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The importance of pedagogical speech in society

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Abstract

the article provides information on the requirements for the educator, and the importance of these requirements for the educator. It also details how much the educator should pay attention to the culture of speech, and the role of speech culture in human society.

Key words: *social culture, educator, requirements, culture of speech, human society, literary language, pedagogical skill, society.*

1. Introduction

Speech culture is a reflection of social culture, the culture of human society. Speech culture is necessary for both forms of literary language - written and oral. Attention to speech culture is one of the human qualities that must be consciously mastered by every citizen, not just teachers. Acquiring it depends on the cultural level and knowledge of each teacher and individual. In a teacher's pedagogical skill, the culture of speech is the criterion that determines not only his spiritual and moral richness, but also his knowledge, thinking, scientific outlook, thinking and observation. The culture of a teacher's speech is not a process that takes shape all at once, it is a process that develops and refines over the years with pedagogical skills, professional activities, and the training of experienced teachers.

II. Literature review

A teacher's speaking ability is shaped by cultural, professional, and pedagogical requirements. Its development depends only on the enthusiasm of the teacher. This ability also shapes the teacher's speech culture. The educator should keep in mind the following teacher's tools for speech culture:

1. Speech culture is an integral part of a teacher's spiritual and moral development. After all, speech is a bright and convincing proof of the level of culture of our nation, the belief in our native language.
2. Speech culture in a sense distinguishes teachers from other professionals by their spiritual and cultural level, as well as their perfect knowledge of literary language.
3. The ultimate goal of speech culture is to bring up a harmoniously developed generation of freethinkers spiritually, regardless of their profession.
4. Speech culture — it primarily develops speech skills and speaking skills in teachers. This skill is developed in pedagogical activities, skills are acquired through special work and exercises, and skills and abilities are formed as a result of the achieved success.
5. Speech culture is achieved on the basis of perfect mastery of the Uzbek literary language. To do this, the teacher must know the laws of literary language, constantly read works of fiction, memorize and expressively read poems, watch radio and television broadcasts.
6. Another aspect of mastering the culture of speech is speech imitation, in which young teachers envy and imitate the art of speech of mentors who speak better, more beautiful, more meaningful, and more effective than them, can learn on the basis of.

III. Analysis

Mastering the technique of speech is important in the pedagogical activity of a teacher. After all, through speech, the teacher awakens the child's emotions, provides conscious communication with students, analyzes the information about education. To do this, the future teacher must first know the secrets of speech, its power in communication with students.

Principles of education

The principles of upbringing are a set of basic ideas and rules that arise from the purpose of educating the younger generation and define the most important requirements for the content and direction of upbringing a perfect person.

The principles of education are the guidelines for teachers and students, which are determined in accordance with the tasks of educating the younger generation, the formation of a harmoniously developed person, as well as the ideas of advanced teachings on personal education and pedagogy, based on the achievements in science.

The principles of education reflect the laws of the educational process. Adherence to good principles in the educational process ensures the effectiveness of education. The principles of education are:

- Purposefulness and ideology of education;
- The predominance of democratic and humane ideas in education;
- The supremacy of national and universal values in education;
- Consistency and systematization in education;
- Combining education with social life;
- Combining education with work;
- Respect for the individuality of the student in education;
- Taking into account the characteristics of the student in education;
- Team and cooperation in education;
- Eliminate the negative influences on the positive qualities of the student's behavior.

Purposefulness and ideology of education - the teacher must have a clear idea and understanding of the goals and objectives of social education. Educating the younger generation in the spirit of high morality means instilling in their minds that there can be no higher interests than the interests of the people, nation, country and society, educating them in the spirit of love and devotion to the motherland and the people. The main task of public educators of the independent republic in this area is to bring up a free, creative, independent-minded, mature specialist.

All educational work in school and out of school should be aimed at achieving the goals of social education. The team of teachers (educators) and each teacher-educator should have the goal of educating a perfect person who is fully developed in all respects. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there.

The supremacy of democratic and humane ideas in education is the recognition of the human person as a social value in education, respect for the uniqueness and originality of each child, adolescent and adolescent, taking into account his social behavior and freedom. Democratization of education means putting education above administrative needs and interests, changing the nature of pedagogical relations on the basis of mutual trust and cooperation between the educator and the student. This means involving the public in educational work, adding a public factor to its development. The teacher should treat the student as a subject, not as an object of education, as before. That is, the student should be treated as an equal partner.



In general, the pedagogical focus and attention of the humanization of education and upbringing is focused on the important issue and purpose of man, that is, the formation of children's attitude to the human person as the highest, invaluable wealth in the world.

IV. Discussion

The supremacy of national and universal values in education is that without a deep knowledge of the centuries-old values of the people, the great and rich heritage, it is impossible to understand the national identity, the sense of national pride. Therefore, it is necessary to inculcate in the minds of students the traditions, ceremonies, folklore, national games and the ideas expressed in them, to instill in them a respect for this idea. To provide information about the traditions and customs that are valuable and honorable for all mankind, relevant to the past, present and future of mankind, to arouse in them a sense of love, to protect them. Support, decision-making and a sense of struggle for good ideas should be done in the process of upbringing.

Consistency and systematization in education - a holistic systematic approach to education determines the degree to which the pedagogical movement is focused on the end result. Such pedagogical goals and objectives, their content must be recognized by all participants in the educational process. Consistency is very important in upbringing. It is not possible to provide students with many requirements and rules at once. Teachers should not contradict each other in the treatment of students, they should have the same requirements. Combining education with social life. Life and society influence the growth and development of the younger generation. On the one hand, the purpose of raising children is to prepare them for marriage and independent living. Therefore, it should be carried out in schools and educational institutions.

Educate through hard work. The educational impact of labor is enormous. By participating in work and working productively, a person demonstrates and matures his abilities and talents. Labor is a great tool for educating the younger generation. Educational work and socially useful work have a positive effect on the student's personality, these two units of activity activate the child, provide unity of behavior, make him enterprising and inquisitive. Labor prepares the ground for the political and spiritual upbringing of children. Therefore, in families and schools, special attention is paid to educating children from an early age in the spirit of diligence, love of work and respect for working people. Going to school is hard work. Much of the extracurricular and extracurricular activities are also closely linked to labor education.

Respect for the individual is one of the most important principles of social education for students. This principle stems from a humane attitude. Students need to be respected, loved and trusted. Experience has shown that the effect of education is effective only if there is respect, love and trust in students. Respect and love for children give them strength and respect for the teacher. Taking into account the age and individual characteristics of the student in education - the content, form and methods of education vary in different classes depending on the age and level of children. Children go through different stages of development in school, including childhood, and adolescence. During this period, the child develops moral stability, harmony between behavior and consciousness. It is important to take into account the individual characteristics of each student in education. There are some commonalities in the physical and spiritual development of children, but the characteristics, abilities and inclinations, interests, and willpower of children vary. These differences are reflected in their behavior, education and work. Applying a method that is beneficial to one student to another may be ineffective. Therefore, it is important to study the characteristics of each student.

Teaching in a team and with the help of a team - the process of education should serve to unite students as a team, to develop in them a sense of unity, a sense of mutual support. Emotion opens up a wide range of ways to develop the abilities and talents of the members of an organized team. In the community, the



child has ample opportunities for all-round development. Only when students are organized as a team can educational work be easier and more successful. In a well-organized team, team spirit has a great educational power, it affects everyone. Qualities such as self-interest and mutual assistance, as well as mutual assistance, are formed primarily in the community. The teacher should not always rely on the team of students, but teach them to live and work in a team, to get used to doing different things as a team.

V. Conclusion

In education, it is important to focus on the positive qualities of the student's behavior and to eliminate the negative ones. Skilled educators know the personal qualities of their students. In order to achieve the goal of education, they rely on the positive qualities of the child's behavior. Relying on a child's positive qualities is the best way to get rid of bad habits. The success of education depends in many ways on the correct solution of this problem. The methods used by the teacher (educator) are also important in the organization of the educational process.

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