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Pedagogics of the Formation of the Spiritual Culture of Teachers of the Future Primary Classes

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ANNOTATION: The process of speech and its outcome are understood. In fact-the, speech-this is considered one of the highest, complex, spiritual tasks of man. The specific function of a person as a means of mutual exchange of views between people in the process of social Labor. Man perceives objects and phenomena in the external world with the help of his sensory organs and through the help of a nut. Because of the word signaling, that is, speech, a person can perceive existence as a whole, figuratively. Speech organs are different parts of the human body that participate in the formation of speech sounds. Active speech organs include the tongue, lab, soft palate, and passive speech organs include teeth, hard palate, and cavity.

KEYWORDS: Active speech organs include, external and internal, verbal

There are external and internal, verbal and written types of speech. External speech mainly serves the purposes of connecting communication, so it is structured as understandable to the audience. An inner speech that does not speak and does not write, that is, a speech mind that is for itself? An incredibly important role is played by processes of self-knowledge, contemplation. Written speech (writing and reading) is functionally interrelated with internal speech (reading inside of what is to be written, without making a sound).

It is known that the colloquial language is considered the first other of speech cultivation, which gradually improves. And the colloquial language is manifested in the oral narrative of the texts read. Vocabulary learning is carried out in the process of all lessons, but reading lessons should be of leading importance. Moral perfection to schoolchildren at a young age is embodied by the mother tongue. Reading, including mother tongue, speech cultivation is one of the most important tools in the educational process.

In normalizing the oral and written speech of the students, ensuring their proportionality, determining the nature and peculiarity of the national language, harmonization in reflecting the laws of expression and pronunciation, that is, to cultivate the practical importance of reading with recitation, to observe the norms and criteria of the literary language, to improve the reading, reading techniques and the most convenient ways.

The concept of literary language is a comprehensive, multifaceted phenomenon. In ensuring the stability of literary language development, it is necessary to find and educate children's speech cultures from a young age.

In connection with the introduction of language laws into education, the correct application of the methods of teaching children to read (visual, knowledge of the ways of working with distributed assignment papers) will be improved.

It is necessary to take into account the specific progress of the cognitive activities of the students, to attach sufficient importance to the work, especially those related to their mental, physiological characteristics. It is necessary to draw attention to them, be kind and always sweet.

The personality of the child is very sensitive from the point of view of the pedagogical and psychological point of view, and the teacher is able to convey these feelings. It is necessary to show the psyche of the child, pay special attention to the education of humanism in the process of Education.

The purpose of the teacher from teaching various subjects includes such issues as the formation of the culture of speech, speech skills of students, the development of creative abilities. Teacher's speech is an example for students.



In order for the speech of the reader to be fluent, understandable, it is necessary to pay attention first of all to the elimination of defects in his speech.

Speech has both internal and external appearance. Internal speech is a passive speech in which a person speaks in it, it does not require the participation of the second person. Therefore, this speech is considered self-directed, it can not be controlled. Internal speech serves as the basis of both oral and written speech. External speech is an active speech, aimed at others and which can be controlled, it has a verbal and written appearance.

Another difference of written speech from oral speech is that we see and read written speech. For the successful output of written speech, it is necessary to systematize the collected material, make a plan, prepare a copy of the work, improve the reproduction on the text and move to white. Correct and expressive speech has become a vital necessity for every educated person, and in the current era, the problem of students' speech development should be regarded as one of the most pressing issues of the educational system. Therefore, scientists K.B. Barxin, B.I. Sakalov M.A. In the methodical works of Ribnikova, special attention was paid to the issues of mutual adaptation of oral and written speech of students. The following shortcomings encountered by the scientists in the process of teaching in the school are criticized:

1. Most of the teachers still do not understand the vital importance of oral speech enough. Therefore they make the mistake of considering that the school does not need to conduct special oral speech cultivation exercises. Such teachers forget about the relevance of oral and written speech in practice, considering that if the reader learns to write perfectly, unconsciously, their speech will grow by itself.
2. Readers' speech content is incredibly poor and has a number of drawbacks. Because in the upper classes the teacher does not pay attention to the issue of speech.

Therefore, in the process of teaching, I believe that it is permissible for students to use the following recommendations to the teachers in order to develop a conversational mindset, to form a culture of speech:

1. The fact that each teacher uses different methodical forms and methods that are considered a prerequisite for the cultivation of the student's speech.
2. To organize a system of exercises intended for the cultivation of oral speech for students.
3. Students develop monological and dialogic speaking skills in a system of exercises designed to improve oral speech.

Now it is necessary to take a wide place in the life of schools of speech manners, speech skills, eloquence, speaking skills. Especially if there is enough expressiveness in the speech of the teacher, of course, such speech also affects the speech of children.

It is known from the very beginning that the role of communication culture in the development of society is the most important cornerstone of peace and tranquility between people. After all, this foundation will be stable if the foundations, concepts, skills of all spiritual moral qualities are composed since childhood. In the structure of moral qualities, the culture of speech, communication, attitude plays a special role. The role of pedagogy in the formation of skills for entering into a speaking attitude in students is great. This is one of the important conditions of the first degree of development of the free and clear speech of the teacher, the speech and thinking of the schoolchildren.

Individual formation of the culture of speech in primary school students the methodology includes the following stages::

1. The study of the real personal characteristics of the individual style of upbringing of speech development in primary school students and the development of the fluency of students' speech. Independent analysis of the growth of speech in primary schoolchildren is carried out on the basis of mutual comprehensive descriptions, observations of the teacher. About the circulation of speech among primary schoolchildren, the question "What am I in circulation with other people?" conduct a conversation on the topic.
2. Work on identifying shortcomings in speech circulation and eliminating them: overcoming shyness, shyness, negative situations in the manner of treatment.



3. In speech, assignments for the pedagogue to develop a comfortable method of treatment from emotional cohabitation and comparing them with the data of self-observation.

4. Works in the sphere of acquisition of components of individual methodological pedagogical circulation in speech circulation.

In the organization of the educational process, the spheres of pedagogical behavior play an important role in the cultivation of students' speech. In this place, several stages are distinguished.

The first stage is to inform the reader about the situation of the educational process.

The second stage is to attract the attention of the reader, that is, the object of speech treatment.

The third stage is the organization of speech circulation, in the direction of explaining the new material, the teacher prepares the students for future circulation, understanding of the new material.

The fourth stage is the interaction of speech circulation, the image of which should be accompanied by the system of "vision".

The fifth stage of pedagogical influence is the "return connection", which is carried out both in terms of content and in terms of character. The return link is a necessary component of any speech-handling process, and in pedagogical activity it is important.

As far as I know, in the process of teaching, the educator communicates with the students individually in a conversational manner.

Criticism of the shortcomings in speech by Primary School students requires prudence. Rude laziness, erroneous criticism can disrupt the good circulation between students, offend the student without Place, therefore it is necessary that the teacher, when handling speech, adhere to the requirements of pedagogical etiquette, strive to maintain the human dignity, reputation of the students.

From experience it is known that the speech of the teacher leads the students to follow themselves, and in them also nurture a pleasant culture of speech.

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