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<https://doi.org/10.61796/jaide.v1i7.757>**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SPEECH OF EDUCATORS
AND EDUCATORS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS****Rimbayeva Ozoda Bazarbayevna**

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Abstract: The factor that has the greatest impact on education in the educational process is the educator. In addition, in preschool educational institutions, educators are engaged in the education of children. It is important for educators and educators how much they have mastered communication skills when working with children and how much speech indicators have developed in the delivery of their own opinion and information. This article will talk about how significant the speech of educators and educators is in the educational process.

Keywords: educator, educator, education, speech, volume, pronunciation, correction, tone, training

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In the process of giving knowledge to children of today's time, first of all, educators and educators of preschool educational institutions should have strong knowledge. Because as times and times change, human beings, their interests and desires, their demands and proposals are also changing and developing. If we observe with attention children from 20 years ago can be seen to be much more soda, gullible, and the area of interest is very small. And today, by observing children, we see that they are much more elegant, curious, inquisitive and agile. And in the process of teaching such children, of course, every tamanma needs a mature, self-confident specialist with a broad worldview and strong knowledge. We can find out how advanced these qualities are through the culture of dress and behavior, its communication skills, qualitative indicators of its speech in the process of communication with people, and how beautiful it has speech.

Children are comprehensively modeled after educators and other older people around them and are formed according to them. They spend most of their lives with educators in addition to their parents. For this reason, it is important that educators and educators do not stop developing and working on themselves in every possible way.

We will talk about this below, taking into account the fact that the development of speech culture and speech of children is directly related to the speech culture of educators and educators.

Educators and educators are always in the attention of children, and every information they provide remains the main resource for children. Therefore, it is necessary for educators and educators to have a culture of speech, beautiful and correct speech, clear and understandable pronunciation, be able to hold the volume and timbre evenly, maintain a calm and gentle tone, and master the skills of writing both flat and beautiful, quaint.

The text of a story or fairy tale, read by an educator or educator using the means of expressiveness, is of great interest to children, allows them to feel pity, the influence of a word, remember its content and understand a deep meaning. If the text of this very story or fairy tale is read in a fast and unimpressive tone without any emotion, it can only quench the feelings of interest and affection for the work of fiction.

Educators and educators should be critical of their speech and try to eliminate them immediately if they notice that there are shortcomings in it. But the fact that we identify our own speech shortcomings is a bit of a challenge. Because in the process of communication, each speaker focuses his main argument not on the way in which he is speaking his mind, but on the meaning of what he is saying, and does not notice the shortcomings and mistakes that he is making in his speech. In addition, they become a constant habit due to the fact that, due to constant neglect of speech, some factors that negatively affect our speech become established on us. As an example, speaking quickly, inexplicable pronunciation, pronouncing words together, and so on have become a constant habit of most people, and they themselves are not fattening how much this affects the quality of their speech.

To determine the shortcomings of their speech, educators and educators (each person can try rest) must first of all pay attention to the speech of those around them, distinguish which aspects in their speech are positive and which are negatively affected, and then, through their observations, determine which aspects are in it when they are speaking themselves. This is of great help in self-correction. It is also possible to hear the comments of those around him. Educators and educators will be able to video their classroom sessions and then see it and re-hear their speech, observing their behavior. Then it makes it possible for him to analyze his speech from the lexical and grammatical side, vocabulary wealth and sound indicators.

It should be noted that in the process of recording on video, a feeling of self-control Awakens in the educator and educator, and as a result, his speech improves sensations to the level. This, combined with the difficulty in detecting defects, also helps to improve the quality indicators of the defect as a result of its constant recurrence.

Having identified the errors and shortcomings made in his speech, it is necessary to draw them down on paper and select the appropriate method of Correction for correcting each drawback, and work on it.

What should educators and educators do so that such speech shortcomings do not arise in students and educators, and for them this does not become a constant habit?

Children successfully master the sounds of their native language with the help of an educator who pronounces each word clearly and intelligibly, pronouncing phrases, words and each sound separately, that is, with good diction. As a result of the fact that often educators have some ambiguities and misunderstandings in their pronunciation, they pronounce sounds and words without opening the mouth sufficiently, certain sounds fall or are swallowed, consonants are pronounced incomprehensible and ambiguous, such skills begin to form in children as well.

It is considered important that the educator adheres to the literary norms of pronunciation, eliminates the influence of various dialects, local vocabulary in his speech, correctly puts stress in words.

Emotions, even the most subtle aspects of thoughts can be expressed in speech. This is achieved not only with the help of appropriate words, but also due to the correct use of intonation means of expressiveness, sound power, pace, logical accent, pause, rhythm, timbre, tone. When these tools are used, poems, fairy tales, stories read to children by an educator and educator make it possible to understand their content well, to feel the power and beauty of their native language. Speech of the same tone quickly makes children bored and tired, reduces interest in the content of the text. Children quickly become exhausted during listening to such a speech, look at other parties, begin to be distracted, and later, not listening at all.

In order to avoid such situations, educators and educators should be constantly attentive to their speeches and work on constant improvement of speech indicators

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