

PEDAGOGICAL TACTICS: SPECIFICITY OF SPEECH ACTIVITY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATOR (ON THE EXAMPLE OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL THEORIES)

Abdurashidov Adxam Abduxamidovich
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract: in this article, the specificity of the speech activity of the pedagogical educator in preschool education and the acquisition of exemplary speech for the educator is an indicator that determines his readiness for his profession. This article discusses the specificity of the speech activity of the pedagogical educator in preschool educational organizations.

Keywords: spiritual growth, training, mature and harmonious, preparation for education, and modernization, modern programs technologies. moral aesthetic and physical development.

The development, prospects, well - being, spiritual growth of each state and society, the development of the world among the most developed countries-the education of a selfless, believing generation, bringing the teaching to high-quality and content high-level mothers, who are considered to depend on young people who embody noble qualities in their hearts and minds, mature and competent in all respects, To this end, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. At the meeting held on August 16, 2017 under the leadership of Mirziyoyev, priority tasks were set for the structural reform of the preschool education system, full coverage of children in these institutions. As a result of the analysis in this regard, three large documents were adopted in a short time-the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9 —No. 3261 of the PP-30, September 30-No. 5198 of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9-No. 3305 on the organization of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's decision on measures to further improve the preschool education system on December 29, 2016 -2017 – 2021 was adopted and a program was developed on its basis. This decision provides for strengthening the material and technical base of the preschool education system, providing them with qualified pedagogical cards, radically improving the level of preparation of children for school education, introducing modern programs and technologies into the educational process.

It is important to create conditions for the aesthetic and physical development of our children's intellectual moral. Our President Sh. The reforms in this area are consistently continued by Mirziyoyev, the development of the network of pre-school education carriers based on the requirements and standards of the present time, the focus on their reconstruction and modernization is also on ensuring that the owners of our future grow up without being inferior to anyone and become worthy heirs to great ancestors. Of course, it is difficult to imagine the effect of reforms in this regard without personnel who can fully meet the requirements of the industry. Therefore, the issue of creating a mechanism for regularly improving the skills of pedagogical workers in the system through advanced methods, improving the work of continuous methodological services with the widespread implementation of Information Communication Technologies in the educational and educational process is also considered relevant. If the educator is able to correctly and accurately use words in his speech, then his speech will be understandable to children. The vocabulary of the Uzbek language is much richer, it is constantly replenished with new words, words from consumption disappear. When the educator communicates with children in speech, it is necessary to widely use the vocabulary of the native language, taking into account their age.

When the educator works on the expressiveness of his speech, it is important for oral speech to correctly use the intonation means of expressiveness. Therefore, it is necessary for the educator to correctly use accents in his speech, to distinguish the content of words with a change in the tempo and strength of the voice, to temporarily stop the voice in speech from pauses (appropriate use, hara - kati depending on the height and strength of the voice in speech, the tempo of speech, the amount

| | |
|------------|--|
| 455 | ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR |
| | Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ |

of Into-nation makes the speech lively, lively, helps to articulate the thought in its entirety and in its completion.

The educator enriches and improves his vocabulary, his grammatical side with constant reading of artistic, scientific, special and other literature. However, in the process of reading literature, the educator should focus not only on its content, on new words, but also on what tools of the language the author used when opening the content of the work, what words and grammatical forms he used, to what extent he outlined the material. Failure to eliminate speech defects in time in nati Jas over the years, these defects are strengthened, and people do not even notice it. A caregiver who has a drawback in his speech cannot work with children. Many believe that it is impossible to eliminate speech defects in adults. But this opinion is not correct. A tutor who constantly and firmly worked on his speech can eliminate his defects.

The political maturity of the educator contributes to the awareness of his responsibility to the people and society for the quality of raising children, a creative approach to educational tasks, constant improvement of his skills and the growth of his comrades at work. For an educator, mastering exemplary speech is an indicator that determines his readiness for his profession. A well-known pedagogue, a methodologist who developed the methods and methods of teaching children to the native language, a famous specialist in preschool education, professor Y.I.Tikheyeva gave a high assessment of the educator's speech and said: "a model that children involuntarily imitate in kindergarten is the language of the educator (gardener), the educator's language should be able to combine in itself everything that has an incredibly effective and incredibly strong effect on the language of children. The language of the gardener should be fluffy, free from any defects of literary pronunciation." Each educator-pedagogue should be able to eliminate the shortcomings of his speech, knowing very well the requirements for his speech. The educator enriches and improves his vocabulary, his grammatical side with constant reading of artistic, scientific, special and other literature. However, in the process of reading literature, the educator should focus not only on its content, on new words, but also on what tools of the language the author used when opening the content of the work, what words and grammatical forms he used, to what extent he outlined the material.

Thus, if the words in the educator's speech are clearly selected, the sentences are correct from the grammatical side, the thoughts in it are simple, clear, clear, consistently pronounced in ketmaketlik, the age and mental characteristics of children are taken into account, such speech is easily perceived by children and becomes understandable to them.

Contracts, which are considered a specific type of legal facts, occupy an important place in the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations.

As a result of the analysis carried out, the article will develop proposals for improving the legislation on the legal regulation of the activities of microloan organizations.

The article reveals the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan and analyzes the problems of the development of legal consciousness and legal values in modern society, identifies important structural and material differences between law and law, which is one of the main components of law.

REFERENCES

1. Ibragimov X.I., Abdullayeva Sh.A. Pedagogika nazariyasi. - T.: —Fan va texnologiyalarl nashriyoti, 2008.
2. Azizxo'jayeva N.«Pedagogik texnologiya va pedagogik mahorat». TDPU-2003
3. Г.И.ХАСАНОВА —Таълим жараёнида дастурлаштирилган ўқитиш технологиясидан фойдаланишнинг афзалликлари| Жиззах: 2020. 420 бет. 223- 225б

4. Хасанова, Г. (2021). Олий таълим муассасалари педагогларининг Креатив қобилиятларини ривожлантиришнинг мазмуни. *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*, 2(1), 778-782
5. М.Усмонова . Ўқувчи шахсига йўналтирилган педагогик технологиялар Таълим технологиялари. 2016 йил. 4-сон. 6.М.Усмонова .Педагогик жараён лойихаси – машғулотлар самарадорлигини таъминлаш воситаси сифатида Бошланғич таълим ва жисмоний маданият йўналишида сифат ва самарадорликни ошириш: муаммо ва ечимлар Халқаро илмий конференция. Тошкент. 25 май, 2017 йил.
 6. Topildiev, V. (2010). Дастлабки шартноманинг фуқаролик ташкилий-ҳуқуқий шартнома сифатидаги моҳияти. *О‘zbekiston Qonunchiligi Tahlili*, (3-4), 6–9. Retrieved from https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/uzbek_law_review/article/view/14244
 7. Мадумаров, Т. Т. (2020). МИКРОКРЕДИТ ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИ: ХОРИЖ ОЛИМЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ. *Интернаука*, (25-2), 43-45.
 8. Abdullaev, A. (2021, April). Prospective directions of civil society in uzbekistan. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 70-77).