



## THE FOUR SKILLS OF LEARNING

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**ABSTRACT:** - This article deals with the one of the most important part of teaching language. We know that 4 skills are important while learning language I try to explain the easiest way to teach writing.

**KEYWORDS:** Perfect, useful, different, aid, type, facilities

### INTRODUCTION

Literary language is a processed form of the common language, which has more or less written norms; the language of all manifestations of culture expressed in verbal form.

Literary language is the main means serving the communicative needs of society; it is opposed to uncodified subsystems of national language - territorial dialects, urban coines, professional and social jargons.

The concept of literary language can be defined both on the basis of linguistic properties inherent in this subsystem of the national language, and by distinguishing the population of speakers of this subsystem,

separating it from the general composition of people who speak this language.

It is difficult to point to any other linguistic phenomenon that is so differently understood as literary language.

Some are convinced that literary language is the same as the common language, only polished by language wizards, i.e. writers, artists of speech; the supporters of such view, first of all, have in mind literary language of new time and moreover, in peoples with rich fiction.

Others believe that literary language is the language of writing, the language of the book, which opposes live speech, the language of conversation. This view is based on literary languages with a long record of writing.

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Some argue that a literary language is a language that is universally understood by the people, as opposed to dialect and slang, which have no such features of universality. Supporters of that view sometimes argue that a literary language may have existed in the pre-written period as a language of vernacular poetry or customary law.

The term "literary language" in its origin appears to be related to the notion of "literature", and in its etymological understanding - "letter-based", i.e. letter-based, proper written language. Indeed, medieval literary language is only a written language, a collection of texts with a literary purpose. All other attributes of literary language derive from this abstract definition through the term and therefore seem logical and comprehensible. Literary language constitutes the highest form of national language. It is the language of culture, literature, education, mass media. It serves different spheres of human activity: politics, science, legislation, official-business communication, everyday communication, interethnic communication, press, radio, television.

Among the varieties of national language (vernaculars, territorial and social dialects, jargons), the literary language plays a leading role.

The main attributes of a literary language are

- processedness (literary language is the language processed by masters of the word: writers, poets, scientists, public figures);
- sustainability (stability);
- obligatory for all native speakers;
- Normality is a sufficiently stable way of expression, which expresses the historically established patterns of development of the Russian literary

language. The norms are based on the linguistic system and fixed in the best examples of literary works. This mode of expression is preferred by the educated part of society;

- stylistic diversity, i.e. the variety of functional styles of literary language;
- Presence of written language;
- Codified, i.e. fixed in the scientific literature; this is expressed by the presence of grammar dictionaries and other books containing the rules of language use;
- prevalence;
- general usability;
- Conformity with usage, customs and capacity of the language system.

Literary language is the common language of writing of a nation, and sometimes of several nations - the language of official business documents, school education, written communication, science, journalism, fiction, all manifestations of culture expressed in verbal form, often written, but sometimes oral as well. That is why we distinguish between written-book and spoken forms of literary language, the emergence, relationship and interaction of which are subject to certain historical patterns.

The purpose of oral speech is promptness of transmission and perception of certain content. It is addressed directly to the interlocutor and is designed for auditory perception.

Oral speech uses colloquial, vernacular, sometimes dialectal vocabulary and phraseology. Their syntax is characterized by frequent use of simple and incomplete sentences; word order is not always customary. Complex sentences are more often compound ones than compound ones; participles and deuteronomous clauses are rarely used in speech.

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Most oral speech is dialogic. But it is also used in lectures, reports, speeches and in these cases, it is monological, and lexically and syntactically it is close to written speech.

Besides lexical and grammatical means, a speech also has auxiliary means of expression: mimicry, gestures, intonation, pauses, possibility of repetition.

Written language is an achievement and asset of culture. It is the main repository and transmitter of cultural information. All kinds of indirect communication are conducted by means of book language. Academic writing, fiction and textbooks, diplomatic and business correspondence, newspaper and magazine articles, and much more cannot be imagined without the book-literary language. Its functions are immense and getting more complicated with the development of civilization. The modern Russian literary language is a powerful tool of communication. It has all the tools necessary for a variety of communication purposes, and above all for the expression of abstract concepts and relations. The complex relationships traced by scientists and writers to the material and spiritual world are described in scientific language.

Syntactically cumbersome texts saturated with special terminology and complicated in their meaning cannot be passed from mouth to mouth. The property of bookish-written speech to preserve the text and thereby enhance the ability of literary language to be a link between generations is one of the main properties of bookish language. Written speech differs from oral speech primarily in the complex system of writing and orthography, through which a particular content is conveyed. Lexically and grammatically it is characterized by strict observance of literary norms of language - a

special selection of vocabulary and phraseology, processed syntax. In written speech book vocabulary is widely used: official-business, scientific, socio-publicistic vocabulary. The syntax of written speech is characterized by complex and compounded sentences. Word order, strict consistency and orderliness of thoughts are of great importance in it. Written speech is characterized by thinking over the statements beforehand, editorial processing of the text, which can also be done by the author. This is a prerequisite for the accuracy and correctness of the written form of speech.

If you ask which form came first, oral or written, everyone will answer: oral. In order for the written form to emerge, graphic signs had to be created to convey the elements of sound speech. For languages that are not written, the oral form is the only form of their existence. Written speech is usually addressed to the absentee. The writer does not see his reader, but can only imagine him mentally. Written speech is not influenced by the reactions of those who read it. On the contrary, oral speech presupposes the presence of an interlocutor, a listener. The speaker and the listener not only hear, but also see each other. Therefore, oral speech often depends on how it is perceived. Reactions of approval or disapproval, the listeners' remarks, their smiles and laughter can all affect the character of the speech, change it depending on this reaction, or even stop it.

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