ORAL SPEECH AND ITS DEVELOPMENT FEATURES

Haydarov Islomjon Teacher of the Department of Inclusive Education of Kokan DPI haydarovislomjon359@gmail.com

Odilova Rushanabonu Student of the Department of Inclusive Education of Kokan DPI

Annotation:

In this article, the role of speech in the formation of personality, the principles of the formation of the skills of analyzing speech into sounds in students, the methods of modern literacy based on the researches of psychologists, and the perception of oral speech for children with hearing impairment. It is written about teaching.

Key words: pronunciation, speech, grammar, facial expressions, dactyl, communication,

pantomime, written speech, didactics, lip reading, feature.

From time immemorial, a person's needs could be satisfied only if he acted together with other people and entered into a relationship. This situation creates a need for the subject to say what is important and significant for him. The child begins to acquire clear speech, the first signs of this appear when he reaches the end of the first year. Among the words that do not require complex pronunciation and are easy to pronounce are "o-pa", "da-da", "bu-vi" and similar words. While pronouncing the word, the child tries to get what he wants - attention, caress, toy and so on. The word becomes a means of communication. the number of words used increases continuously, and by the age of two, the child's vocabulary is not only greatly expanded, but it also becomes possible to use their grammatical forms correctly, including becomes more complicated and longer. A child's language is enriched during the years up to school age.

At the same time, non-verbal communication - gesture, pantomimic, variety in the tone of speech - is also developing. During these years, inverse relationships are formed in the process of communication - the child learns to read the expression on the interlocutor's face, to notice the signs of approval or disapproval in his tone, the meaning of the fingers and the palm of the face, which complement and reinforce the words of an adult. he learns to understand.

All this allows him to correct his actions, to achieve an appropriate level of harmony in the process of relations.

Reading and writing at school, and later in language and literature classes, the process of language and attitude is formed in the process of conscious attitude to speech in children as a means of communication. Language becomes a subject of specially organized analysis by the teacher and appears to the students as a complex system of symbols subject to the influence of socially formed laws. Mastering these laws allows the student to possess moral values created by mankind only for literate writing and reading. Modern literacy methods built on the basis of psychologists' researches are considered as the leading principle of formation of students' ability to consciously separate speech into sounds. Analysis of speech in this case greatly facilitates the transition to effective acquisition of literate writing.

The role of speech in personality formation.

Speech is verbal communication, that is, the process of communicating with the help of language. In social experience, words that mean something are considered a means of oral communication. Words can be spoken or written down, or replaced by gestures that have some meaning in deaf-mute people. The following types of speech are distinguished: written and oral speech. In turn, oral speech is divided into dialogic and monologic speech. A simple type of oral speech is a dialogue, that is, a conversation between two people. The specific features of this speech largely depend on the interlocutors' cohesion and their mutual relations. During the conversation, the level of emotional excitement is of great importance. A person who is disbelieving, surprised, happy, afraid, angry does not speak as in a calm state, not only speaks in a special tone, but often uses phrases of other words.

The second type of oral speech is a monologue, which is a conversation between one person and two or more people. Speech is the structure of monologue speech. It is complicated, it requires that the thought is completed, strict adherence to grammatical rules, strict logic, dialogue and consistency in the mind of the person speaking the monologue. Acquiring monologue speech creates difficulties, its expanded forms develop later in the ontogenesis, formation of this speech in students is a special task, and pedagogues have to perform it during several years of education. It is not a coincidence that there are adults who can talk freely without difficulty, but who struggle to come up with monologue-like oral information without using a pre-written text. Often students do not pay enough attention to the work of forming a monologue speech

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