



EDUCATION NEW METHODS OF ORGANIZING UZBEKI LANGUAGE LESSONS IN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

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ANNOTATION

In the state language education of schools where education is conducted in Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Turkmen languages, not programs and textbooks that take into account the kinship of Turkic languages, but a curriculum created for students studying in Russian programs and textbooks are being used, the fact that no positive progress is being noticed in the work of creating methodical manuals for teachers has a sharp effect on the improvement of the quality of education. The article mainly covers these analyses.

Keywords: learning two languages at the same time, the social status of the Uzbek language, What to teach? and "How to teach?"

In today's developing society, even the simple issues that seem to be unimportant, small issues for us, will turn into a big and problematic situation if they are not solved in the right place and time. Today, we are achieving great success in the field of education, but at the same time, it is not a secret to any of us that there are enough shortcomings in the field of education. At a time when the demand for learning a foreign language is increasing, there are also cases of not knowing one's mother tongue. This is a very sad situation. There is no clear answer to the question of what causes such situations. Uzbekistan is a vast land, where many nationalities and peoples live in harmony, except for the Uzbek nation. One such nation is the Karakalpak people.





Representatives of different nationalities live in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. They have their own schools, that is, there are schools where classes are conducted in the national language. The Uzbek language is included in the curriculum as a subject even in schools where education is conducted in the Karakalpak language. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the "National Program of Personnel Training" further improve the teaching of the Uzbek language as a second language (state language) in secondary schools of the republic. held in you. This issue is very important. Because the student learns two languages at the same time and gets acquainted with the culture and literature of the speakers of these languages. In addition, this issue is one of the important issues that will further strengthen the friendship of the two brotherly nations. Therefore, it is one of the urgent issues of both educational and political importance. Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan states that "The Karakalpak language and the Uzbek language are the state languages of the Republic of Karakalpakstan." The methodology of teaching the Uzbek language in Russian classes (groups) has a history of exactly one century. The teaching of the Uzbek language first began in Russian-system schools. Since 1905, according to the order of the Governor-General of Turkestan, "children of the Russian community living in the territory of Turkestan must know the local language and script." In this way, no matter what the goal, Uzbek language has been taught to Russian children. The Uzbek language was taught as the main subject in the 2nd-9th grades of schools where education is conducted in other languages (Kazakh, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Tajik) since the 1993-1994 school year.

In the conditions where the social status of the Uzbek language is increasing in our independent country, teaching the Uzbek language in schools where education is conducted in other languages, students' free thinking in the state language, correct their thoughts in writing and orally The acquisition of expressive skills, national and cultural values of the Uzbek people, culture of behavior and rich literary and artistic heritage means that the issue is of national importance. It is necessary for school graduates to be able to speak Uzbek fluently and express their thoughts in this language as in their native language. Graduates of general education schools should have sufficient speech skills, lexical-grammatical knowledge in the subject "Uzbek language", independently acquire communication skills in Uzbek, language materials and they should be able to use their tools sufficiently and appropriately. For this purpose, in the main content of this academic subject, requirements such as acquiring communication skills, acquiring sufficient grammatical knowledge of the Uzbek language, and acquiring national culture are provided. Great changes are taking place





in the education system of our country, as well as fundamental reforms taking place in all aspects. The educational system is changing in terms of content and method.

It is known that for many years, the main goal of Uzbek language education was to teach students the necessary rules of the language, while the formation of speaking skills remained in its shadow. Now the task in teaching the Uzbek language is to focus on observing the speech-linguistic system rather than the grammatical-speech system. That is, without filling the student's brain with grammatical rules and definitions, the main focus is on their speaking skills, creativity, independent thinking, and the product of their thoughts in the Uzbek language in accordance with the speech conditions. and is aimed at the formation and development of writing skills. For this, first of all, during the educational process, we ask the student "What to teach?" and "How to teach?" we need to find answers to these questions.

In the state language education of schools where education is conducted in Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Turkmen languages, not programs and textbooks that take into account the blood brotherhood of Turkic languages, but curriculums created for students studying in Russian and the fact that textbooks are being used, positive changes are not being noticed in the creation of methodological manuals for teachers, has a sharp effect on the improvement of the quality of education.

Teaching the Uzbek language as a state language in secondary general education schools, as in other stages of education, has an important socio-political significance: in addition to teaching Uzbek language learners the specific features of the language introducing national and spiritual values, educating young people to become perfect human beings, as stated by the President, "raising a new generation that will absorb the intellectual wealth of our people, the best achievements of world science and culture" is the main task of the "State language" science. is counted. The principle of formation of students' Uzbek speech skills in teaching the Uzbek language. The teaching of the state language - Uzbek in the second tier of schools where education is conducted in the Karakalpak language is considered one of the issues of great social and spiritual importance. Its social and spiritual significance is that the student of Karakalpak, who knows Uzbek, takes a bold step towards tomorrow's independent life, and at the same time, the border of communication expands; he takes his rightful place in society, his spiritual world expands. He will not only get acquainted with the past, customs, traditions, and examples of fiction of the Karakalpak people, but he will have the opportunity to learn about the Uzbek people, their rich historical past, and fiction. As a result, friendship ties between the two brotherly peoples will become stronger, and they will learn that there are many commonalities and peculiarities between their past, customs, and traditions.





In teaching the Uzbek language as a state language, special attention should be paid to the age and psychological characteristics and interests of students. Taking into account their needs, it is necessary to consider the following linguistic and didactic relations in the educational process:

1. Paying attention to the fact that the language being studied is a means of communication in the multi-ethnic Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Selection of educational content of social and personal importance, which will introduce students to information that encourages them to be more active.
3. Keeping students' natural communication situations and areas in mind.
4. Creating comfortable communicative situations. To learn how to enter unprepared communication situations with familiar and unfamiliar people, to form and develop the skills of choosing and using language tools suitable for communication.
5. To deepen students' interest and inclination to learn a language.
6. Use of texts suitable for the market economy, legal-democratic, social, spiritual, educational issues, the spirit of the national idea; to pay attention to the importance of work and education in the development of a student's personality, to use speech situations related to social life, entrepreneurship and business issues in class and extracurricular activities.

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