

## SEARCHING FOR SOLUTIONS TO STUDENT SPEECH PROBLEMS

Mirzaeva Ziyoda Madjiddinovna

Subject Teacher, Chilanzar District of Tashkent City

Native Language and Literature School 131

zimirzaeva@gmail.com

### **Abstract:**

In this article, an attempt was made to study the active words used in the speech of readers in content, and it is evident in our examples that many of these words are foreign words. The article was followed by solutions to these problems.

**Keywords:** Education, reader, word, speech, problem, scientist, technique, social network.

### **Introduction**

Today, the issue of youth education remains relevant. From this point of view, in the context of today's increasing competition in the context of globalization, a lot of positive work is being carried out in our country in order to develop new approaches and principles for the development of scientific fields and raising education to a higher level. This is consistent with the goals and content of the Action Strategy adopted by the President of our country and, as a direct continuation of the tasks defined in it, undoubtedly marks the beginning of a new stage in the development of education and upbringing.

The formation of students' speech culture, increasing their vocabulary, and most importantly, teaching them to speak meaningfully and well. As the French scientist Fozeau Rémann noted: "To speak well is to think aloud." Therefore, the task of us teachers is to form the speech culture of the younger generation, to teach them to speak well, think correctly, and reflect. Education is our future, a matter of life and death. Therefore, we have no right to delay reforms in this area. No matter how difficult it may be, we must lay a solid foundation for school education today. Because we have lost a lot of time. Anyone who thinks that a

school is solely the work of the Ministry of Public Education is completely mistaken [1].<sup>1</sup>

Reforms in the sphere of school education must be the task of ministries and departments, heads of industries, khokims of all levels, scientific organizations, the intelligentsia, and the general public. Only then can the expected results be achieved," the head of state said at the beginning of the meeting. Through speech, a person expresses their thoughts, provides information, and disseminates information.

Speech shows 2 different results depending on the state of application: one positive, the other negative. Our people don't say in vain: "Your tongue is enough for your head," "A good word is food for the soul, a bad word is the main stake," "A snake emerges from its hole with a good word, a Muslim emerges from his religion with a bad word." However, in an era when we live following these proverbs and teachings, the nature of the times is changing. It is known that at a time when technology is developing, it is advisable to use it effectively, but it is not surprising that new styles and new words coming through social networks cause great problems in students' speech. It is natural for every educator to seek solutions to these problems. [2].

To date, a number of scientists have created scientific works on speech and speech styles. They expressed their opinion that speech disorders are an independent pathology of speech activity.

In 1877, A. Kussmaul analyzed speech problems and linked them with defectology.

2. At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, literature spread the idea that reading disorders were a symptom of general intellectual disability and that these disorders were observed only in children with intellectual disabilities (F. Bachman and B. Engler).

3. After the 1920s, the speech culture of the Uzbek language was based on the norms of the national literary language, which was brought closer to the vernacular. Scholars (Otajon Hoshim, T. N. Qoriniyoziy, S. Ibrohimov, Olim Usmon, and others), writers, and poets (Qodiriy, Cho'lpon, Avloniy, Fitrat, Oybek, G'afur G'ulom, Abdulla Qahhor, and others) made significant contributions to the formation of these norms [3].

---

<sup>1</sup> "Education is our future, a matter of life and death", — Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Although scholars of all eras have put forward personal opinions about general speech, the shortcomings in the speech of adolescents today are clearly visible, the reason is the introduction of new words through social networks. One of the main factors in the development of students' speech is the creation of a dialogic environment, teaching free thinking, developing the ability to listen to the opinion of the interlocutor, and teaching them to write their own speech without spelling errors. Promoting reading, visiting libraries and discussing every literature read, and increasing readers' love for books is the most optimal way.

Indeed, I can say that if all thoughts are generalized and implemented, the expected result can certainly be achieved, and seeing people speaking distortedly in public places and vehicles, I consider it my duty to seriously fight and find at least some solution to the problems in the speech of the growing young generation.

If we consider the analysis of actual words in students' speech,

1	shka	Electron sigaret turi	Rus tili
2	Cvadrober	Hayvonlarga taqlid qilib yashash	Ingliz tili
3	Team	Guruh	Ingliz tili
4	efers	Madaniyatsiz,yoqimsiz videolar	Ingliz tili
5	ik stayl	O'ziga yarashmagan kiyinish uslubi	Ingliz tili
6	resh	Sifatsiz videolar	
7	Ok	Yaxshi	Ingliz tili
8	ype	E'tiborni jalb qilish	Ingliz tili
9	rinch	Bachkana uslub	Ingliz tili
10	aksiya	Fikr bildirish	Lotin
11	rak	Hazil qilish,ustidan kulish	Ingliz tili
12	iar	Yolg'ondan uyushtirilgan voqealar	Ingliz tili
13	ment	Fikr	Ingliz tili
14	tory	Hikoya,parcha	Ingliz tili
15	ning	Yangicha jihozlash	Ingliz tili
16	RWM	Men bilan tayyorlan	Ingliz tili
17	reaft	Avtomobilni katta tezlikda boshqarish	Ingliz tili
18	enaline	Zavq	Ingliz tili
19	rend	Urf,moda	Ingliz tili
20	hat	Suhbat	Ingliz tili
21	kaund	Shaxsiy, kimgadir tegishli	Ingliz tili
22	chka	Shaxsiy,sahifa	Rus tili

From the studied works, it can be concluded that these words, used in practice, cause problems in the speech of students, and eliminating these problems is our leading task. We know that every Friday, a spirituality hour is held in schools and preschool educational institutions. If challenges were organized with students under the slogan "I am Uzbek, the Uzbek language is as dear as my mother" during the organized spirituality hour, and if competitions were organized to memorize 10-30 words in pure Uzbek language per spirituality hour [4], at least some solution would be found to the problems in students' speech. It was concluded that these weekly challenges will gradually become a habit over time and will bear fruit.

## References

1. Avezov S.S, Choriyev T.R. Til va nutq o'stirish metodikasi (5141700-Maktabgacha ta'lim va sport tarbiyaviy ish ixtisosligining 2- 3-kurs talabalari uchun o'quv-usuliy qo'llanma).
2. N.Mahmudov. O'qituvchi nutqi madaniyati. T.: Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi nashriyoti, 2009.
3. R.Qo'ng'urov va b. Nutq madaniyati va uslubiyot asoslari. T., —O'qituvchil, 1992.
4. A.G'ulomov, B.Qobilova. Nutq o'stirish mashg'ulotlari. T., —O'qituvchil, 1995.