



## IMPROVING SPEECH COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE LESSONS

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### Abstract

In modern society, the formation of speech competence is of great interest, since there is a big problem associated with a clear lack of language education, low language competence of the majority of the population. Therefore, a person must learn to master the basic skills: to think independently, to look for the most correct ways to overcome difficulties; own a rich vocabulary, be sociable, independently work on their own development. In this regard, the requirements for teaching the Uzbek language include the formation of not only linguistic, but also the speech competence of students associated with the culture of oral and written speech, the rules and methods of using the language in different speech situations.

**Keywords:** Uzbek language, speech competence, improving, lessons, language education.

Today, deep learning of the Uzbek language has risen to the level of state policy. One of the urgent tasks of teaching the Uzbek language is to form a person who thinks freely and independently, consciously and actively participates in social and political life. The success of such persons allows to introduce the foundations of democracy into the social and political life of the country, to fully understand the duties and tasks of the civil society, and to speed up the construction of a legal state.

It is required to establish and reform teaching, training, education - education in every field. For this, it is necessary to use and apply new pedagogical technologies and innovations in education. Collecting new pedagogical technologies, innovations in education based on application, choosing from them the most relevant and necessary ones related to our activity and the most effective ones, in the process of teaching, the teacher activates the student, creates and improves ways, methods and styles, teaching forms and tools that are convenient for the learner.

Below we recommend new pedagogical technologies and methods aimed at strengthening the knowledge acquired by students, developing their speech, and developing logical and creative thinking.





I. "Scientists" technology. The purpose of this technology is to strengthen the subjects. Technology transfer procedure:

Students are divided into 3 small groups. Groups choose their name and motto. Then each member of the group will have to explain the information related to the topic in 3 seconds with a short description.

The first thought should not be repeated by the rest of the group. If it repeats, the group will be given a penalty point. The number of points given in each group is the same. A penalty point is assigned to the groups if there is a repetition or an incorrect comment. The group with the highest score will be promoted as the winner of this round.

Advantages of technology:

- through repetition, the topics covered are strengthened based on students' knowledge;
- every subject is not left out; he tries to remember every subject. This leads to memory consolidation;
- the student concentrates so that the next student does not repeat the idea that one student has said. This ensures that attention is stable;
- students have an upbeat mood and their activity increases;
- several topics are covered during one lesson; all students are evaluated.

II. "Comparison" technology. In this technology, the teacher encourages his students to improve their creative thinking.

Technology transfer procedure:

Students are divided into small groups. Each group chooses a catchy name and slogan. The members of the group explain why they chose such a name and motto in beautiful expressions. After each group says their name and description of their slogan, they are encouraged by applause.

Then the main activity begins. The following table is given on A3 paper: "sentence cell" technology. A word is a unit of speech. It's a whole system. The sentence consists of parts: possessive, participle, determiner, complement, case. The substantive center of the sentence is the participle. The speech is the ground for the next speech. A cell is a structural unit of an organism. The cell is a whole system. The cell consists of membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus. The center of the cell is the nucleus. A cell also gives rise to a second cell.

At the end of the set period, each group will present the drawings discovered in terms of creativity based on the table given to them.

Here, the interdisciplinarity of the terms is analyzed grammatically and lexically. For example: There are many similar things and events in nature. Their similarity lies in





the fact that they are a whole made up of parts. Speech is a whole system consisting of speech sounds, words, word combinations.

Advantages of technology:

- penetration of each grammatical event is achieved by comparing interdisciplinary terms;
- the richness of speech increases by analyzing lexical meanings;
- is taught to think logically and work creatively;
- students learn to compare and observe each event, approach logically and draw objective conclusions.

III. "Chain" technology. Technologist's goal: students learn to think logically and creatively in the process of working cooperatively as a team and reaching a decision.

Method of transfer: Students are divided into small groups. Words written on separate small pieces of paper are placed with the reverse side. Words have different meanings and consist of unrelated words.

Members of each group will make 2-3 meaningful sentences, logically connecting the selected words together. According to the condition, all three words must participate in one sentence.

Structured sentences are evaluated according to their logical correctness and artistic-aesthetic aspect. For example: Diagnosis, weather, kidney disease.

The number of patients diagnosed with kidney disease increases during inclement weather.

The groups will make their presentations based on the constructed sentences. Attention will be paid to the artistic elements used in the sentence and analyzed. The group that is logically correct and artistically perfect, able to make a lot of sentences, will be declared the winner.

At the next stage, in order to further enrich the students' oral speech, they can compose meaningful short texts with the participation of these words and sentences.

Advantages of technology:

- encourages students to think logically;
- enriches creative and artistic thinking;
- the skills of creating artistically perfect sentences are developed;
- the ability to use words in their place is formed;
- students' vocabulary increases.

Thus, language competence is the ability of students to use words, their forms, syntactic structures in accordance with the norms of the literary language, use its synonymous structures in accordance with the norms of the literary language, use its synonymic means, and, ultimately, possession of the richness of the language as a



condition for successful speech activities. These tasks are traditionally solved by introducing new layers of vocabulary, replenishing the phraseological reserve, enriching the grammatical structure of students' speech: morphological norms of coordination, control, construction of sentences of various types are assimilated, students' speech is enriched with synonymous constructions

It is the language and communicative competencies that contribute to the formation of the skills and abilities of verbal communication. And for this it is necessary to create conditions for verbal communication at each lesson. Speech activity is formed in all its types - reading, speaking, writing, listening. "To teach communication by communicating" – without these conditions there is no lesson.

Communicative competence means the readiness to set and achieve the goals of oral and written communication: to obtain the necessary information, to present and civilly defend one's point of view in dialogue and in public speaking based on the recognition of the diversity of positions and respect for values (religious, ethnic, professional, personal, etc.) other people.

The concept of communicative competence includes not only mastering the necessary set of speech and language knowledge, but also the formation of skills in the field of practical use of the language in the process of speech activity. This also correlates with the implementation of educational tasks for the formation of a socially active personality, oriented in the modern world. Communicative competence here becomes part of cultural competence, leads to an increase in the general humanitarian culture of the individual, the formation of high creative, ideological and behavioral qualities in her, which are necessary for including her in various activities.

The ways of implementing the communicative competence of students are that the forms, methods and techniques of work are aimed at ensuring that the content of the educational material is a source for an independent search for a solution to the problem.

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In this regard, the use of innovative pedagogical technologies plays an important role. Research method, brainstorming discussions, "critical thinking" technology, interactive, group forms and methods, collective way of learning. These technologies develop creative activity, form mental activity, teach students to defend their point of view, help to achieve a deep understanding of the material.

Working in pairs, in groups of shifts, allows you to solve the problems of education: the desire and ability to cooperate in groups with classmates. The main thing in the





work is that students speak freely, argue, defend their point of view, look for ways to solve the problem, and do not wait for ready-made answers.

Methods focused on oral communication using modern technology based on the following methods:

- ✓ All types of retelling
- ✓ All forms of educational dialogue
- ✓ Reports and messages
- ✓ Role and business games
- ✓ Teaching research and learning projects requiring surveys
- ✓ Discussion, discussion, debate
- ✓ Acting as hosts at events
- ✓ Methods focused on written communication
- ✓ Writings and presentations
- ✓ Telecommunication texts, messages
- ✓ Participation in essay competitions

There are the following approaches in teaching increasing the speech competence of students in the Uzbek language lessons:

a) competency-based approach to teaching.

The successful application of this approach in teaching means that the students know the language, demonstrate communication skills and are able to successfully operate outside the college, i.e. in the real world.

b) activity approach.

This approach is the basis for the formation of communicative competence, as it provides independent creative activity of each student. The approach is based on the position of Shodmonov E. and Rafiyev A. that in the independent creative activity of each student it is necessary to go from external practical material actions to internal, theoretical, ideal actions. That is, training involves, at the first stage, joint educational and cognitive activities under the guidance of a teacher, and then - independent. We are talking about the "zone of proximal development", which must be taken into account when forming communicative competence.

In conclusion, the teacher should present every lesson as a product of creativity while ensuring the interest of the students studying in Russian groups to the Uzbek language based on the above modern pedagogical technologies. In this way, the student becomes an active and intelligent participant of every lesson. Along with organizing each lesson meaningfully and interestingly, the teacher educates the students to be well-rounded and to have a sincere love for the Uzbek language. After all, love for the Uzbek language is love for this nation, for the Motherland.





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