



METHODS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH COMPETENCES OF STUDENTS OF THE 8TH GRADE THROUGH TEXT TYPES

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Annotation

In this article, the appearance of the literary language inherent in a certain sphere of social life, a certain colloquial situation is considered a style of speech. Words are divided into stylistically peculiar and stylistically neutral words according to the sign of specificity – non-specificity of speech. Words that apply only within the framework of a particular style of speech are stylistically peculiar words, words that do not have such a feature are called stylistically uncharacteristic or neutral words. Development of speech compensations of pupils of the 8th grade through text types. The text is the appearance of speech, and in terms of its function is a complete speech integrity. Each text has a complex structure and content, and opinions and comments are made about it as an example of oral and written creativity

Keywords: speech, compilation, speech styles, text, methodology, development.

Introduction

Speech compensations of students of the 8 - th class. Competence is the ability to apply theoretical knowledge, practical skills and skills acquired in science in practice, using them in solving practical and theoretical issues encountered in everyday life. The composition of competency includes, in addition to pure professional knowledge, skills and skills, the characteristics of Initiative, cooperation, the ability to work in a group, communicative ability, real evaluation, logical thinking, sorting and access to information. Education aimed at the formation of compensations is an education aimed at the formation of compensations, the practical application of the knowledge, skills and skills acquired in students in their personal, professional and social activities.

Development of speech compensations of pupils of the 8th grade through text types. The text is the appearance of speech, and in terms of its function is a complete speech integrity. Each text has a complex structure and content, it is an example of oral and written creativity. In linguistics, the text is interpreted as a separate unit of language (super integrity) and the main object of the so-called sphere of Text Linguistics.





The text is divided into two according to the sign of volume and content: 1. Types of text according to the size designation. 2. Types of text according to the purpose of the expression and the sign of the content.

1. Types of text according to the size designation. The text is a form of written speech, formed on the basis of a large-scale means of communication, the product of speech activity, certain laws, rather than a sentence. The text is divided according to the size designation. Minimum text (micro text) and maximum text (macro text).

When the minimum text in the artistic style is said, the lines devoted to the coverage of a subject, the expression of folk wisdom proverb, proverb and aphorisms, miniatures, satirical works, names, poetic and poetic excerpts, in general, the totality of several sentences covering a small subject is understood. The inner side of the text is united by the integrity of the content, the outer side by the connections of various forms, syntactic means.

In ordinary everyday life colloquial speech, we do not always create a new text. We use different types of text according to our need. Sometimes we tell someone about events that have passed through our heads or witnessed by ourselves. Communication between people is not only limited to purpose and content. A person wants to express his feelings, feelings, anxieties, suffering and sorrows, thereby influencing the listener or reader. And in such cases, we sometimes use such visual means as an exaggeration, sometimes similar – comparison.

2. According to the purpose and meaning of the expression, the artistic text can be divided into the following types: 1. Meaningful text of the story. 2. Fine text. 3. Meaningful text with comments. 4. Didactic text. 5. Meaningful text of the message. 6. Command meaningful text. 7. Emotional expression is a meaningful text. 1. Story meaningful texts-in such a text the author or the hero of the work tells the story of an event that he himself has heard, seen or witnessed from the beginning. Memories, memorabilia, fairy tales and narrations can be included in the type of narrative text. The style of the story is expressed mainly in the form of the past tense, the first person singular or plural.

2. Fine texts - such a text is drawn up in order to describe in detail a person unknown to the listener, a creature belonging to the world of space, animals and plants, or something-an item, as well as an event. Even in the pictorial text, the appearance of monolog speech is the leader. This image is the most characteristic feature of such a text, that is, initially, the primary feature of the object being depicted is voiced. Then the features and parts related to it are mentioned.

3. Comment meaningful texts-in such a text, various arguments and comments are cited to emphasize the credibility of the thought being said. Justification, proof,





attempt to justify itself or bring different arguments for the purpose of protection are considered one of the peculiarities of the argumentative type of text.

4. Didactic texts-a text made on the basis of the desire to instruct someone, educate him through various life events or draw conclusions from what has been said is called an expressive or didactic text. In order to achieve the goal, Proverbs, aphorisms, various life events, legends, proverbs are used as examples.

5. Message meaningful texts - a text structured or referenced for the purpose of reporting an event is an informative text. Informative in the artistic text is in its own way. Different from the simple message, the aesthetic goal is loaded.

6. Command meaningful texts-a type of text in which the command and the tone of advice are guided, structured from the sentence in the command declination, expressing the performance of a task or various prohibitions, is called Command meaningful text.

7. Emotional expression meaningful texts-texts made with the aim of expressing a person's inner experiences, attitude to reality, with a specific Paphos emotional expression is called meaningful text.

In the Uzbek language there are the following main speech styles.

1. Colloquial style-one of the widely used Styles is colloquial style. In this style, often the norms of the literary language are observed. Speech in colloquial style is often found in the form of dialogues. Structured speech from the bite of two or more individuals is called dialogic speech. In colloquial style, often words with different stylistic coloring, grammatical means, sounds can fall, be acquired.

In colloquial style, the order of words in the sentence will be much more free. More simple sentences, incomplete sentences, exclamation points are used. In the family, the style of speech that is used in the process of exchange of views of people in puddles is called the colloquial style. Vocabulary includes both stylistic literature and simple conversational styles. The colloquial style, strictly adhered to the norms of the literary language, is a literary colloquial style, while the colloquial style without such a feature is a simple colloquial style. Both types of colloquial style often come true in the form of dialogues. Words in this style are usually rich in irony, sarcasm, avoidance. Another characteristic feature of the conversational style is freedom. Sentences are short and impactful, and are often used extensively in words – daps, incomplete sentences, proverbs as well as expressions. The common language is the colloquial language of a particular people. And the literary language is a language that is structured according to the rules of a particular language, say, a given language. In general, the language is more extensive, it includes dialects and dialects, professional vocabulary, terms,





jargons, words of a certain category. Speech in this kind of language is free and is not based on the rules of the language.

Only the form of language, which manifests itself in some signs characteristic of a particular region, is dialect. The sum of many dialects is called the dialect. Dialects and dialects are the local colloquial language of the population living in a certain territory.

2. Scientific method-scientific works on various branches of Science and technology, textbooks are written in scientific style. The scientific style differs from other styles in that it is rich in scientific conclusions, which are based on accurate data: rain - atmospheric oil in the case of a liquid drop. The diameter of the drop is 0,5-0,6 mm. In the scientific style, each Science uses its own specific scientific terms, in this style words are used in its own sense, separated parts, introductory words, introductory combinations, which serve to open the meaning of the rule or definition, as well as more than a joint sentence.

3. Official-departmental style-decisions, laws, statutes, international documents issued by state agencies are written in the official-departmental style. Application, receipt, reference, invitation card, invitation, contract, biography, announcement, Description, Act, Report etc. are also written in the same style. Documents in such a style are drawn up briefly, clearly, understandable to all. The main sign of this style: the presence of sentences in one form, in the same form. In this style, too, words are used in their own sense, some abbreviated words, known to many, are used, the specific terms of each sphere are used. In the official-departmental style, it is often used in colloquial speech, in decision, command, instruction, etc. In this style, it is observed that the sentence fragments are in the usual order: M. for the abuse of his post. Let Ahmedov be declared.

4. Popular style-propaganda-propaganda is the style used in carrying out works, that is, the style of the press is a popular style. In this style, many socio-political words are used. In order for speech to be impactful, it is used both from impressionable words and combinations, from Proverbs and proverbs. In such a style, the sentence fragments are in the usual order, the incisions are represented by verbs in the command and message declination, excitation and rhetorical interrogative pronouns are used in a singular form, with a vowel exclamation, repeated words and combinations.

5. Artistic style-artistic works (poetry, prose and dramatic works) come in artistic style. In addition to providing information to a person, the artistic work also has an aesthetic effect through logos: in our country, the seasons spring, the bride, is





spreading her own SEP. In the speech of heroes in the artistic style, simple colloquial words, dialect, vulgarisms are also used

In conclusion, we can say that the speech compensations of students of the 8 - th class. The composition of competency includes, in addition to pure professional knowledge, skills and skills, the characteristics of Initiative, cooperation, the ability to work in a group, communicative ability, real evaluation, logical thinking, sorting and access to information. Education aimed at the formation of compensations is an education aimed at the formation of compensations, the practical application of the knowledge, skills and skills acquired in students in their personal, professional and social activities.

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