



REQUIREMENTS FOR TUTOR SPEECH

Akbarova Zuxro Akmaljanovna

Fergana State University Doctor Of Philological Sciences, Docent, Uzbekistan

Topvoldiyeva Fotimahon Ravshan Qizi

Fergana State University Master, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - This article provides insights into the requirements for tutoring. Information about the importance of the requirements for the educator's speech and its impact on the child's psyche is given with brief and clear ideas.

KEYWORDS: Speech, education, pedagogue, means, pronunciation, sentence, culture, sound, volume, tempo, pause, rhythm, emphasis.

INTRODUCTION

The educator provides preschool children with basic knowledge and understanding of nature, social phenomena, adult labor, cultural ethics, cultural relations with their peers and adults, kindness, honesty, justice, courage, humility, adulthood. cultivates moral qualities such as respectful attitude, interest in nature, observation, caring for plants and animals, diligence, preservation of the results of adult labor.

Well-known pedagogue, methodologist, who developed methods and techniques of teaching children in the native language, a well-known specialist in preschool education, Professor Y.L. Tikheeva praised the speech of the educator and said; The language of the educator (gardener) is an example that children involuntarily imitate in kindergarten. The gardener's language should be fluent and

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free from any defects in literary pronunciation.

The main requirements for a tutor's speech are:

1. The correctness of the sound side of speech. If the educator's speech is clear, pronouncing sentences, words, and every sound clearly, children will be able to successfully master the phonetic side of their mother tongue. In blind cases, some educators pronounce sounds vaguely, dropping some of the sounds in the word structure, substituting sounds.
2. Correct pronunciation according to literary language norms. The educator must follow the norms of literary language, not use different local words in his speech, use them correctly in accents.
3. Proper use of intonation-expressive means of speech. Thoughts and feelings should be clearly expressed in speech. This is achieved not only through the use of words, but also through the use of intonation-expressive means of light: volume, tempo, pause, rhythm, stress, etc. Appropriate use of these tools by the educator when reading poems, fairy tales and stories will help children better understand the content of the work and feel the beauty of the native language. The educator's speech in the same tone bores the little ones, weakens their interest in the content of the work. A child bored to hear such a speech is distracted by other things. the song then completely ignores the educator's speech.
4. The vibrant, intonation richness of the educator's speech.
 1. Speaking in a hurry causes the sounds in the words to be pronounced vaguely. Therefore, when communicating with children, it is necessary to speak at a moderate tempo (speed), without rushing. Speaking at such a tempo

ensures that the speech is clear, on the contrary, a fast tempo causes the speech to be distorted, making it difficult to comprehend. The educator must use the voice correctly. Talking too loudly makes children tired. If the sound is low and weak, the children will get bored in class.

5. The educator's speech should be clear, simple, the ideas should be coherent and understandable. Not only do children learn to pronounce sounds and words correctly from educators and adults, but they are also able to retell the content of fairy tales and stories in a clear and interesting way, to share their impressions of their surroundings, to express their thoughts. they also learn to articulate and draw conclusions.

The content of the speech is understandable and interesting to children. Communication is a necessary feature of educator speech.

The educator should express his opinion in a coherent manner, and should not confuse his speech with incomprehensible words, complex and long sentences. If the educator's speech consists of short sentences, it will be easily mastered by the children. Conversely, if the sentences in the speech are long. it will be very difficult to understand the content of the speech.

Children's speech culture is directly related to the speech culture of the educator (and other adults). Children successfully master the sounds of their mother tongue with the help of an educator who speaks clearly and intelligibly, pronounces phrases, words and each sound individually, that is, with good diction. Often educators' pronunciation is a bit vague and unintelligible, they pronounce sounds and words without opening their mouths enough, some sounds are swallowed, and consonants are pronounced incomprehensible. The educator must follow the literary norms of pronunciation, eliminate the influence of different dialects and local

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dialects in his speech, and emphasize the words correctly.

Based on the above considerations, each educator should keep a notebook that reflects the shortcomings in his speech, mark the shortcomings in it, and then make a plan to eliminate them and organize the work. Every educator should be able to overcome the shortcomings of his speech, knowing very well the requirements for speech.

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