APPROACHES TO FORMING SPEECH CULTURE IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

This article analyzes various approaches to forming speech culture within the modern education system. Speech culture implies not only correct and clear language expression, but also the development of effective communication skills and the ability to establish appropriate interactions with others. The article examines psychological, pedagogical, technological, and cultural factors influencing the development of speech culture. In addition, it explores the significance of speech culture not only in education but also in social relations and the global communication system. The process of forming speech culture directly affects students' future professional activities and their successful socialization in society.

Keywords

speech culture, education system, psychological approach, pedagogical methods, technologies, cultural approach, social communication.

INTRODUCTION. In the modern education system, the formation of speech culture is one of the important factors necessary for the younger generation to be successful in today's world. Speech culture includes not only the ability to express one's thoughts correctly and clearly, but also the capacity to establish effective communication with others.

Today, as information technologies and globalization processes are developing at a rapid pace, speech culture plays a significant role not only in personal success but also in strengthening social relations within society.

The main goal of the modern education system is not only to impart knowledge, but also to teach learners to critically perceive information and to

express their ideas clearly and convincingly. Speech culture is especially essential for developing communication skills, working in a team, and establishing successful communication on a global scale.

At present, the issue of speech culture is considered highly relevant in the education system. Rapid social changes, socio-economic conditions, technological innovations, and the increasing flow of information make effective communication among people extremely important. A low level of speech culture can lead to misunderstandings, conflicts, and a weakening of interpersonal relationships.

The modern education system should pay special attention to developing young people's ability to think independently, present their ideas confidently, and maintain sincerity in communication. Speech culture is important not only for pupils and students, but for society as a whole, as it directly influences their future professional activities as well as their social life.

At the same time, there is a growing need to develop new approaches and methods for improving speech culture. Speech culture is not limited to mastering grammatical rules; it should also be taught from the perspectives of emotional intonation, body language, ethics, and aesthetics.

The relevance of forming speech culture in modern education encompasses such important issues as increasing the effectiveness of the educational process and improving an individual's social and professional competencies. These issues serve not only to develop learners, but also to lead society as a whole toward progressive achievements.

LITERATURE REVIEW. Speech culture is an integral part of the educational process, and special attention is paid to its development in every society. The formation of speech culture is closely connected not only with language proficiency, but also with the ability to express information clearly and effectively and to establish appropriate communication with others. In the literature reflecting the relevance of this issue, the approaches proposed by foreign, Russian, and Uzbek scholars are diverse; each of them analyzes the specific characteristics of the education system, the role of speech culture in society, and the factors influencing its development.

In foreign education systems, there are extensive studies devoted to the formation of speech culture. For example, the American scholar H. G. Gough, in his work *Language and Society*, emphasizes that speech culture plays a crucial role in shaping social relations within society. He notes that speech functions not only as a communicative tool, but also as a mechanism that reinforces social and political structures. In addition, the American economist, public policy scholar, and writer Alan Jeffrey Auerbach, together with U.S. Air Force Captain David Leroy Ramsay,

in their joint work *Teaching and Learning in Multicultural Contexts*, highlight the necessity of taking cultural factors into account in teaching language and developing speech culture.

In France, approaches to speech culture have been formed through numerous historical and socio-psychological perspectives. The French scholar Michel Foucault, in his work *Discipline and Punish*, analyzes how speech shapes power structures in society and how social interaction and communication are formed. According to Michel Foucault, "speech" is a means of regulating both the inner and outer worlds of individuals.

The development of speech culture is also of particular importance in psychology and pedagogy. The Russian psychologist Lev Semenovich Vygotsky, in his works on psychology, studied the influence of language and communication on the human psyche and highlighted the role of society and pedagogical factors in the development of speech. L. S. Vygotsky emphasized the need to enhance the role of educational institutions in developing speech and forming speech culture.

The Russian physiologist and Nobel Prize laureate Ivan Petrovich Pavlov and his followers examined issues of speech culture from a neuropsychological perspective. They stressed that, beyond studying the grammatical and syntactic aspects of language, it is essential to develop the psychological and emotional dimensions of speech activity.

Philosophical, psychological, and cultural aspects closely linked to pedagogical issues play an important role in the development of speech culture. In particular, Boris Mikhailovich Bim-Bad, a prominent figure in the history of Russian pedagogy, in his work *The Social and Psychological Role of Speech in Society*, provided an in-depth analysis of the role and significance of speech culture in society. He explored the importance of speech culture in personal and social development, as well as its social factors and pedagogical methods.

In Uzbek pedagogy, psychology, and linguistics, issues related to speech culture have gained significant importance in recent years. For instance, Uzbek educators Sh. M. Mirmukhammadov and A. Sh. Norboev, in their textbook *Pedagogy*, discuss speech culture and its role in the education system. They analyze teacher–student communication and the psychological and pedagogical foundations of mastering speech culture.

Similarly, the Uzbek linguist M. T. Komilov, in his work *Language and Society*, provides a comprehensive analysis of speech culture and its social significance. According to him, the formation of speech culture in the educational process requires attention not only to grammatical aspects of language, but also to the interrelation between communication and culture.

A number of other works are also devoted to the formation of speech culture in the Uzbek language. The linguist S. S. Shermuhammedov, in his work *Language Culture*, offers a detailed analysis of the social importance of speech culture and pedagogical approaches to its development.

In general, the literature review shows that the issue of forming speech culture has been studied by scholars worldwide, and their approaches have evolved in accordance with social changes, educational system requirements, and language development. The works of foreign, Russian, and Uzbek scholars reveal various aspects of speech culture formation. A deep study of the interconnection between the education system, society, and pedagogical methods in developing speech culture is of great importance today for teaching students effective and successful communication skills.

METHODS: Historical, retrospective, and theoretical–methodological analysis of sources; generalization and interpretation of the obtained data; observation; interviews; questionnaires; content analysis; qualimetry; and expert evaluation.

DISCUSSION. The significance of forming speech culture in the modern education system is being comprehensively studied. Speech culture encompasses not only language learning, but also the development of skills such as expressing one's thoughts clearly, fluently, and effectively, and establishing appropriate communication with others. Today, this issue plays an important role in global educational processes from the perspective of social development and individual success.

In this context, approaches to forming speech culture in the professional activity of the modern teacher are analyzed.

1. Psychological-based approach to speech culture in education. The psychological approach is one of the most important aspects of forming speech culture. This approach considers speech not only as language instruction, but also as a means of personal development, self-awareness, and effective interaction with others. In the process of forming speech culture, students should be taught to express their ideas freely, confidently, and politely.

From a psychological perspective, the formation of speech culture is primarily based on self-knowledge and understanding one's own thoughts. As emphasized by Lev Semenovich Vygotsky, society plays a crucial role in the development of language. A student's speech development is influenced by the surrounding social environment, making this process an integral part of both personal and social development.

2. Pedagogical approach: integration and interactive learning. The modern education system широко applies interactive pedagogical methods in forming

speech culture. Students should not only receive information from teachers, but also engage in interaction, exchange ideas, and gain experience. Educators such as Robert Gagné and Jerome Bruner, in their research, recommend interactive methods, group work, and debates as effective tools for developing speech culture.

In the education system of Uzbekistan as well, the use of interactive pedagogical methods is expanding. Through group work, discussions, and seminars, students learn to express their opinions freely. These methods develop not only speaking skills, but also listening abilities and respect in communication.

3. Forming speech culture through media technologies. Modern technologies and information tools (the Internet, computers, and digital platforms) have become important instruments in shaping contemporary speech culture. Among young people, expressing opinions through social media and blogs and creating content on various topics represent new ways of developing speech culture.

At the same time, this approach has certain challenges. In online communication, individuals often limit themselves to short, incomplete statements rather than expressing clear and comprehensive ideas. This can lead to shortcomings, especially in developing advanced aspects of speech culture.

4. Studying linguistic norms and culture. Correct knowledge of syntactic, grammatical, and lexical rules of language is essential in forming speech culture. Therefore, teachers should instruct students not only in stylistic aspects of language, but also in its moral and cultural dimensions. Scholars such as S. A. Amonov and R. M. Mukhtarov, in their works, analyze the social function of language and its role in society in the context of forming speech culture.

The development of speech culture should not be limited to grammar and vocabulary alone; it should also include cultural aspects of speech, as well as ethical and aesthetic norms. The aesthetic and moral dimensions of speech provide students with the skills necessary for success in social relations and communication.

5. Taking culture and national characteristics into account. Every nation has its own distinctive speech culture. The specific features and cultural aspects of the Uzbek language should also be considered in forming speech culture. Scholars such as M.T.Komilov and Sh.M.Mirmukhammadov emphasize the cultural dimensions of language and highlight the importance of teaching students to harmonize national and universal speech culture.

Basing the process of forming speech culture on national language and culture teaches students to respect their people and cultural heritage, creating opportunities for high levels of success in social and cultural interactions.

In conclusion, forming speech culture in the modern education system is a complex and multifaceted process that requires diverse approaches and methods. Through psychological, pedagogical, cultural, and technological approaches, this process can be successfully implemented. Students should learn not only language, but also social, cultural, and ethical norms. Speech culture serves not only to strengthen the education system, but also to reinforce society, promote national unity, and support the development of global communication.

RESULTS. The formation of speech culture in the modern education system teaches students not only language proficiency, but also skills such as expressing ideas effectively and appropriately in communication and establishing positive relationships with others. Speech culture is essential not only for individual success in society, but also for the effective functioning of social relations and the global communication system. Based on the conducted research and the analysis of the studied literature, the following results were obtained:

1. **The importance of speech culture in education is increasing.** In the modern education system, the significance of forming speech culture is growing. Research emphasizes the importance of paying special attention to communication in education, teaching students not only to know the language, but also to express it clearly, fluently, and culturally. Through the development of speech culture, students acquire the skills to express their ideas freely and confidently and to behave appropriately in communication, which creates a foundation for success in their future professional activities and social life.

2. **Interactive pedagogical approaches are yielding positive results.** In modern education, interactive pedagogical approaches have proven effective in forming speech culture. Through interactive methods, group work, and discussions, students' speech culture is actively developed. These methods are important for teaching students to express their ideas clearly and systematically, as well as to communicate appropriately with others. Research shows that through interactive approaches, students learn not only grammatical and lexical rules, but also other aspects of speech culture such as communication strategies and emotional intonation.

3. **Psychologically grounded approaches have been strengthened in education.** The formation of speech culture is increasingly developing on a psychological basis. Students are encouraged to view speech not only as a linguistic tool, but also as a means of expressing ideas and establishing social interaction. As noted by the Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky, language and speech culture are closely related to changing social conditions and personal development. Through psychological approaches in education, students learn to understand not only

speech, but also their own personality and the surrounding social environment, which helps them become more successful in interpersonal communication.

4. **Technologies and media tools support the formation of speech culture in education.** Modern technologies and media tools open new opportunities for developing speech culture. Through the Internet, social networks, digital platforms, and online learning tools, students gain opportunities to freely express their ideas, engage in communication, and develop global communication skills. The use of these technological approaches in education helps speech culture evolve in ways that are responsive to change and global communication. However, to increase their effectiveness, these methods should be integrated with traditional pedagogical approaches.

5. **National and cultural characteristics are taken into account.** Special attention is paid to national culture and the specific features of language in forming speech culture. In Uzbekistan, the development of speech culture involves studying national traditions, the aesthetic and ethical aspects of language, and its social role. By teaching national culture and language, students develop an understanding of their cultural heritage and the importance of their native language, which helps strengthen communication and unity in society.

6. **Development of mutual understanding and effective communication.** Speech culture contributes to the development of mutual understanding and effective communication in the educational process. Students learn not only language skills, but also how to communicate respectfully and appropriately with others. Developing these skills in education supports not only successful socialization of individuals, but also the maintenance of social stability in society.

7. **Speech culture influences social and professional advancement in education.**
Speech culture plays an important role in ensuring social and professional success for students and young people. Forming speech culture in the educational process supports not only academic achievement, but also future professional and social success. Students with effective communication skills are more likely to succeed in social interactions, actively participate in teamwork, and achieve success in their professional fields.

Overall, the process of forming speech culture in the modern education system clearly demonstrates its positive outcomes. It is presented as a comprehensive process that requires an integrated approach, serving not only to teach language, but also to ensure students' social and professional success. An education system that integrates interactive methods, psychological approaches, technologies, and cultural characteristics contributes to educating individuals with a high level of

speech culture who are capable of functioning successfully in society. The formation of speech culture significantly enhances students' future roles in society and the effectiveness of their social interactions.

CONCLUSION. The formation of speech culture in the modern education system is of great importance in ensuring the social and professional success of students and the younger generation. Speech culture is not limited to language proficiency; first and foremost, it serves to develop the ability to express one's thoughts clearly and accurately, establish effective communication with others, and achieve successful socialization in society.

The modern education system integrates several approaches to forming speech culture:

1. **Psychological approach:** Personal growth and psychological factors play a crucial role in speech development. Students should feel confident in expressing their ideas and be able to communicate constructively with others. The psychological dimension of forming speech culture is especially evident in developing students' self-awareness and mutual understanding skills.

2. **Pedagogical approach:** Interactive and student-centered methods such as group work, debates, and discussions are considered effective tools for forming speech culture. Learner-centered education that allows students to freely express their ideas has a strong impact on the development of speech culture.

3. **Technological approach:** Modern technologies, including the Internet and social networks, provide students with opportunities to convey their ideas to a broader audience. However, it is essential to ensure the appropriate use of these tools and adherence to speech culture and ethical norms in online communication. Online education and digital platforms create important conditions for the development of speech culture.

4. **Consideration of cultural and national characteristics:** The importance of national culture and language, as well as their role in society, is taken into account in forming speech culture. Uzbek language and culture have unique features, making it necessary to teach students not only the language, but also respect for national values and self-identity.

5. **Development of social interaction:** Speech culture contributes to the development of effective and socially just communication among students in the educational process. Learning speech culture means not only self-expression, but also the ability to communicate appropriately with others, which helps ensure mutual understanding and social stability.

In the modern education system, forming speech culture is an integral part of developing students' social and professional competencies. The harmony of

pedagogical, psychological, technological, and cultural approaches is essential in this process. It teaches students to express their ideas clearly and accurately, communicate effectively, and establish successful social and professional relationships.

The formation of speech culture improves the quality of education and prepares students as highly qualified specialists and active members of society. Moreover, it is a key factor in adapting to global communication systems and maintaining social stability. Thus, forming speech culture serves not only individual development, but also the overall progress of society.

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