



DEVELOPMENT OF SPEAKING COMPETENCES OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS BASED ON PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

D. F. Nuritdinova

Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute, Teacher of the primary education department, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Speech, oral and written literacy, speaking skills, speaking competence, exercise, task, work on the text.

Received: 02.11.2024

Accepted: 07.11.2024

Published: 12.11.2024

Abstract: In this article, the scientific-theoretical justification of the development of the structural components of students' speech competence in the teaching of the mother tongue, the development of oral and written speech, the independent expression of one's opinion, the development of a creative approach to text creation, and the acquisition of speech culture. The scientific views of linguists and Methodist scientists were analyzed.

INTRODUCTION

Speech in improving the quality and effectiveness of mother tongue lessons the specific role of competencies is considered important. Exercises on the topic independent performance of the task, from the sentences and content of the texts in the exercise the original idea that can be understood from the text by making a correct conclusion, listening and understanding retelling the content and retelling based on the standards of literary language and writing, it is necessary to freely express one's speech in oral and written form.

After all, "In order for our young people to become independent thinkers, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, become people who are equal to their peers on a global scale in any field, and become happy, our state and society must use all the strength and "We will mobilize our capabilities" to teach the subjects of the mother tongue to the method of teaching the subjects of the educational process, who can compete with the youth of the world by listening to various information. who understands, expresses his/her opinion in a meaningful way, conveys it clearly and succinctly, has the ability to read carefully and follows the orthographic rules in the process of writing, draws the necessary conclusion after reading various information and information, sets the urgent and important task of educating strong competitive knowledge holders who have their own position.

Also, in the manual "Methodology of Uzbek language teaching" by B.Tokhliyev, M.Shamsiyeva, T.Ziyodova: "Acquiring the art of speech in mother tongue training and its effective use is knowledge,

skills and educates skills. Speech culture is formed in this process. Speech culture from daily simple greetings to young people to whom?, why?, when?, where?, how? teaches the secrets of communication up to speaking; it is also of great importance in understanding the laws of oriental manners and the art of beautiful recitation.

In order to develop students' speech, it is necessary to observe several conditions:

1. There must be a requirement for a person's speech to emerge. The methodical requirement of developing students' speech is to create a situation where the student expresses his opinion, the desire and need to express something verbally or in writing.
2. Any speech should have content and material. The more complete, rich, and valuable this material is, the more meaningful its description will be.
3. An idea is understandable only if it is expressed using words, phrases, sentences, and speech expressions that the listener understands. Therefore, the third condition for successful development of speech is arming speech with language tools. Speech is an important tool in developing students' thinking.

Based on the national curriculum, subjects are taught not linearly, but spirally. That is, the topics were not repeated, but were introduced in a way that logically continued each other and was directed from simple to complex. This prevents repetitions at the textbook stage, helps the child acquire new knowledge and skills.

In the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" knowledge, skills, qualifications and qualifications are explained as follows:

Knowledge is the information people have about nature and social phenomena; the reflection of reality in human thinking.

A skill is a person's ability to perform a specific activity or action based on previous experiences.

Qualification - (in psychology) skill acquired as a result of mastering a certain profession, job; (in jurisprudence) a degree indicating the degree to which a profession is qualified to perform a job.

Competence is the student's ability to understand the acquired knowledge, understand it and use it. It is necessary to teach elementary school students to understand and apply the acquired knowledge in their daily activities, taking into account the above points, not limited to the level of educational attainment. It is also necessary to provide knowledge based on competency-based approaches in teaching elementary school students, use innovative technologies (electronic educational tools) in teaching, and form and develop their competencies.

If we turn to the history of speech culture, we can see many written instructions of our ancestors about speaking correctly and fluently. In particular, thinkers such as Farobi, Zamakhshari, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Kaikovus, Alisher Navoi, have noted speech as one of the signs of spiritual perfection in their works. For example, Farobi says the following about the power of speech: —...the power of speech (speech) is such a power that a person can acquire knowledge and skills with the help of it, he can distinguish between ugly and beautiful actions in his behavior and needs to be done -does things that are not good, and at the same time understands what is harmful and what is useful, what is tasty and what is bitter. M. Koshgari's "Devon-u Lughatit" Turkish work contains the proverb "The head of manners is the language". This shows that our great ancestors emphasized the importance of language in the formation and development of human spirituality. Yusuf Khos Hajib says that learning, understanding and knowledge are manifested in a person through language and words, and calls for fluency in speech: "Language is the interpreter and translator of learning and knowledge." Enlightenment, goodness and goodness come to a person because of the language, it is necessary to

know this well. A person finds fame and reputation through language. Never talk too much. In very few words. Write down the word cloud in one word, that is, divide it into small words to get more meaning. Kaikovus recognizes the culture of speaking in his "Nightmare" as follows: "... when you speak in front of the people, let your words be beautiful, let the people accept these words." Let the people know that you have reached a high level with your words, because they know a person's career through words, everyone's condition is hidden under his words.

In native language classes, not only copying the text or finding noun, verb, adjective phrases, but also positive analysis of what is being thought about in the text, what is emphasized, and how the word combinations are related in the text. Theoretical knowledge, such as language, which parts of the sentence are involved and how to connect to each other, should be carried out side by side. A greater emphasis on creativity in mother tongue classes, where stories through images can be used to guide the student to think logically.

No matter how much the material base, standard curricula, programs and textbooks are improved in education, achieving the expected main result, providing deep and thorough knowledge, and achieving high-quality mastery is the creativity of the teacher who conducts the theoretical and practical training, will depend on his curiosity, qualifications, and pedagogical skills, and will require him to be a student in the educational center.

The main goal of all reforms in the field of education is to raise morally well-developed people, improve the education system, implement the teaching processes based on new pedagogical and information technologies in accordance with the needs of the times. That is why special attention is paid to the effective use of computer and information technologies in the educational system. This is to increase the level of knowledge and skills in this field, to provide technical support for the educational system, and to create full opportunities to use the Internet in order for pedagogues to use modern tools of information technology in the process of education. an effective result can be achieved only by giving.

One of the main ways to increase the quality and efficiency of the educational system is to use innovative technologies in the educational process, including multimedia educational courses, to ensure interactive communication between the teacher and the student, to develop multimedia educational courses and textbooks. will consist of attracting highly qualified personnel. The guaranteed result of education determines the efficiency and achievement of the goal. It can be seen that the closer the result is to the goal, the more effective the educational process is, and this is one of the important aspects of the implementation of modern technical tools and advanced technologies, and the goal of the educational process, the tool ensures that the teacher achieves a guaranteed result by studying and recording the result in advance.

"Find the rule", "Builders", "Who is clever, who is fast", "Wrong sentence", "Clap your hands", "Story", "Puzzle", "Analysis of concepts", From didactic games and educational exercises such as "word in z", "Funny alphabet", "Picture dictation", "Puzzle", "Yes or no", "Dictionary work", "Fish skeleton" if it is widely used, the efficiency in classes will increase and it will be easier to achieve the intended result. Let's talk about the game "Builders" in the mother tongue classes of the primary class. Students are divided into groups and each group is given "bricks" to build "Modern Houses". Names of word groups are written on the "Tom" blocks. Pupils have to find the words of the word groups from the bricks given in mixed order and build the corresponding houses. Of course, knowledge, speed and cooperation are very important in this game. The most important thing is that students' passion for that subject, school and study will increase even more.

"Picture dictation" game. In this case, the students are given pictures based on a certain topic in a mixed manner, and the task required of the students is to make a meaningful dictation based on the pictures, following the sequence. Through this game, the ground is created for students to develop independent thinking, conscious thinking and, most importantly, their speech.

"Happy alphabet" game. In this case, the students say words according to the order of the letters given in the alphabet. The purpose of the game is to keep the Alphabet in the memory of the students. For example, bear-child-tutor-door-elephant-coat-of-arms-humo-two-giraffe ... and so on.

So, students' speech culture and speech in mother tongue classes the goal is to pay attention to the development of competencies during each lesson is appropriate.

REFERENCES

1. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Эркин ва фаровон демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини биргаликда барпо этамиз. – Т.: Ўзбекистон.2016. – 14б
2. Маҳмудов М.Болаларнинг ўқув мақсади– таълимни илмий лойиҳалаш омили//Халқ таълими. –2005. –№5. –49 б
3. Сариев Ш.У.Бошланғич синф ўқиш дарсларида матн устида ишлаш орқалинутақ ўстириш назарияси ва амалиёти (1-, 2-синф материаллари мисолида) Пед.фан. номз. дисс. –Т.:2020.
4. Юсупова Ш.Ж. Она тили таълими самарадорлигини ошириш ва илғорпедагогик технологияларни жорий этиш. Пед. Фан. Ном-ди дисс. - Тошкент:ТПДИ, 1998.
5. Nuritdinova, D., & Ikromova, N. (2023). INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS TO READ EXPRESSIVELY. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research, 3(11), 318-322.
6. Akhmedova, D. B., & Nuritdinova, D. (2022). METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF STUDYING FOLK PROVERBS AND RIDDLES IN PRIMARY CLASSES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(7), 107-110.
7. Nuritdinova, D. F. (2024). Development of Speaking Competences of Primary Class Students Based on Pedagogical Technologies. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 4(5), 74-77.
8. Нуритдинова, Д. Ф. Қ. (2022). Способы преподавания народного творчества в начальных классах на основе проблемного метода. Science and Education, 3(10), 437-444.
9. Aminovna, Shoyeva Yulduz. "Boshlang'ich sinf matematika kursi masalalarining ahamiyati". NOFORMAL TA'LIMDAGI EVROPA JURNALI 4.4 (2024): 329-335.
10. Шоева, Ю. (2022). Общие принципы работы над задачами математики в младших классах. Science and Education, 3(9), 428-433.
11. Raxmidinova, D. J. R. (2023). Boshlang'ich sinf texnologiya darslarida fanlararo inkorporatsion bog'liqlikni ta'minlashning nazariy asoslari. Confrencea, 12(12), 395-399.
12. Jo'rayeva, D., & Farmonova, S. (2023). THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENSURING INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TECHNOLOGY CLASSES. Modern Science and Research, 2(12), 392-396.
13. Aminovna, S. Y. (2024). Significance of Problems in Primary Mathematics Course. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 4(4), 329-335.