

**USING INDEPENDENT WORK IN DEVELOPING COMMUNICATION AND SPEECH
IN SCHOOL STUDENTS AND FORMING SPEECH CULTURE IN THEM**

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Abstract: This article is about speech culture. In particular, the article provides information about the importance of speech culture in effective communication, its modern forms and types, and special emphasis is placed on beautiful, fluent, expressive, impressive speech and its effective performance. Current problems of the development of the student's speech and thinking are devoted to effective methods of using independent work in solving a given problem.

Key words: speech culture, human, thinking, eloquence, preaching, preaching, speech etiquette, "culture of communication", speech development.

Introduction. Speech culture is a product of human thinking and is an important sign of the cultural life of the society and the spiritual maturity of the nation. The culture of speech consists in the complete and deep thinking of people, the careful acquisition of all possibilities and tools of the language.

If we look at the history of speech culture, it is known from the experience and history of speech art that although the doctrine of speech culture was formed in ancient Rome and Athens, it appeared in Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia and India. During this period, the state management, trade and court affairs, which were extremely advanced, raised oratory to the level of art. Because at that time, the prestige of statesmen and promotion to high positions also depended on their oratorical skills.

Speech culture has a unique position in the history of Central Asian culture. In the East, including Movarounnahr, many good points have been made about the importance, meaning, and appropriate use of the word eloquence, preaching, i.e. preaching, in conjunction with the promotion of the "Qur'an". From this point of view, the concept of speech culture, called "speech etiquette" and "culture of communication", has attracted the attention of scientists and intellectuals for a very long time. Great figures such as Abu Raikhan Beruni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Al Khorazmi, Mahmud Kashgari, Zamakhshari, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Sufi Ollayor, Abdurrahman Jami, Alisher Nawai, in general, wrote works on language, vocabulary, grammar, and logic, while urging serious attention to speech.

Speaking of public speaking, it is natural to dwell on one of its modern types - preaching. Those who practiced the art of preaching were in the eyes of the people accomplished scholars, and they were valued as possessors of rare talent. For example: Hossein Vaiz Koshifi was one of those people during the time of Alisher Navoi. Also, before that, during the time of Sahibgiron Amir Temur, during the time of Vaiz Hormuz, Babur Mirza and Mirza Ulugbek, medical scientists, astrologers, along with Sheikh ul-Islam, of course, orators, generals and preachers were among the courtiers in the eyes of the courtiers.

Since both language and character are traditions that enter a person's blood and spread throughout his body and soul, neglecting them always causes huge problems. The great poet Yusuf Khos Hajib on the correct choice and correct use of words in "Kutadgu Bilig" ("Knowledge that Brings Happiness"), a wonderful artistic monument of the Turkic peoples of the 12th century: He said,

"If you speak with knowledge, your words will be considered as knowledge". Being concise is about putting as much meaning into words as possible:

Write the word cloud with this one word, says. From this we can understand that don't say too much, say less. Untie a thousand knots with this word. In addition, the purpose of speaking is to accurately and effectively convey what the speaker intended, events, events to the listener. Therefore, it is important to achieve correctness, fluency and logic of speech.

The word is one of the main weapons for the speaker, that is, in the intellectual conflicts between the speaker and the listener, in the struggle for the fate of others, and finally in reaching the goal. The word is a mirror of the treasure of thought, and is not only a means of expressing thoughts for the speaker, but also the main factor that actively expresses the topic.

The rules and instructions of speech etiquette include speaking simply and appropriately, speaking briefly and to the point, speaking politely, condemning idle talk, maintaining speech etiquette in front of elders and teachers, and speaking correctly, truthfully, and boldly. the interpretation of the expression and others are discussed. At this point, Kaikovus has the following opinion: "The best of all abilities is the ability to speak. Learn to speak very well and artistically, always try to be eloquent. "A sweet-spoken person will have many kind people".

If we look at the history of Uzbek speech culture, about fluent, clear and effective speech, we can see that in ancient times this field was given a lot of attention under the name of "Speech etiquette".

The solution to this problem is related to the development of our general culture, as well as to the improvement of the teaching process in higher and secondary special educational institutions, secondary schools and in general. Because learning the secrets of the art of public speaking and using every means of expressing one's opinion in the necessary and appropriate place is logically a vital necessity for every professional serving in all fields, and in general for any cultured person. , should be considered.

In short, granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language has created a great opportunity for conducting state affairs, education, training, and propaganda in our republic in this language. A person improves his speech throughout his life. He strives to make the speech beautiful, fluent, expressive, impressive by using the rich possibilities of our language. After all, being able to speak beautifully and impressively is also an art.

The place and role of speech and thinking in human life has been of interest to many since ancient times. It is not for nothing that speech is noted as one of the signs of spiritual maturity in the works of thinkers of the past. For example, Kaikovus "Be in conversation with happy people and know how to speak", Yusuf Khos Hajib "Language is the translator of education and knowledge. If one does not pay attention to the language and uses it inappropriately, it is not a question that a person's head will crack". Farobiy about the place and role of words in human life: "the power of speech is such a power that a person acquires knowledge and skills with the help of it, and with the help of it, the ugly and beautiful actions of his behavior knows how to distinguish and perform necessary and unnecessary tasks, at the same time, what is harmful and useful, what is tasty and bitter understands" he wrote. The above thoughts show that our great ancestors emphasized the importance of language in the formation and development of human spirituality.

These opinions of great thinkers indicate that the issue of developing the speech and logical thinking of the young generation has been an urgent issue in world pedagogy since ancient times.

Professor N. Mahmudov: "The power of speech, the ability to convey relevant information to the listener in a complete and convenient, "contagious" way depends on vocabulary, which is one of the important communicative qualities. Rich or poor speech is determined by the extent to which different elements of the language are used (word meanings, intonation, syntactic structures, phrases, etc.). For this purpose, the speaker should have a rich and active reserve of language tools. First of all, it is necessary to enrich students' speech with lexical units for the expression of thought and emotional impact of speech.

Teaching students to use the language's available opportunities in the speech process is considered one of the responsible tasks facing the mother tongue education at school.

Speech, as a type of human activity, is the expression of thought using language tools. Language, thought and speech are inextricably linked, and when a person thinks, he expresses his thoughts in words and sentences in internal speech.

Developing students' speech in the mother tongue education of primary grades means forming their listening, understanding, speaking, writing and reading skills. On this basis, intellectual potential is increased, aesthetic and moral education is established.

In the system of general secondary education, this problem is recognized in connection with the method of directing students to independent activities. Due to this, a lot of work has been done on independent work and methods of their organization in the educational process.

In the researches of pedagogues-psychologists such as V.V.Davidov, N.G.Dairy, M.A.Danilova, B.P.Esipov, N.A.Menchinsky, I.T.Ogorodnikov, independent work is considered as one of the main concepts of didactics.

V.K.Buryak, L.V.Jarovalar interpret independent work as a method. B.P.Esipov, M.M.Moro, T.I.Shamovalar form of educational activity of independent works, P.I. Pidkasistii show as a means of independent cognitive activity of students.

Well-known psychologists: A.N.Leontev, P.Ya.Galperin, I.A.Zimnyaya, D.B. Elkonin, N. In the psychological concept of the formation of independent activity developed by Boymuradov, independent work is considered as a factor that increases the cognitive activity of a person.

The theoretical analysis of the literature showed that there are three different views on independent work. That is, independent work is interpreted as a method of education, a form of organizing educational activities, and a means of increasing students' cognitive activity.

Accordingly, the following can be indicated as the main characteristics of independent work in the general secondary education system:

- the ability of students to plan their own work while completing assigned tasks, to evaluate the results of their work without the help of the teacher;
- the ability of students to correctly choose the methods of completing the task and to be able to implement them in practice;
- stimulation of knowledge, creation of problematic situations encouraging students to independent intellectual activity;
- manifestation of independent creative activity of students.

Based on our scientific research, we can give the following methodological recommendations for organizing independent work in native language classes:

1. Systematic organization of independent work aimed at strengthening the knowledge, skills and abilities of students.
2. Self-directed work. Failure to meet this requirement will cause students to misunderstand the purpose of the assignment. As a result, the teacher is approached several times during the work. This leads to a lot of time consumption and a decrease in the level of independence.
3. The scope and content of independent work must be strictly defined, focused on the responsible performance of the task.
4. Independent works are demonstrative in nature.
5. The assignment given for independent work should not be done according to a pattern and recipe, students should be able to apply their knowledge in a new situation, and develop their knowledge and initiative.
6. Taking into account that the independent work assignment arouses interest in students and is completed in different time intervals.
7. Differential approach to students in organizing independent work, taking into account the different levels of knowledge, skills and qualifications. (Providing students with more complex tasks with new tasks of this type will increase their initiative.)

In the independent works organized in the course of mother tongue education of primary classes, the accuracy of the goal and the order of the task, the matching of the students' learning opportunities, the combination of different activities, and the development of the students' cognitive abilities are important. In other words, the effectiveness of education in this process depends on taking into account the individual capabilities of students in doing independent work.

Independent work plays an important role in teaching primary school students to analyze language materials, think independently, transform acquired knowledge into skills and competences, and self-management.

Undoubtedly, a student who is not sufficiently accustomed to independent activities will have difficulty in acquiring knowledge at the next stages of education.

Due to the fact that independent work serves to develop students' cognitive abilities, it is necessary to use it on a large scale in the mother tongue education of elementary grades.

In order to form a new system and content of general secondary education in the "National Program of Personnel Training", "introduction of education in accordance with the abilities and capabilities of students, The need to create advanced pedagogical technologies, modern teaching - methodical complexes and didactic provision of the educational process as an urgent task for education requires the use of independent work in the development of speech.

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