



Статистика, учет и аудит, 4(87)2022. стр. 72-76
DOI: 10.51579/1563-2415.2022-4.07

МРНТИ 16.01.45
УДК 153.923.3

IMPORTANCE OF ORAL COMMUNICATION TODAY

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Abstract: *Speaking is a crucial part of second language learning and teaching. Throughout the lives of the individuals, one needs to acknowledge the meaning and significance of public-speaking skills. These are put into practice in the personal and professional lives of individuals. When individuals are putting emphasis on leading to reinforcement of these skills, they need to be well-versed in terms of various factors, i.e. possessing adequate information in terms of subjects and concepts; leading to an increase in confidence levels; speaking clearly and fluently; making use of common language as the audience; making provision of factual information and overcoming the feelings of apprehensiveness and vulnerability.*

People communicate using a variety of methods, such as sending email, talking on the phone, and placing print ads in certain places. Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages between two people, a person and a group or a group of a group. Written and oral communication is used daily in meetings, lecture halls and exams. Communication is technically defined as a process in which information is packaged and transmitted from a sender to a receiver through a medium.

Keywords: *culture, communication, intercultural communication, meeting, speech etiquette, oral communication*

Introduction. A human language is an attempt by people to communicate with other people through language. Speech is a personal act of an individual that manifests it in conveying our thoughts to another person.

Therefore, there is a style of speech that is adapted to different communicative situations. The style of speech is also becoming more common. Thus, in the case of (individual) speech, the peculiarities of each person, the peculiarities of word combinations and sentences, arise from the need for the speaker to express his thoughts effectively or express himself individually. The development of language, the development of speech is based on creativity.

Cite this article as: Otegen A.N. **Importance of oral communication today.** *Statistics, accounting and audit.* 2022, 4(87), 72-76. DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.51579/1563-2415.2022-4.07>



Speech is a person's use of language in the process of communication. Word perception and comprehension are closely related. You can't understand it until you get it right. Accepting individual words requires understanding them. Perception and understanding go hand in hand, one - you - one does not happen. A person must have character. The first is the content of speech, its expressiveness. The expressiveness of a word is closely related to the intonation of speech and the articulation apparatus. And if a word has no content, it loses its lexical meaning. Prolonged meaning is the clarity of thought conveyed to another person. A person with a shallow mind will feel empty, and his words will not be clear and pure [1].

When perceiving the intonation of speech, a person's expressive speech with the articulation apparatus causes different reactions. For example, the order is expressed in order to regulate the intonation of the work performed on the intonation. In the Kazakh language, the sentence means informed, eloquent, inquiring, and commanding, depending on the intended purpose of agreeing or disagreeing with the intonation of the wish. And by saying them, a person has feelings, desires, regrets, joys, commands. Different mental states are felt. The ability of a person who is able to speak eloquently to find the right words and phrases with a stable intonation and pause (pause between words) is a characteristic feature of some of the accompanying expressions. [2]

Speech activity is the result of the analysis and accumulation of the cerebral hemispheres. If the mother is fluent in Sur, it is clear that the anatomical function of the brain depends on the ability to speak. This structure is called aphasia. There are two ways to do this. One of them, although his speech organs are completely preserved, he speaks with difficulty and does not understand words. It is difficult to sound. The most important issue in the educational process is the psychological readiness of the teacher.

Main body. The training will need to master the following psychological features: first, the specifics of the speech process, and secondly, the ability of the individual student to master the native language takes into account the cutlet. Therefore, depending on its specifics, it is necessary to have a good knowledge of psychology. The perception of child psychology refers to unity. Without it, it is impossible to distinguish between the most general pedagogical and personal upbringing. To know the age and personality of the child means to find a way to his feelings, to determine the methods and techniques of work that contribute to his education and upbringing.

Comenius divides the child's psyche into three parts:

1. Clever or forgetful
2. A passionate child
3. A child of upright character

Now shows this in six ways:

1. A knowledgeable, intelligent child.
2. Enthusiastic, but shepherd, meek children.

If they are not whipped, if they are not constantly monitored, they are less likely to be listened to.

3. Agile, upright character, stubborn child. They do neither good nor bad.
4. A child who wants to dance, who wants to learn, but who is just a child. They should be constantly praised and supported.
5. Ability is slow, nothing interesting.
6. Misbehaving, naughty children.



It is known that linguistic communication is not in the form of individual units, but in the form of conscious actions that communicate with each other. It was determined that the content and needs of the knowledge provided in the teaching of modern languages to the methods of modernization of the society.

Its purpose is to teach students not only to express themselves freely, but also to communicate, because the main purpose of general secondary education is to improve students' ability to speak a foreign language. [3]

The official language is the language of the papers when learning about the world and the environment. In teaching the subject, students are familiar with the names and phenomena of the English language. The written form includes the ability to use or write the written form of the language and to read the text written in English. Language is a means of communication, which is carried out orally and in writing. Crossing the threshold of the XXI century with the aim of developing education and science in the direction of innovative technologies is the main symbol of great hopes.

Conclusion. Conscious, meaningful, moral upbringing and education of the younger generation is a requirement of today. Over time, it is planned to introduce a curriculum for all. In the process of learning a new lesson, time is spent, and the results of learning are not checked. [4]

Oral speech - there are active and passive words. Active words are hierarchical because they are often used on a daily basis. Passive sense is rarely used in, it is a word that is not used every day, although it understands the meaning, so it is found only in creative tasks, scientific and technical names, linguistic, phonetic. A special form of speech is the written word. It is mastered by special methods after entering the school. Written speech occurs only when a person's speech is more developed. It starts after learning to hold a pen and paper.

Speech is a separate internal speech. This is a manifestation of the ability to speak silently on the basis of language materials. Although each ethnic group thinks about something, it first thinks in its own language

First of all, for the development of language, the child must be able to communicate with adults.

Second, in order to understand what an adult is saying, a child must have a reaction and be perceived emotionally.

Third, the child's process is formed too late to understand other people's words, so it is important to take this into account. [5]

Fourth, the development of the child's speech is the correct use of grammatical and syntactic forms of language in his speech. One of the most valuable works on teaching speech is the work of V.L. Skalkin "The basis of teaching oral language to another nation." This work consists of two sections. Knowledge is devoted to the communicative, psychological and linguistic basis of the development of the language, which considers the components and categories of the development of oral bilingualism. The work discusses the general principles of oral speech, the linguistic and methodological basis and provides a selection of teaching materials, methods of its organization, teaching, as well as a system of speech and exercises. In particular, these exercises are divided into a) training exercises and b) communication exercises, each of which offers individual thematic exercises. [6,7]

In order to speak a certain language, a person must be able to use language tools consciously and correctly. When working to improve speech, it is accomplished through



visual, auditory, and brain thinking. As a result of the thinking system, communication is important.

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БҮГІНГІ КҮНДЕ АУЫЗБА-АУЫЗ СӨЙЛЕСУДІҢ МАҢЫЗДЫЛЫҒЫ

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Түйін: Ауызекі сөйлеу-екінші тілді үйрену мен оқытудың маңызды бөлігі. Адамдардың бүкіл өмірінде көпшілік алдында сөйлеу дағдыларының маңыздылығын мойындау керек. Олар іс жүзінде жеке адамдардың жеке және кәсіби өмірінде қолданылады. Адамдар осы дағдыларды нығайтуға баса назар аударған кезде, олар әртүрлі факторлар тұрғысынан жақсы хабардар болуы керек, яғни пәндер мен тұжырымдамалар бойынша тиісті ақпаратқа ие болуы керек; бұл сенім деңгейінің жоғарылауына әкеледі; анық және еркін сөйлеу; аудитория ретінде ортақ тілді пайдалану; нақты ақпарат беру және қорқыныш пен осалдық сезімін жеңу.

Адамдар электрондық поштаны жіберу, телефонмен сөйлесу және белгілі бір жерлерде баспа жарнамаларын орналастыру сияқты әртүрлі әдістерді қолданады. Байланыс - бұл екі адамның, адам мен топтың немесе топтың топқа хабарлама жіберу және қабылдау процесі. Жазбаша және ауызша қарым-қатынас күнделікті жиналыстарда, дәрісханаларда және емтихандарда қолданылады. Байланыс техникалық тұрғыдан ақпарат пакетке салынған және жіберушіден алушыға тасымалдаушы арқылы берілетін процесс ретінде анықталады.

Кілт сөздер: қарым-қатынас, мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынас, кездесу, сөйлеу этикеті, ауызша қарым-қатынас



ВАЖНОСТЬ УСТНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ СЕГОДНЯ

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Аннотация: *Разговорная речь - важнейшая часть изучения второго языка и преподавания. На протяжении всей жизни людей необходимо признавать значение навыков публичных выступлений. Они применяются на практике в личной и профессиональной жизни отдельных людей. Когда люди делают акцент на том, чтобы привести к укреплению этих навыков, они должны быть хорошо осведомлены с точки зрения различных факторов, т.е. обладать адекватной информацией с точки зрения предметов и концепций; что приводит к повышению уровня уверенности; говорить четко и бегло; использование общего языка в качестве аудитории; предоставление фактической информации и преодоление чувства опасения и уязвимости.*

Люди общаются с помощью различных методов, таких как отправка электронной почты, разговоры по телефону и размещение печатной рекламы в определенных местах. Коммуникация - это процесс отправки и получения сообщений между двумя людьми, человеком и группой или группой из группы. Письменное и устное общение используется ежедневно на собраниях, лекционных залах и экзаменах. Коммуникация технически определяется как процесс, в ходе которого информация упаковывается и передается от отправителя к получателю через носитель.

Ключевые слова: *коммуникация, межкультурная коммуникация, встреча, речевой этикет, устное общение*

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