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**THE ROLE AND ROLE OF INTRODUCTORY WORDS IN THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS'
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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, thoughts and opinions are expressed about the role of introductory words in the formation of the student's written speech. It is not for nothing that the goal of organizing pedagogical education is to effectively use exemplary forms of knowledge in order to increase the pedagogical knowledge and potential of students and young people. It is also the goal to give students basic principles and structural forms of knowledge of language laws, while forming the written speech of young students correctly and accurately, from the perspective of the subject in mother tongue classes.

INTRODUCTION

Speech. Speech is the exchange of opinions among members of society and, moreover, the term speech is used to refer to the development of events based on the general association of realities on an issue or topic. Also, introductory words, which are widely used to ensure the loudness of the speech and its impact on the listeners, are characterized by the fact that they are of great importance in the duration of the speech. It should not be forgotten that, based on the mutual communicative qualities of the speech, it is considered necessary to ensure that the organization based on mutual principles and laws does not affect the communicative qualities of the speech. In this case, it is estimated that it is necessary to take into account the regularities aimed at increasing the power of influence, that is, the places of expression of introductory phrases and the properties of their accessibility to communication with parts of speech. "Any speech is a form of the text addressed to the listener and reader by a specific speaker or writer. Of course, we can call it a good speech only if the speech he sends reaches the listener

and has a certain effect. The speech sets certain requirements for itself in order to be good in all respects. These requirements are governed by the main qualities and characteristics of speech.

They are also distinguished by the correctness, accuracy, logic, impressiveness, cleanliness, comprehensibility and expediency of the speech. Correctness of speech is its most important communicative quality. If the speech is not correct, other communicative qualities will also be destroyed. If the structure of the speech is not correct, its logicity, accuracy and expediency will also be undermined".[1] In fact, if our speech is not structured according to certain rules, it is understood that the importance of the introductory words expressed by a person in his speech will also be undermined. In order to improve the speech potential of the student, the school administration and the people responsible for education work in the education continuum of the written speech, the skills given in relation to the physiological structure of the language, the oral communication style, the introduction The use of introductory words as a unit that can maintain the level of organic importance in the formation of written speech of fluent young people is considered important.

"Effective and effective use of unique spiritual and cultural heritage such as proverbs and matals in the education of the young generation is one of the most urgent issues of today. It is important for the fathers and mothers who give birth to the child to be mentally and physically fresh, especially rich in spirituality, in order for a human child to mature as a person. The culture of a people rich in spirituality continues to grow. The culture of the people passes from mouth to mouth and serves as a real textbook, a real school for the next generation. To reach this level, a person must go through many complex stages, acquire the necessary knowledge, life experiences, the community environment in which he lives and works. and it forms as a person only when it reflects the demands and needs of a certain society, which is an impetus for the enrichment of the folk culture of proverbs and sayings for spirituality. Proverbs and proverbs are both expressions of the life experience of the people formed by observing the life of the people for a long period of time in a compact form".[2] Indeed, the use of introductory words by people in the course of their mutual speech is reflected in the expressiveness of proverbs, proverbs and artistic texts. The introductory words indicate the influence of the form of attitude on the text, regardless of the part of the topic being expressed. It can be mentioned that the text expressed by introductory words and the style of oral communication It can be said that the fact that the text is united in a proportional way into a whole serves to perform the function of a general tool in bringing out and explaining the different aspects of written speech forms from other speech forms. Therefore, most of the written speeches are expressed by introductory words. Expression of introductory words reveals the following peculiarities.

1. The reaction to the expressed opinion is understood;
2. It is understood that words are characteristic of written speech;
3. Expressed by means of special molds;
4. Expression of introductory words with special patterns;
5. Tone and sonority are noticeable;
6. Oral and written speech is distinguished;
7. The composition of the text is based on spelling accuracy;
8. The expression of punctuation marks is noticeable;
9. The stylistic character of words is expressed;

10. Understand the relationship between sentence fragments and introductory words.

"Usually, adverbs, verbs and other parts of speech act as introductory words, their main purpose is to express the attitude of the speaker to what he has said. Introductory words in sentences are separated by commas. The simplest and most common way to determine whether a word is an introduction or not is to deliberately omit it in a sentence. If the meaning of the sentence does not change after the omission, then the word is an introduction, but if the meaning of the sentence is not, then it is not. Let's look at the following examples:

His words seemed to silence everyone.

His face looked like marble.

The word seemed, it occurs in both examples, in the first case it is an introduction, and in the second it is an integral part. compound predicate. In the first sentence, he expresses only the uncertainty of the author, some hidden connection between the two events. And, of course, this word can easily be omitted without losing the meaning of the statement (His phrase silenced everyone)".[3]

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