



The Importance of Dialogic and Monologic Speech in the Formation of a Child as a Social and Individual

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Abstract: *The concept of speech in the article, the method of speech development, its meaning, ways of developing students' speech, methodology, a number of aspects of mastering speech, directions of speech development, clearly formulated requirements for the development of students' speech, we are talking about life skills that need to be formed in students by achievement of speech development in the educational process.*

Keywords: *speech, methodology, aspects of speech, life skills, human maturity, great scientists, spiritual heritage, Eastern education and upbringing, norms of the literary language, the art of thinking and oratory, the quality of education.*

In our country, the main task of the education system is to educate young people, who are the successors of our future, using innovative, advanced methods and methods, using modern pedagogical technologies, and to increase the quality and efficiency of students in education, to educate young people to be competitive. is considered The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Policy Regarding Youth" dated September 14, 2016, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "Actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the strategy" No. PF-4947 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated April 6, 2017 "On approval of state education standards of general secondary and secondary special, vocational education "Decision No. 187 of April 29, 2019, Decree No. PF-5712 of April 29, 2019 "On Approving the Concept of Development of the Public Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" prepares the ground for the development of speech competence.

The "Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" defines the task of "educating young people who think independently, have a firm outlook on life, are loyal to the Motherland, deepen democratic reforms and increase their social activity in the process of developing civil society" Expanding the independent thinking potential of students requires being active, inquisitive and keeping up with the times in our country, which is developing under fundamental reforms. Therefore, in teaching, the scholars of the East noted their scientific views covering the important aspects of independent thinking, expression of ideas, and the process of speech composition, and in addition, the scientific-theoretical aspect of speech was explained in dictionaries, textbooks and educational and methodical manuals. Surrounded by light.

According to Farabi, when it comes to how to teach and receive education, how to express, explain, how to ask and how to answer, the most important sciences in this regard are the names of bodies, that is, substance and accidents. The giver is the science of ti1. /kkiochfsiifm is grammar. It teaches how to arrange the name(s) given to bodies, and how to compose words of wisdom and speech expressing the arrangement of substance and accident and their results. The third llrn is mantfq. It teaches how to arrange sentences according to logical patterns to produce certain conclusions. With the help of these conclusions, we can learn about the unknown and make judgments about what is true and what is false."It is appropriate to express an opinion based on the science of logic in the students' speech. Therefore, they use their memory vocabulary through their



speech. The concept of speech and its development. Speech is a type of human activity, the use of thinking on the basis of tools (words, phrases, sentences). Speech performs the function of communication and message, emotional expression and influence of mutual opinion. A well-developed speech serves as one of the important tools of a person's active activity in society. For the student, the speech is at school

Is a tool for successful education. How to grow speech? If the student and his/her language activities are taken into account, speech development means active and practical acquisition of the language in all aspects (pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic structure, connected speech). In the case of a teacher, the development of speech means the use of methods and types of work that help students acquire the important assets of language pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic construction, and connected speech.

For speech activity, as well as for the development of students' speech, it is necessary to observe several conditions:

1. There must be a requirement for a person's speech to emerge. The methodical requirement of developing the student's speech is to create a situation in which the student expresses his opinion, the desire and need to express something verbally or in writing.
2. Any speech should have content and material. The more complete, rich, and valuable this material is, the more meaningful its description will be.
3. An idea is understandable only if it is expressed using words, phrases, sentences, and speech expressions that the listener understands. Therefore, the third condition for successful development of speech is arming speech with language tools.

There are several aspects of speech acquisition.

These are:

1. Learning the norms of the literary language.
2. Mastering the important speech skills necessary for every member of our society, i.e. reading and writing skills.
3. Improving students' speech culture.

Three directions are distinguished in the development of speech.

1. Work on words;
2. working on phrases and sentences;
3. Work on connected speech.

Lexicology (together with phraseology and stylistics), morphology, syntax serves as the linguistic base for working on words, phrases and sentences; and connected speech is based on logic, literary studies and linguistics of complex syntactic integrity. Consistency in the development of speech is ensured by increasing the ability to subjugate four conditions, namely consistency, perspective, diversity, different types to a common goal. Types of speech. People use language as a tool for expressing ideas. They think about their thoughts before they voice them. This is internal speech. Internal speech is unheard and unwritten, "thought" (thought) speech. External speech is speech addressed to others, whether it is voiced using sounds or written with graphic symbols. Internal speech helps to understand and remember the material. According to the method of expression, speech is oral and written. Oral speech is often in the form of a dialogue, and written speech is in the form of a monologue. Requirements for students' speech.



A number of clearly defined requirements are followed in the development of students' speech.

1. Let students' speech be meaningful.
2. Be logical in speech.
3. Let the speech be clear.
4. Let the speech be rich in language tools.
5. Let the speech be clear.
6. Speech should be expressive.
7. Let the speech be correct.
8. Let the speech be civilized

Speech is an important tool in developing students' thinking. Speech is not only a means of expressing an idea, but also a tool for its formation. Thought serves as the psychological basis of speech, and the condition for its growth is the enrichment of thought. It is possible to successfully develop speech only on the basis of mastering the system of mental activity. That is why great importance is attached to the preparation, improvement of the material, selection of the topic, placement, and logical operations for the development of students' speech. Thought grows successfully only if it is verbally formed and expressed with the help of language material. The concept is expressed by words or phrases, so the concept becomes an important communication material in the word, which is a tool. Only if a person knows a word (word combination) that expresses a concept, based on this concept, he has the opportunity to think in external speech. In speech, thought is formed, and at the same time, thought creates speech. "Speech is closely connected with thinking. If there is no speech, there will be no thinking, and if there is no material of language, it is impossible to express thoughts." Verbal formation of an idea ensures that it is clear, understandable, pure, consistent, and logical. Learning a language creates the conditions for learning the phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar of the language, for improving thought, and for developing thinking. Knowledge, facts, all kinds of information are the material of thought and speech. Speech serves as an important means of learning the process of thinking. Speech is used as one of the main measures of the student's intellectual development. When thinking about the student's acquisition of material from all subjects and his general intellectual development, he focuses on how the child can express this or that topic in his speech (in his written essay, information, retelling, answering questions). Thus, speech cannot be separated from thinking, speech develops on the basis of thinking; the thought matures and emerges with the help of speech. On the other hand, the growth of speech helps to form an opinion and improves it. On the third hand, the growth of speech helps to form an opinion and improves it. The connection of students' speech development with other types of training. The development of students' speech is inextricably linked with the activities of other educational subjects. In native language classes, students learn about nature and people's lives with the help of it; they learn to observe, think and make correct statements based on what they see, hear, and read. Mother tongue lessons effectively help to enrich children's language and teach them how to structure speech. The study lesson and the excursion conducted in connection with it provide students with knowledge about natural phenomena, people's life and work, moral rules, norms of dealing with other people; in this lesson, there is a wide opportunity for the student's speech, its formation and growth. Children learn to hear and pronounce individual sounds, syllables, words and sentences by studying the language in grammar and correct writing classes. They include many words denoting object, action, sign, as well as sound, letter, syllable, stem, word, word-former, form-former, suffix, word group, noun, adjective, number, verb, pronoun, conjunction, clause, clause, primary clause, secondary clause,



demonstrative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence; they will learn a lot of new terms such as variation, conjugation. As a result, students have the following:

- Understanding, managing and creating effective oral, written and multimedia-based communication of various forms and contents;
- Ability to analyze, evaluate, and manage information in various forms and tools; consider different perspectives;
- Ability to work in a team and demonstrate leadership skills; being able to accept different roles and responsibilities; being able to work effectively together with others; be kind to others; the formation of life skills such as looking at different perspectives is guaranteed.

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