacher depends on the content of the speech and the situation of communication. gives

Diction. Diction is a clear and understandable pronunciation of sounds and words, that is, lips, tongue, jaw, soft and hard palate, tongue, larynx, and vocal cords participate in the formation of sound. If the activity of one of them is disturbed, the diction is disturbed. Diction-pronunciation style, the degree of clarity of pronunciation. Correct pronunciation is considered the most necessary weapon for the teacher, because in order for the students to understand the speech, the pronunciation should be fluent, each syllable, word and sound should be pronounced clearly. The pause, pace and pleasantness of the speech make up the tone of the speech. Monotonous speech is boring and reduces interest and attention. So, after having an understanding of the speech technique, it is necessary to move on to constant practice. To regulate breathing, to practice the level of clarity of pronunciation, to strengthen the vocal organs

Need. The process of proper understanding of the educational material by the students depends on the perfection of the teacher's speech. Usually, students 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 will lead to laughter and teasing among the students. Also, monotonous speech makes students bored, rather open

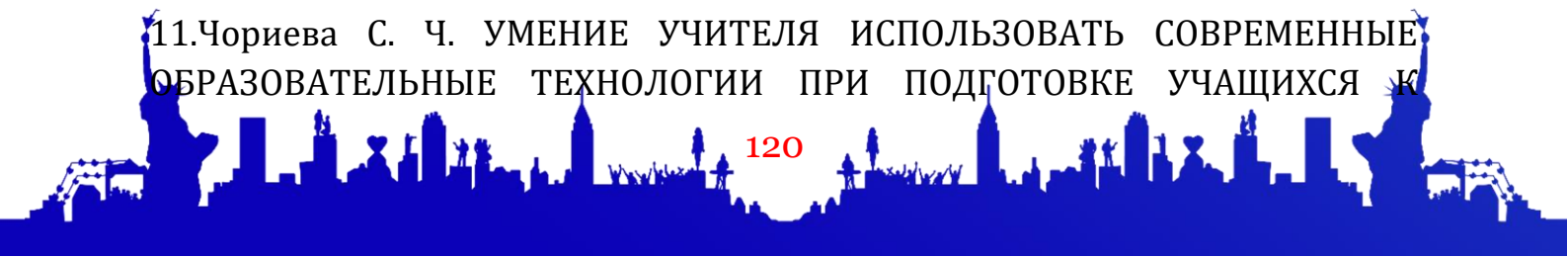
During the conversation with the heart, the tone of the speech in a cheerful spirit, that is, such a conversation, which is conducted with great excitement, seems fake to the students and causes distrust towards the teacher.





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