Speech Culture and Intellectual Requirements of Preschool Educator

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Abstract: This article analyzes the issues of preschool educators, their culture of speech, and the role of modern-day Trainers in society and the intellectual requirements for them.

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Currently, preschool is the primary part of continuous education. We know that educators play a vital role in the field of preschool education. Educators are responsible and responsible for raising our future generations as worthy children for the bright future of our Country. Therefore, having knowledgeable potential on all sides and especially qualifications and skills, conducting research on his work will have to take an artistic approach to teaching and training tasks and, of course, love his profession.

Therefore, educators should first learn, know the life in which they live, understand the laws of nature and society, be socially active, know the psychology and physiology of children, and study their age characteristics. For our trainers are the mirrors of the future.

That is, at a time when children are inadvertently questioned, they have the potential and knowledge on all sides, and the only person who learns to speak and behave is the Trainer.

As proof of our word, Professor Y.I. Tixeyeva, a renowned teacher, who has developed styles and styles of teaching children's language, a well-known expert in preschool education, highly esteemed the teacher's speech and said: "In the garden, children are the language of an unscrupulous model trainer (gardener), and the teacher’s language must combine everything that has a very effective and extremely strong impact on the language of children. The language of the gardeners is unscrupulous, and the literary education must be free of any defects.”

So every woman should take a look at her child and properly question the culture of speech

➢ The culture of speech, or decency of speech, is first and foremost to speak in accordance with the fruits of the right literary language. A high level of speech culture is an integral part of a cultured person.

Speech is a social pole that spreads closely with the development of science and technology, cultural and literary life. Jehovah’s Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Literature, art, television and radio, madness and periodicals, especially pedagogical ones, play a special role in the skepticism and development of speech.
The broad concept of culture includes what is undoubtedly called a culture of speech and the meaning of speech. To own it, speech is a requirement to understand the nature of morality.

In the 15th century, the Uzbek literary language had a culture of speech and its own mechanisms. Although contributed greatly to the culture of speech and speech of his day, the same culture of speech was reflected in the works of our ancestors, Sha'phan, Muhammad Salih, Gulhaniyah, and others.

Today, there are many teachings that everyone, including the Trainers, can give.

Pedagogical educators affect children in everyday life, in the hierarchy of welfare together in games and classes, and in their relationship with them. He should carefully study each child, know his or her personal characteristics and abilities, demonstrate his pedagogical well-being, evaluate children's behavior, work results in a timely manner, provide them with timely assistance, and be interested in his family situation.

One of the main tasks of a teacher at all times is to distinguish himself from other professionals by his or her superstitious beliefs, his love for his profession, and his endless loyalty to the profession.

One of the most important aspects of a teacher's personality is that he or she must have deeply integrated his or her objects and methodology. It increases their interest in knowing children.

The success of pedagogical work also depends on the availability of pedagogical abilities. Pedagogical abilities are the time to achieve pedagogical skills. Pedagogical abilities include observation, pedagogical imagination, attention distribution, organizational abilities, and pedagogical skills.

Pedagogical abilities are questioned in the process of pedagogical work, as well as in preparing for it.

The culture of speech of pedagogy is the desire to teach young people a high level of education and a constant rhythm.

The culture of speech is a reflection of social culture and the culture of human society. The culture of speech is necessary for both forms of literary language - written and oral. Focus on the culture of speech is one of the human tasks that every citizen, not just educators, is required to master intelligently. Its acquisition depends on the cultural heritage and knowledge of each educator and individual. In his pedagogical skills, the culture of speech is a mechanism that determines not only his spiritual and moral riches but also his thinking about his knowledge in the thinking of the scientific world. In order for a trainer to have a culture of speech, his speech must reflect the following characteristics:

- The accuracy of speech is the most important communication virtue of speech. Other communication qualities will also be destroyed if speech is not correct. If the structure of speech is not correct, it also undermines its logic, accuracy, and purpose.

If the trainer's speech is correct, pronouncing sentences, words and each sound correctly, children will be able to successfully master the sound side of their mother tongue.

- The accuracy of speech is that the word itself is completely consistent and consistent with what it represents. Accuracy will be associated with the ability to express speech vividly as a virtue, the meaning of speech, and the knowledge of the vocabulary used in speech. A teacher's speech should be clear, simple, and ideas should be consistently interconnected and expressed understandably. Children learn not only how to pronounce sounds and words correctly from educators, adults, but also how to recount the stories and stories they listen to in a clear, interesting way, to describe the impressions they have received as a result of observing the environment, to express their little thoughts in a sequence, and to draw conclusions.
Expression of speech - we understand a speech that is based on a holistic system, where the development of ideas is consistent, and each word, phrase, is used for a specific purpose. In speech, it is necessary to express thoughts and feelings clearly. This is achieved not only by words but also by using the expressive means of speech: voice power, tempo, stop, rhythm, stress, and so on.

A teacher's appropriate use of these tools when reading poems, fairy tales, and stories helps children to understand the contents of the poem well and to feel the beauty of their language.

The purity of speech - above all, it is understood that it does not meet the linguistic standard of the literary language. Indeed, good, ideal speech must be composed in accordance with the requirements of modern Uzbek literature and must be free of elements of different languages and separate literary languages. A teacher should adhere to literary standards, not use different local words in his speech, and use them correctly.

The richness of speech should be able to create new words and phrases using the vocabulary of the language. The trainer must use the words correctly. Over-the-shear talk makes kids tired. If the child is weaker than normal, the children will be bored in training. Therefore, it is necessary to understand each word and phrase of the trainer. The content expressed in the speech is understandable, interesting to children. Being able to deliver connected is one of the necessary characteristics of a teacher's speech.

It's not a process where culture of speech is suddenly formed and reached the marble, it's been a result of years of professional work with pedagogical skills and continued to improve and count throughout the world. The teacher's ability to speak is based on professional, pedagogical requirements. Its development depends solely on the enthusiasm of the trainer. Thanks to this ability, a teacher's speech culture is also formed.

A good understand of the rules of the law of speech culture is a skill to use the expressive tools of the language appropriately, depending on the speech situation, depending on the style. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrents and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

It is impossible to say that the intellectual ancestors of our trainers are the basis for their speech to be beautiful Intellectual-Latin intellects — knowledge, understanding, understanding)—a person's mental abilities; the ability to reflect and change life, the environment in the mind, to think, to read, to know the world, and to accept social experience; the ability to solve various issues, to make a decision, to act wisely, to be able to foresee events. Intellectual property includes the psychological processes of perception, memory, speech, etc. The development of intellect depends on social factors, such as inborn talent, brain capabilities, enthueil activity, and life experience. The level and level of intellect are determined by the results of human activity, as well as psychological tests.

In conclusion, if the above-mentioned tasks are properly undertaken and followed in the development of a culture of educated speech in society, the educator will find his place and position in society. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) The more understandable and fluent the teacher's speech, the better the quality of education for educators. The intensity of the trainer's speech and the emphasis on literary aspects in his speech will contribute to the development of the vocabulary of each educator. Therefore, each teacher should pay attention to his or her speech and work harder on his or her speech.

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