

Methodology of Developing Speech Competences of Students in the Process of Mother Tongue Education

Kurbanova Aysha Beknazarovna
Tashkent State University named after Nizami
pedagogical university doctoral students

Abstract: This article analyzes the practical importance of the use of innovative approaches in the development of speech competencies, the characteristics of its elements, the development of oral and written speech, the development of speech competencies in native language classes.

Keywords: components of speech competence, oral and written speech development, methods, innovative approaches.

It is well known that human life is directly related to speech activity. From time immemorial, our ancestors took a logical approach to thought and paid special attention to clear, accurate, effective, understandable speech. Attention to the meaning of the word, fluency, reasoning, honesty, restraint, secrecy, free expression, not to say things that are not related to the topic of conversation are the main requirements of speech etiquette. These customary requirements of speech have been perfected over the years as a valued tradition of our people. The etiquette of speech is embedded in the works of Kaykovus, Farobi, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin, Muhammad Babur, Abdullah Avloni.

Teach your language with good skill and do not become accustomed to anything but polite words, as stated in Kaikous's Nightmare. Why, if you teach a word every word, say it, use the word in its proper place, if the word is good, but used inappropriately, even if it is every good word, it will sound bad. Therefore, do not talk in vain, it is useless.¹”

Farobi explains the effect of useful speech as follows: “quvv The power of speech is such a power that a person acquires knowledge and skills, with the help of which he can distinguish ugly and beautiful actions in behavior and do things that need to be done, but also harmful and useful. understands the thing, the sweet and the bitter. A good word, that is, speech, brings a person prestige and happiness. Be kind:

¹ Kaykovus. Nightmare. –T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2016. -224 p.

Whoever wants to be a prophet,
To reside in any kind of work,
The words are much more bizarre,
It's good to be healthy. ²"

Abdullah Avloni states in his book "Turkish Gulistan or Morality": "Education of thought is the most necessary, long-appreciated, sacred duty imposed on the attention and conscience of teachers. Thought makes a person virtuous and zealous.³ " The positive influence of thinking is significant in the acquisition of a place in society, in the acquisition of high potential.

It is no coincidence that the etiquette of speech, the ability to convey ideas in a rhythmic way, is also an art, which has long attracted the attention of our ancestors.

Competence - (lot, compete - worthy, worthy) knowledge, experience in this or that field, the person's awareness of a field, the level of knowledge of this field. The word competence is derived from the word "to compete", which means "to compete", "to compete", "to compete". Literally translated, it means "competitiveness".

Turdiev N.Sh., Asadov Yu.M., Akbarova S.N., Temirov D.Sh. In the description of the concepts of "competence", "competence" of educational technologies aimed at the formation of students' competencies in the general secondary education system, special attention is paid to the following cases:

- practical application of the set of knowledge;
- education, qualities, qualities of the person;
- a measure of readiness for practical activities;
- Solve problems, achieve the desired results in practice
- input capacity;
- knowledge that ensures the professional activity of the person,
- integrity of skills, competencies;
- a set of activated (applied in practice) training, knowledge, experience;

² Abu Nasr Farooqi. A city of noble people. –T.: Abdulla Qodiri National Heritage Publishing House, 1993. –188-p

³ Abdulla Avloni. Turkish gulistan or morality. –T.: 1992. - 9-p.

- The strength of a person's goal-directed emotional will. ⁴

Skills are formed on the basis of the knowledge acquired by competencies, and skills become skills. Competence is a high level of knowledge, skills, abilities, ie competence. Hence, competencies are a set of sciences applied in practice over a period of time.

H. Hutmacher⁵ gives definitions of the five basic competencies “that European youth should have” adopted by the Council of Europe.

The third of these competencies is:

- competencies related to oral and written communication. People who do not have such competencies are at risk of social isolation.

According to RA Yuldashev, LR Mirjalolova, “Verbal competence is the product of work in the field of knowledge → speech unity → skills → skills. The knowledge here is associated with a new language phenomenon that is used incorrectly or incorrectly in speech, as well as for students, the main focus is on the work on the correct application of this language phenomenon in practice, expressing the process of understanding, mastering, applying it in speech; the initial skill is gradually becoming a skill. ⁶”

Scholar M. Mirmahsudova rightly explained that "the service of terms for verbal competence from the elements of knowledge is indirect. The term serves as a bridge to remember the relevant rule, to find in the textbook. ⁷"

Develops practical skills in selecting speech units in speech, uses linguistic rules in speech. The methodological literature distinguishes three aspects of competence: linguistic; sociolinguistic; pragmatic competence. ⁸ “The first is the ability to participate in communication,

⁴ Turdiev N.Sh., Asadov Yu.M., Akbarova S.N., Temirov D.Sh. Educational technologies aimed at the formation of students' competencies in the system of general secondary education T.: UzPFITI named after T.N. Qori Niyazi, 2015.- 8b

⁵ Turdiev N.Sh., Asadov Yu.M., Akbarova S.N., Temirov D.Sh. Educational technologies aimed at the formation of students' competencies in the system of general secondary education T.: UzPFITI named after T.N. Qori Niyazi, 2015.-12b

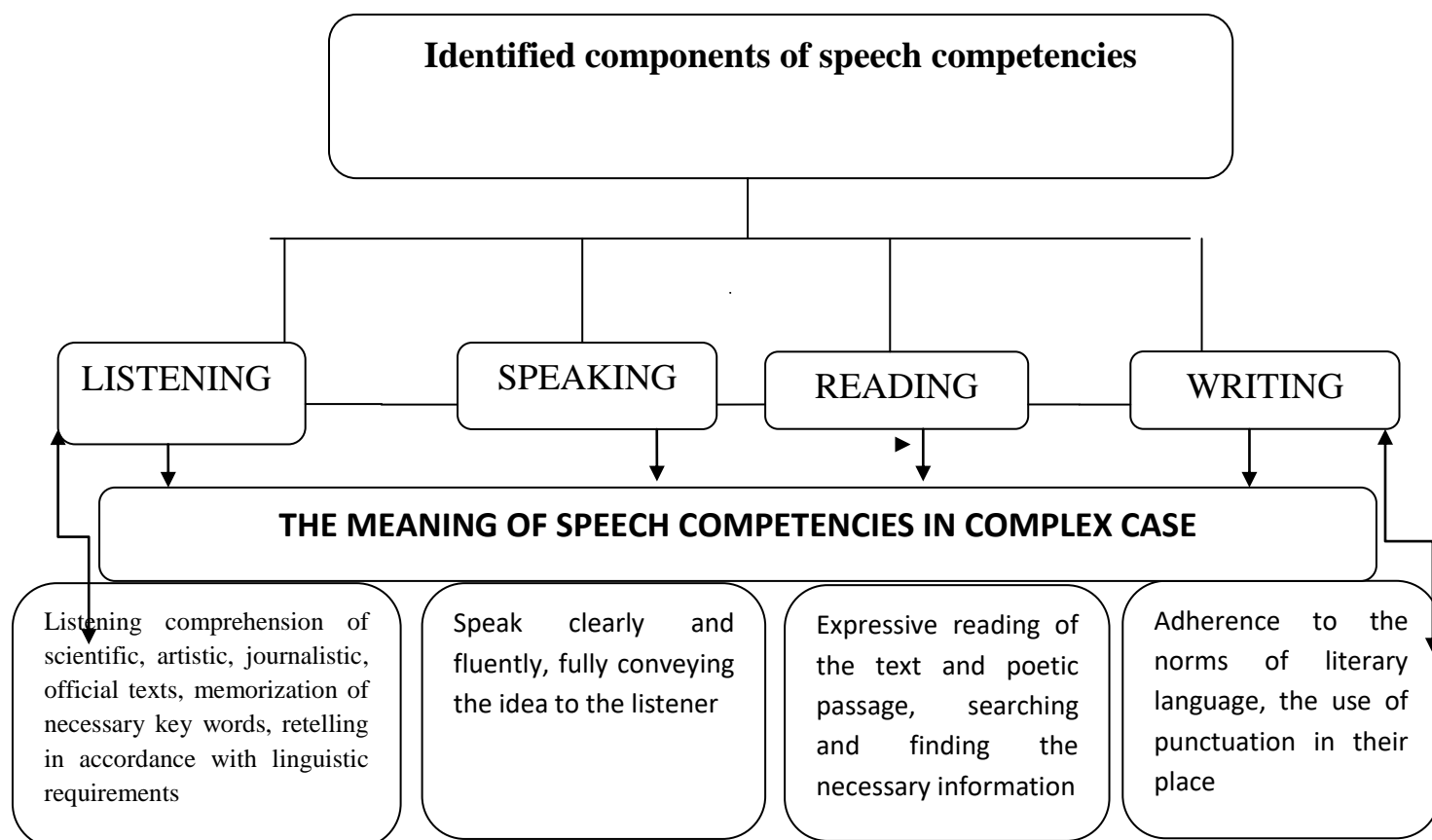
⁶ Yuldashev R.A., Mirjalolova L.R. Competency Approach in Mother Tongue Education: A Methodological Manual. - Tashkent: Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, 2019. - 9 p.

⁷ Mirmahsudova M.B. Linguometrical bases of the use of grammatical terms in improving students' speech (on the example of native language lessons for grades 5-7). Ped.fan.nomz. ... diss. - Tashkent: 2004. - 89-p.

⁸ Turdiev N.Sh., Asadov Yu.M., Akbarova S.N., Temirov D.Sh. Educational technologies aimed at the formation of students' competencies in the system of general secondary education T.: UzPFITI named after T.N. Qori Niyazi, 2015.- 9b

knowing the impact of social relations on the use of words and morphological forms. Pragmatic competence refers to the emotional side of speech and is by nature a high level of linguistic and verbal competence.

It is understood that the basis of verbal competencies is expressed as a product of activities such as reading, listening comprehension, speaking, writing. It is desirable that these be developed in a proportionate manner on a systematic basis.



“Listening is a complex speech activity. This is because the listener must be able to quickly accept, understand, and memorize the speaker's speech over the radio, tape recorder, television, or during a conversation. It will not be possible to re-read such a speech. Listening comprehension is inextricably linked to speaking. If the listening comprehension skills are acquired, the student's speaking skills will also develop well.⁹” The process of listening comprehension is related to the development of skills such as concentration from the reader, listening attentively, comprehending the content of information and drawing correct conclusions by following the listening norms to retell the listened text and human memory. Listening comprehension is also important in improving oral speech.

⁹ Yuldasheva Sh.Sh. Scientific and methodological bases of developing students' speaking skills in the state language education. Ped. fan. nom. diss. –T.: 2008. –23–24 p.

“Setting modern tasks for students, such as speaking, listening, reading and writing, developing curricula and textbooks and implementing them in the educational process is an important factor in the development of speaking competencies. During this period, listening comprehension issues were first explored. Teaching to speak on the basis of speech patterns was considered appropriate.¹⁰” Students are particularly interested in speech patterns, which develop their speaking skills. It is also important that speech patterns are developed at the required level.

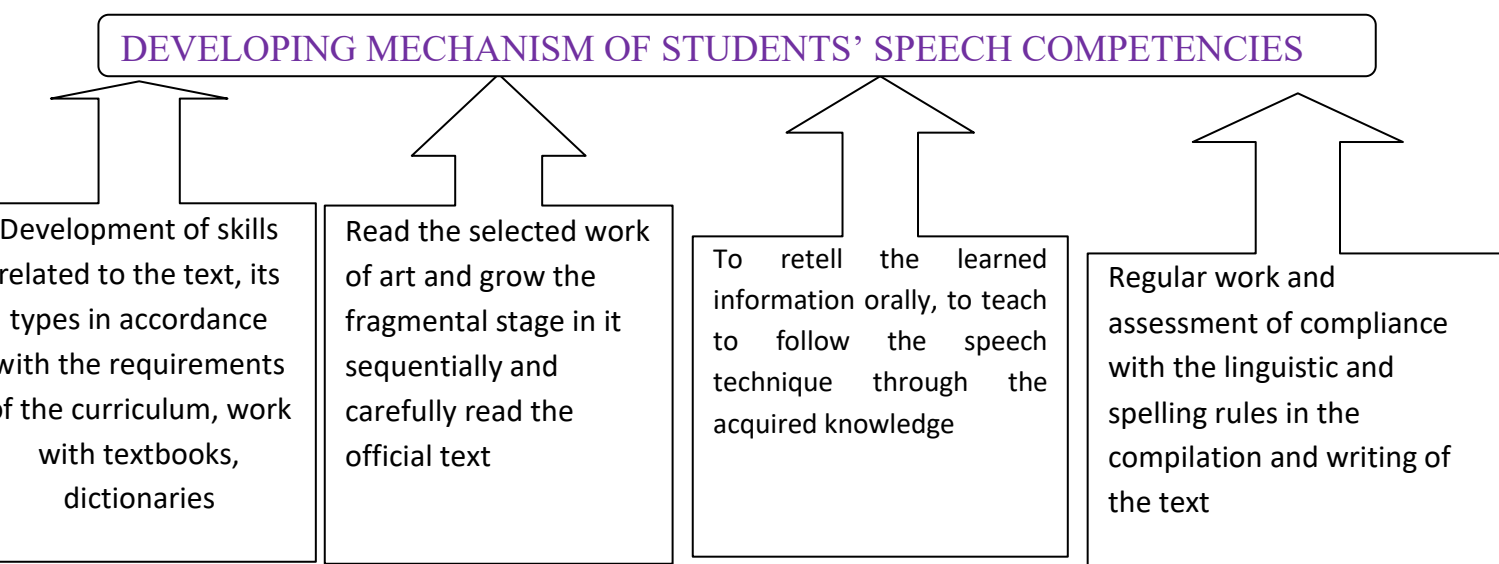
M. Karakhodjaeva comments on the specifics of speech competencies: "Information is obtained through listening comprehension, reading, information is provided through speaking and writing¹¹." Students first learn information through listening comprehension and reading. can then recite the information given and express it in written speech. These processes develop over a period of time in relation to each other.

Reading and writing are oral skills, and repetition in the teaching process plays a role in increasing the effectiveness of education. In students, initial speaking competencies are formed in the primary grades of secondary schools, mainly through mother tongue lessons. Verbal competencies are consistently developed by the teacher in students from an early age. In developing speech competencies, students learn how to use speech forms and language units. His speech is also a criterion that determines the place and position of people in social life, in society. Accordingly, one of the main tasks facing teachers in language education is to develop students' speaking competencies at a certain level of demand. According to V.A. Maslova, "The human mind cannot be imagined outside of man himself, language and the ability to create speech and perceive speech.¹²" Indeed, human perception, the process of creating his independent speech, is in sync with the stage of mental development.

¹⁰ Lyakhovitskiy M.V. Methods of preparation of foreign languages. - M.: 1981. - S. 98.

¹¹ Karakhodjaeva M. Methods of verbal formation of professional speech of students of non-philological group. PhD. ... diss. -Tashkent, 2002. -156 p.

¹² Mahmudov N. v. b. Mother tongue. Textbook for students of 10th grade of secondary schools and vocational schools.-T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2017.- 6b



Step 1. Systematic planning of the work that needs to be done in the teaching of the mother tongue text and its types in accordance with the requirements of the curriculum;

Phase 2. Exercises and assignments on the topic in the native language classes, answering questions on the text, the use of educational tools that help to write types of text on the basis of pictures;

Step 3. Provide information on the writing of the text of the story, descriptive text, discussion texts, teaching linguistic rules on office documents, document details, official text in the Darlat language;

Stage 4. Reading of different texts, listening comprehension, expressive reading of the selected work of art and careful reading of the official text;

Stage 5. Speaking the learned information orally, writing down the types of text in writing and working with students on the mistakes and shortcomings;

Stage 6. Assessing and stimulating the development of students' speaking competencies in extracurricular activities (school clubs, spiritual and educational activities, poetry lessons).

In the system of language education, it is expedient to develop students' speaking competencies, to form speaking skills, to develop and improve oral and written speech. At the same time, the organization of topics aimed at the development of speech competencies on the basis of modern educational technologies, interactive methods, didactic games, we have achieved a complete solution to our goal. Criteria such as “radically improving teaching through innovative pedagogical technologies” are also identified as an urgent task in the UN Convention on

Education, Science and Culture.¹³ Innovative pedagogical technologies are considered to be one of the main problems in the educational process in the international teaching process.

Understanding the need to reform the education system requires that educational institutions in practice be based on innovative approaches, to see themselves in an innovative space where there is an opportunity to create and, most importantly, to adopt concrete innovations. This situation is especially relevant today, because these innovative approaches are the living conditions of educational institutions (both literally and figuratively), strengthen the scope of knowledge of future generations and achieve the goals of the teaching staff in modern education. These innovative approaches are directly applicable to educators and teachers, as reliance on an innovative approach in educational institutions leads to competition among students, increasing the quality and effectiveness of education. This process, in turn, has a positive effect on self-growth.

The education sector was one of the first in our country to launch an active innovative movement. At a certain stage, such actions were launched in the late twentieth century. For example, the views of A.G.Rivin and V.K.Dyachenko on collective teaching, D.B.Elkonin, V.V.Davydov, L.V.Zankov on the development of innovative education, which were put forward at the time, gained a certain importance. In addition, other innovative educational technologies: methods of dialectical teaching (A.I.Goncharuk, V.L.Zarina), individual-oriented method of teaching (A.A.Yarulov), "Ecology and dialectics" (L.V.Tarasov), heuristic teaching (A.V.Khutorskoy), dialogue culture (V.S.Bibler, S.Yu.Kurganov), projected self-reflection (G.P.Shedrovitskaya) and so on.

The above technologies increase the level of mastery in teaching, interest in the learning process, improve comprehension of teaching materials, the formation of functional literacy, project literacy, theoretical thinking, environmental and economic thinking, communication, social activism, civic consciousness, self-awareness and

During the years of independence, a number of scientists, including M.Omilkhanova, K.Kasimova, R.Abdulakhatova, A.Gulamov, R.Inogamova, conducted research on innovations in the field of teaching the native language with their ideas, suggestions and recommendations. In later years, R.A. The methodical manual "Innovation in primary education" created by

¹³ UNESCO international normative documents // Editor-in-chief of the Uzbek edition L.Saidova. –T.: Adolat, 2004. –B. -62.

Mavlyanova, N.Kh. Rakhmonkulova covers the general directions of development of innovative processes, actualization of creative potential of problems of innovative activity of the teacher.

Innovative approaches bring innovations to the system of language education, different goals in the process of organizing lessons, the content of language lessons, methods, techniques, educational games, coordination of pedagogical activities and the system of quality control and evaluation of education. , has a significant impact on student-teacher collaboration.

"Savodkhon" method. The conditions of this method are as follows. Students will be given a written text. Read the text. Find the misspelled words in the given text, identify the synonyms involved in the text, and what communicative qualities of speech are involved in the content of the text?

The teacher and the master are such that he adorns humanity with the ornament of knowledge adorns them, adorns them with beautiful and pleasing qualities, frees man from useless things with explanation, places the treasure of knowledge in their hearts by bringing man to the level of a true perfect man.

FIND THE INCORRECT 4 WORDS IN THE TEXT.

INCORRECT WORDS ARE рух,уз,аро беради, холос этади

Рух-рух, ўз-уз, аро беради-оро беради,халос этади .

Find synonym words in the text.

Synonym words are инсон, киши, одам, башар

Муаллим, устоз, ўқитувчи, мураббий

Игна билан қудуқ қазимоқ, ипидан игнасиғача,

What communicative qualities of speech are expressed in the text. Purity, eloquence, logic of speech

Find the key words in the rules given in the textbook

Homework. Read articles in newspapers and magazines, copy the sentence along with the introduction, and write in your notebook what is covered in the article.

Grammatical-associative method. In this method, students apply the rules and definitions they have learned from language education in written speech.

The use of medicinal plants has a long history. From time immemorial, people have noticed that sick or injured animals eat some herbs to heal. Over time, the importance of medicinal plants

created by nature has grown. Long before BC, manuals on the use of medicinal plants appeared in ancient Egypt, India, and China. Central Asian folk medicine has accumulated rich experience over the centuries. The scientist Abu Ali ibn Sina, who made a great contribution to world culture, paid special attention to medicinal plants.

Identifies the phrases that make up the text on the topic of "Medicinal Plants", pays attention to spelling, counts the rules orally, and explains the number of phrases that are often used in the text.

The method of "interesting presentation". Students independently choose their profession in the future, write an application to the head of the institution or organization for employment and show it on slides.

Which university do you want to go to, who and what profession do you want to have in the future? Where do you want to start your business? These questions will help determine your level of knowledge of office documents and your ability to compose and write official text.

"Intelligence" game. The teacher shows the students the following pictures on the projector screen.

1. Do not spit in the water, you will be dehydrated.

2. Spring floods the river,

Labor increases human dignity.

3. The nightingale loves the chaman,

Man -homeland

Creative text on the topic "We are the owners of the homeland" will be given and analyzed with students.

"Subjective attitude" game. To complete the assignment on page 79 of the Grade 10 Mother Tongue textbook, students are divided into 3 groups and given the following assignments.

1) Read sentences, find word-form entries, give examples of types of introductory words.

2) Read the sentences, find the entries in the compound form, write examples of the phrase and the introductory compound

3) Read sentences, find sentences in the form of sentences, make sentences by combining sentences in the form of sentences and simple sentences.

Almost all of the students in group 1 were able to find the introductory word that seemed to be involved in the task, but explained that they had written the introductory word and the modal words. In fact, in the "Morphology" section of linguistics, modal words are studied, and in the "Syntax" section, they are studied as introductory words. Both represent the same content, the function is the same, the speaker expresses his attitude to the idea. Students in groups 2-3 misplaced the entries in the form of conjunctions and sentences. In other words, 2-3 groups of students completed the task as follows after being reminded of the rule that compound-type introductions are, in other words, open-ended, lazy-speaking, short-word, true-to-speech introductions, and so on. When the 2nd group speaks openly about the Introductory compound, in other words, he says.

The phrase is a different worldview, respect for the mother, courage of a friend

Group 3 was able to give examples of introductory sentences and use them in simple and compound sentences.

If I think about the introduction, to be honest, if I think about it

When I think about it, he's right.

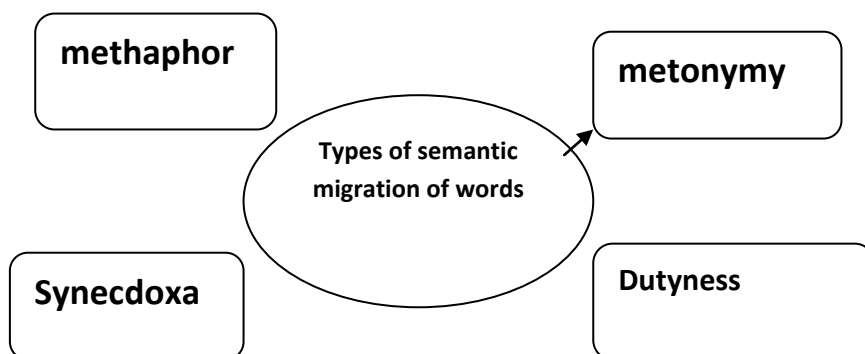
When Sarwar comes back from the trip tomorrow, to be honest, I don't like his arrival.

After completing these assignments, we were given the task of composing a text involving an introductory word, a compound, a sentence to develop students' connected speech, which was more difficult than the previous task.

The importance of knowledge

Students need to be educated. Of course, an educated person will not be humiliated.

Commentary game on the meaning. Under the condition of this game, four students from the class will be named with the reverse side of the word semantic types of words, select them, and give examples, compose sentences, and explain the meaning and portable meaning of the word.



Portable words to comment on Bobur, a melancholy melody, to drive a wheel, a hard word on a nail, a bitter word, Gulchehra, raises his head, to take "Starry Nights", to turn fifteen, to play football in Bunyodkor, to cut a car door, to cut an apple, to cut a table leg, the ear of the wall, the apple blossom is not a flower, the taqsam does not stand on my forehead.

The rest of the students write the two poems on the board and place the words in the two columns as words of their own meaning and words of a figurative meaning.

If I hold a pen, it means the game is over.

Flower lips can not open

Such a heart can't win,

The doll I left in my room.

Silently sniffing in the corners,

I don't know what he's thinking

Sweet as sweet as my unsalted poems

My children are on their toes. (M.Yusuf)

Mercy came from the cloud

The age of weeping,

Birds flee willow

Raises his head.

Out of the cloud
The sun smiles,
Washed willow
She combs her hair. (E.Vohidov)

Students who answer most correctly and clearly are encouraged by the teacher.

It should be noted that an in-depth study of educational tools is important. In particular, the 10th grade textbook "Mother Tongue" provides a number of practical exercises to improve students' speaking skills. In the process of completing these tasks, students exchange ideas, express their views on the opinion of well-known linguists, form their analytical views. This creates the basis for the development of communicative qualities of speech, along with the development of oral and written speech, students develop a sense of pride in our nation, our native language. As the great linguist Nizomiddin Mahmudov noted: Concern for the purity of our language is the duty of everyone who is proud of belonging to this nation, of belonging to this sacred symbol. Not only an expert, but every devoted child of the country, regardless of profession, should not forget to pay attention to language. The mother tongue is the soul of the nation.

"Explain" game. Syntactic units such as Uzbek nation, purity of our native language, attention to language are given the task to find key words, to express independent opinion and creative approach. Students exchange ideas.¹⁴

In short, following the norms of literary language shows that reading, speaking, and writing have a cultural consciousness and a broad outlook. This, in turn, reflects the clarity, logic, and meaningfulness of the ideas expressed by them. While working on the development of speaking competencies in mother tongue classes, the improvement of speaking skills and competencies often requires the development of special exercises.

Innovative approaches bring innovations to the system of language education, different goals in the organization of lessons, the content of mother tongue lessons, methods, techniques, educational games, coordination of pedagogical activities and the system of quality control and evaluation of education, teaching aids, the structure of educational work. , has a serious impact on student-teacher collaboration.

When students' speaking competencies in mother tongue classes are developed at the required level, through a system of exercises and assignments developed, and knowledge and

¹⁴ Mahmudov N. v. b. Mother tongue. Textbook for students of 10th grade of secondary schools and vocational schools.-T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2017.- 6b

skills are expanded based on innovative approaches, they will be able to communicate independently with others, communicate and communicate independently. Through the speech competencies formed on the basis of exercises and assignments, a certain idea is expressed to the listener, the fluency of speech determines the effect of the thought. The growth of oral speech in high school students is determined by pronunciation norms and vocabulary richness. Students will be able to articulate their point of view clearly and effectively only if they have a rich vocabulary in the first place. The teacher is an example to the students with the clarity and fluency of his speech and helps them to develop knowledge and skills on the subject, as well as to improve the competence of students in the use of literary language, speech and communicative qualities.

REFERENCES

1. Abu Nasr Farooobi. A city of noble people. –T.: Abdulla Qodiri National Heritage Publishing House, 1993. –188-p.
2. Abdulla Avloni. Turkish gulistan or morality. –T.: 1992. - 9-p.
3. Turdiev N.Sh., Asadov Yu.M., Akbarova S.N., Temirov D.Sh. Educational technologies aimed at the formation of students' competencies in the system of general secondary education T.: UzPFITI named after T.N. Qori Niyazi, 2015.- 8-12b
4. Yuldashev R.A., Mirjalolova L.R. Competency Approach in Mother Tongue Education: A Methodological Manual. - Tashkent: Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, 2019. - 9 p.
5. Kaykovus. Nightmare. –T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2016. -224 p.
6. Karakhodjaeva M. Methods of verbal formation of professional speech of students of non-philological group. PhD. ... diss. –Tashkent, 2002. –156 p.
7. Lyakhovitskiy M.V. Methods of preparation of foreign languages. - M.: 1981. - S. 98.
8. Mahmudov N. v. b. Mother tongue. Textbook for students of 10th grade of secondary schools and vocational schools.-T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2017.- 6b
9. Mirmaxsudova M.B. Linguometical bases of the use of grammatical terms in improving students' speech (on the example of native language lessons for grades 5-7). Ped.fan.nomz. ... diss. - Tashkent: 2004. - 89-p.
10. UNESCO international normative documents // Editor-in-chief of the Uzbek edition L.Saidova. –T.: Adolat, 2004. –B. -62.

11. Yuldasheva Sh.Sh. Scientific and methodological bases of developing students' speaking skills in the state language education. Ped. fan. nom. diss. –T.: 2008. –23–24 p.
12. Ravshanov, Z., Abdullaeva, B., Kubyashev, K. IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering. 896(1), 012071
13. Daliev, S., Abdullaeva, B., Kubyasev, K., Abdullaev, O. IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering. 896(1), 012069
14. Abdullaeva, B., Shin, S.-J., Sayyora, A.D.S.R.A. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology. 29(5), c. 1974-1978
15. Abdullaeva, B., Nigora, N., Umida, M., Khilola, B., Umida, U. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology. 29(5), c. 1983-1987
16. Abdullaeva, B., Alijon, K., Komil, M., (...), Sobir, Y., Sobirova, G. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology. 29(5), c. 1966-1970
17. Abdullaeva, B., Otakulov, E., Akhmedova, L., (...), Saidova, G., Rakhmatova, F. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology. 29(5), c. 1971-1973
18. Abdullaeva, B., Boboyorov, S. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(6), c. 1150-1153
19. Abdullaeva, B., Urazmetova, S. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(6), c. 1147-1149
20. Abdullaeva, B., Toshtemirova, M. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(6), c. 1159-1162
21. Abdullaeva, B., Khaitov, L., Aziza, M. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(6), c. 1139-1142
22. Abdullaeva, B., Ibragimov, J., Abdullaev, T. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(2), c. 2725-2728
23. Abdullaeva, B., Abdullaev, D., Umarov, F., Khonimkulov, A. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(2), c. 2715-2719
24. Abdullaeva, B., Yakubova, G., Mukhtarova, A., Kodirova, A. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(6), c. 1143-1146
25. Abdullaeva, B.S., Sobirova, M.A., Abduganiev, O.T., Abdullaev, D.N. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(2), c. 2706-2714
26. Salahodjaev, R., Abdullaeva, B., Tosheva, S., Isaeva, A. Applied Research in Quality of Life.
27. Abdullaeva, B., Toshpulatova, M., Abduvalieva, D., Urazimbetova, A., Sultonov, T. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. 12(6), c. 1154-1158