

Teacher Speech Communicative Qualities

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the concept of pedagogical speech, its specific features, and the communicative qualities of teacher speech. Information is provided about such communicative qualities of speech as accuracy, correctness, logicity, and expressiveness.*

Key words: *speech, accuracy, correctness, logicity, expressiveness, pedagogical speech*

Introduction

Speech is a specific form of expression represented by a text created by a speaker or writer. It is not only a linguistic phenomenon but also a psychological and aesthetic one. Therefore, good speech is understood as the complete and accurate conveyance of the intended message to listeners or readers, as well as its ability to exert a certain influence on them[1].

Accordingly, specific requirements are imposed on speech. These requirements constitute the communicative qualities of speech, which imply that speech should be logically correct, conceptually clear, structurally coherent, and purposeful in orientation. These same requirements also apply to teacher speech. Indeed, a teacher's clear and fluent speech is regarded as one of the key factors positively affecting the quality of education[2].

For speech to be correct, strict adherence to two main norms is required: stress norms and grammatical norms. It should not be forgotten that a change in stress may lead to a change in meaning[3]. For example, when considered without stress, the Uzbek word "olma" may be ambiguous. Stress helps clarify its meaning. When the stress falls on the first syllable, it expresses an action ("do not take"); when it falls on the last syllable, it refers to the fruit "apple." Logical stress placed on a particular word within a sentence also plays an important role in distinguishing meaning[4].

Methods

The accuracy of speech is the complete correspondence of a word to the reality it expresses. Accuracy has long been recognized as one of the most important characteristics of speech. Both Western thinkers and Eastern scholars considered accuracy the primary condition of effective speech. Aristotle stated: "If speech is unclear, it will not achieve its purpose."

Kaykovus emphasized:

"My son, know the front and back of every word and observe them carefully. Whatever word you utter, say it with full understanding so that you may become eloquent. If you speak without knowing the nature of your words, you resemble a parrot, which speaks constantly but does not understand the meaning of its speech."

He further noted:

"We call a person an orator whose every word is understandable to the people and who, in turn, understands every word of the people." If a speaker has a thorough knowledge of the subject under discussion, selects appropriate words, and uses them according to their meanings, speech will undoubtedly be accurate. Thus, accuracy consists of adhering to the norms of word usage.

From this perspective, accuracy can be considered a particular manifestation of correctness. Otherwise, the meaning of a word may fail to correspond to the intended purpose of the speech. This often occurs when words denoting closely related concepts are confused.

For example, while analyzing Maruf Hakim's story "The Death of a Hero," the writer Abdulla Qahhor criticized the use of the word "bomb" in the sentences: "Botir tucked five bombs into his belt..." and "Holding a bomb in his hand, he ran into the street." According to Qahhor, the author failed to distinguish between a bomb and a grenade.

Accuracy can be divided into two types: the accuracy of objects and the accuracy of concepts. Object accuracy is manifested in the relationship between the content of speech and the actual objects and phenomena of reality reflected in it. For reality to be represented correctly in speech, the speaker must have a thorough understanding of the subject being discussed. Lack of knowledge or superficial understanding of the speech subject, as well as negligence in studying it, leads to inaccuracies that may negatively affect listeners.

For example:

"How did a person who possessed neither organizational skills, nor leadership qualities, nor professional competence suddenly attract someone's attention?"

Results

For speech to be fully correct, object accuracy alone is insufficient. Conceptual accuracy requires that the content of speech correspond to the system of concepts expressed within it[5].

Thus, accuracy is one of the communicative qualities of speech and emerges as the correspondence between objective reality and speech content.

Creating accurate speech requires the speaker to:

- a) know the synonymic possibilities of the language and select the most appropriate synonymic units;
- b) thoroughly understand the meanings of words used in speech;
- c) pay close attention to polysemy and clearly determine which meaning of a polysemous word is intended in a particular context;
- d) know the characteristics of homonyms, since ignorance of them may lead to ambiguity;
- e) understand paronyms and pay attention to their phonetic similarity;
- f) correctly use professional, borrowed, archaic, obsolete, dialectal, and specialized vocabulary while fully understanding their meanings.

Speech purity primarily refers to conformity with the norms of the literary language[6].

Discussion

The logicity of speech is closely connected with its primary qualities — correctness and accuracy. A grammatically incorrect sentence or an improperly chosen lexical unit inevitably disrupts logical coherence. Violation of logical consistency prevents listeners and readers from fully understanding the intended message and may even make comprehension impossible. Sometimes illogicality arises as a result of carelessness in speech construction[7].

Consider the following example:

"The devoted workers of the farm fulfilled the six-month state milk sales plan ahead of schedule." Because of the incorrect word order, the phrase "six-month" is not properly connected with "sales plan," resulting in a distortion of meaning and a violation of logical coherence[8]. To achieve logicity in speech, the words used must correspond to their denotative meanings. In other words, each word should express only its intended meaning in a given context[9].

Object logic consists of the internal consistency of linguistic units in relation to reality. Conceptual logic is based on the structure of logical thought and the semantic relations among language units in speech. It requires consistency and coherence of ideas throughout the text[10]. However, this requirement cannot be applied equally to all forms of speech. For example, scientific and literary styles differ in this regard.

Scientific texts possess a unified structure consisting of an introduction, a main body, and a conclusion[11]. The ideas are presented in a strict logical sequence.

The structure of literary speech, however, is somewhat different. The narrative may proceed in a particular direction and then suddenly shift to another event or storyline.

Although such shifts may appear to violate logical consistency, they do not actually do so. In literary works, especially novels and novellas, broad narrative construction often necessitates such an arrangement[12]. The preservation of logical coherence becomes evident by the end of the work. Therefore, logical speech may be defined as speech built on a unified system, characterized by the consistent development of ideas and the purposeful use of every word and expression[13].

The expressiveness of speech is primarily associated with oral communication. In this regard, the psychological state of the audience must also be taken into consideration. A speaker should monitor listeners' age, educational level, and response to the speech[14]. A speaker is required to adapt to the situation and strive to convey the intended message completely and effectively.

Speaking in a language understandable to the audience and persuading them of the validity of the ideas expressed are among the main requirements imposed on speakers. To achieve this, it is necessary not only to know the topic thoroughly but also to have a clearly defined presentation plan. Ideas should be organized according to their significance, interconnected logically, and introduced to the audience through a clear outline. Effective time management is also an essential quality of a good speaker[15].

The speaker's attitude toward the speech is equally important. Only then can excessive formality be avoided and a stronger connection established between speaker and audience. If a speaker supports ideas with examples drawn from personal experience or the audience's life and expresses personal reflections on the topic, the speech becomes more convincing and influential. The expressiveness of speech is also enhanced by figurative language devices such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, simile, epithet, repetition, and other literary tropes[16].

Conclusion

In addition, proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, idiomatic expressions, and especially phraseological units should be effectively employed to enhance the impact of speech.

The writer Abdulla Qahhor often attracted readers' attention through the use of proverbs as epigraphs in his stories. Examples include "The Sky Is Far, the Earth Is Hard" ("The Sick Man") and "The Horse's Death Is the Dog's Feast" ("The Thief").

The communicative qualities discussed above contribute to making every teacher's speech more effective and ensuring greater productivity in the educational process.

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