

DEVELOPING MODERN METHODS FOR STUDYING THE IMPACT OF TEACHER'S SPEECH ON STUDENTS' LEARNING PROCESS AND EVALUATING SPEECH CULTURE

Jamoliddinova Ma'rifatkhon Najmiddin kizi

Stuent of Uzbekistan National Pedagogical

University named after Nizami supervisor:

Tuxtayeva Mekhriyo Shavkatovna

Lecturer, Department of Uzbek Language and

Teaching Methodology, Uzbekistan National

Pedagogical University named after Nizami

Abstract: The teacher's speech is directly and indirectly connected to the students' learning process. In today's era of globalization, delivering the subject matter in a clear, meaningful, and influential manner requires every teacher to possess a high level of pedagogical speech culture. This article analyzes the importance of the teacher's speech in the learning process of students, the necessity of developing speech skills, and the use of modern methods and communicative features. Recommendations are provided for every teacher to improve their speech abilities.

Key words: speech culture, communicative features, grammatical norms, emotional expressiveness, ethical standards

A teacher's professional competence, qualifications, knowledge, and speech play a critical role in the educational and upbringing processes. A teacher with strong skills and communicative abilities can enhance students' interest in learning, ensure better understanding of lesson content, and significantly influence their personal development. Speech is not only a tool for conveying knowledge—it is also a vital pedagogical means with psychological, social, and educational impact. Today, studying and improving speech culture is one of the most pressing educational issues.

The famous Russian educator K.D. Ushinsky once emphasized, "A good teacher is, above all, a master of speech." A teacher's speech must be clear, concise, logically structured, and supported by effective voice modulation, body language, and emotional appeal. Another important requirement of speech culture is strict adherence to grammatical norms and avoidance of dialectical words. Such errors reduce the expressiveness and depth of the message. As the renowned Uzbek writer Abdulla Avloniy stated, "The teacher is the sacred key-holder of the treasure of culture," emphasizing the significance of a teacher's speech. Similarly, Uzbek scholar M.T. Jo'rayev asserted, "Every word is a means of upbringing; every pronunciation is a psychological influence." A teacher's worldview, cultural level, and professional mastery can be reflected in their speech. Beyond delivering information, speech affects students' critical thinking. The more precise, meaningful, simple, and expressive the speech is, the better it supports students in understanding the material.

Core components of speech culture include:

- Clarity and conciseness – simplifying complex concepts for better understanding.
- Emotional expressiveness – engaging students by influencing their inner world.
- Openness to dialogue – encouraging active participation through Q&A sessions.
- Ethical standards – maintaining mutual respect, fairness, and objectivity in class.

A teacher who possesses these components can:

- Deliver content in a clear and comprehensible manner;

- Ensure students' active involvement during the lesson;
- Conduct assessment and motivation creatively;
- Create space for students to think critically and independently.

On the contrary, if a teacher's speech is monotonous or lacks communicative qualities, it diminishes students' interest in the lesson and negatively affects their understanding of the topic. Therefore, continuous improvement of a teacher's speech is one of the most crucial requirements in modern education.

Today's rapidly evolving education system has introduced several scientifically grounded methods for analyzing and assessing teacher speech:

Video Analysis of Speech: The teacher records their lesson and evaluates their fluency, pronunciation, tone, facial expressions, and body movements.

Speech Analysis Rubric (Analytical Assessment): Each speech component is rated on a scale from 1 to 5.

Main criteria include:

- Lexical richness
- Grammatical accuracy
- Stylistic clarity
- Communication culture
- Emotional impact
- Ability to engage the audience

Collecting and Analyzing Student Feedback:

At the end of the lesson, the teacher gathers students' opinions on how well they understood the topic and on the clarity of the teacher's speech, allowing for self-evaluation.

Peer (Collegial) Evaluation: Other teachers observe the lesson and provide written feedback on the content and quality of the teacher's speech. This encourages professional dialogue and experience exchange.

Audio Analysis and Oral Speech Review: The teacher records their speech and analyzes it for the use of synonyms, antonyms, expressions, and problematic pronunciations.

A qualified and skillful teacher must be able to inspire every student through the power of their speech. To significantly improve one's speech culture, the following strategies are recommended:

Learn five new synonyms and antonyms daily to make speech more expressive;

- Increase the use of pedagogical terms and phrases in speech;
- Regularly read scientific and literary texts to enrich vocabulary.
- Practice and Training
- Practice five-minute monologues daily in front of a camera;
- Engage in psychological preparation before each lesson to enhance focus and confidence.

Planning Speech in Written Form

Prepare the introduction, main body, and conclusion of each lesson in writing beforehand to ensure clarity and logical structure. The teacher's speech is one of the key factors influencing the student's learning process. Therefore, every teacher must engage in continuous reflection and improvement of their speech abilities. This article has also outlined effective strategies for enhancing speech expressiveness and development.

The importance of speech in pedagogical practice is reflected in the words of A.V. Mudrik: "A teacher's speech is a mirror that reflects their inner world, intellect, and culture."

This suggests that during every teaching session, a teacher reveals their worldview and personal depth through their speech. An effective teacher communicates ideas logically, inspires students, uses rich vocabulary including synonyms and antonyms, and ensures their delivery is engaging.

According to linguist N.I. Zhinkin: "Human thinking is directly linked to the process of speech; for a teacher, speech is the primary tool of thought."

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