



PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE APPEARANCE OF ORAL AND WRITTEN SPEECH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH COMPETENCE

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Annotation

The purpose and goals of language education, teaching speech skills, linguodidactic reasoning of components of speech competence in speech native language lessons, the cultivation of oral and written literacy, creative, scientific and creative thinking, and the improvement of students' thinking skills were all examined in this article.

Keywords: work on native language education, oral and written literacy, speech skills, speech competence, educational assignments, advanced technologies, creative approach, creative thinking, visual exhibitions, text types.

Today, essential tasks like creating a new Uzbekistan and training the younger generation in every manner possible to be a peaceful person are developed. They also include providing them with deep knowledge in the formation of the foundation of the third Renaissance. This technique is strongly tied to creating efficient solutions for native language teachers' organization of each lesson using cutting-edge contemporary methodologies and pedagogical tools designed to improve speech competency. The improvement of speaking proficiency is crucial in this. The content of the speech competency elements is one of their fundamental characteristics. This repeatedly calls on the speaker and listener to hear, arrive to a firm decision by hearing each other out. According to Jinkin, "Speech splits activities into a generating analyzer and auditory analyzer. The first stage involves word selection, and the second stage involves seeing how words interact with one another.

Given that thought and attitude are based on scientific principles, teaching students to independently reflect, develop creative and creative thinking skills,



and express their opinions in oral and written form in a clear, calm, understandable, and literate manner is one of the main tasks of teaching a native language, such as a teacher, listener, or writer. Thus, it is crucial to concentrate on the growth of students' speech proficiency in native language classrooms on the basis of educational activities. Speech abilities play a specific function in enhancing the effectiveness and quality of native language instruction, and a variety of circumstances play a vital role in their development. The intention to focus on helping kids' vocabulary grows is one of the key elements in the development of speech abilities. Each type of speech has unique qualities. "Direct speech is typically what happens during oral communication. However, it is ignored that there is a certain distance in written speech. It follows that it is only normal for their consistency, completeness, or nonlinearity to differ as well. Each reader has the potential to create oral speech, but when doing so, he must adhere to the rules of written speech, and it is important to consider the order and coherence of the statements made in both forms of speech.

"In order to ensure the quality of correctness in the written form of the literary language, two more different criteria must be followed. These mayors consist of:

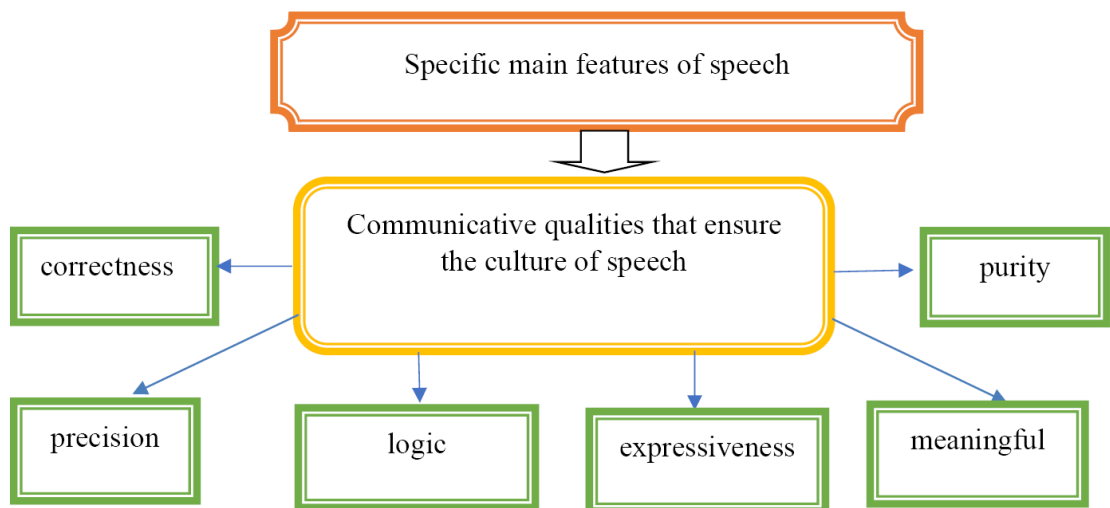
- 1) spelling (orthographic) criteria;
- 2) punctuation marks (punctuation) criteria" .

Speech can be broadly defined as a process related to spiritual and artistic characteristics rather than the semantics of linguistic units. Information and thought are a specific interpretation of the text written by the listener and writer. Therefore, it is inferred that the intended purpose, the intended feedback, is fully reached to the readers and the audience when it is regarded to be a speech of a demand-level pattern.

A quotation attributed to S.I.Ojegov reads, "The correct speech is said to a speech created in accordance with the present literary language, the meyors. However, the culture of elevated speech goes beyond simply following precedent. Finding a clear way to convey one's opinion once more entails doing more than simply stating one's thoughts; it also requires doing it in a way that has some impact and meaning. One of the most important tasks for teachers is to continue language instruction as students in grades 10 and 11 who have a high literacy rate develop their speech competencies. Other important tasks include focusing on students' interests and aspirations and developing their knowledge, skills, and qualifications in the subject area. The following functions are performed by mother tongue science:

- development of free communication skills in various speech situations;
- improving speech competencies on the growth of literacy levels through speech forms with a thought-provoking approach to the information read and heard;
- involves the development of linguistic competencies that teach to follow literary language criteria aimed at a clear and correct statement of speech.

“Speech types are undoubtedly regarded as an essential instrument for illustrating how to use language units. His speech is another factor that establishes a person's place and status in social life and society. Therefore, it is important to focus on the communication traits that students use to ensure a certain speech culture. The following properties of communication might be cited as the key ones that support the culture of speech: correctness, accuracy, logic, expressiveness, wealth, purity, and expressiveness.”. Teaching pupils to write text while modeling the communicative aspects of speech is useful while they are developing their speech. After all, theoretical knowledge on the subject of "native language" in textbooks, exercises and tasks completed in training, questions and answers, and conversations all help to build the communicative aspects of speech. Professor N.Mahmudov: "the power of influence of speech, the ability to convey relevant information to the listener in a complete and convenient, "infectious" way depends on the vocabulary of important communicative qualities. The richness or poverty of speech in which language has distinct elements (word meanings, intonation, syntactic structures, phrases, etc.) to what extent they are used. And for this, the speech compiler must have a rich and active reserve of language tools" – it is not for nothing that he argues. When composing a speech, the wealth of the word clearly illuminates the content.





In teaching native languages, it's important to consider the quirks, distinctions, and unique features of Uzbek and written speech. The belgovch culture of speech recognizes the role of lexical, grammatical, and intonation tools in the communicative qualities, in addition to the language tools used in the application of these forms. In the meantime, pay particular attention to the following when structuring the effective use of speech's communicative features in the process of text structure:

- use in place of meaningless, formative, paronymic words in written text;
- appropriate use of the word's own and portable meanings;
- repeated use of words and combinations of words in the text;
- be able to express certain information meaningfully;
- giving special importance to the communicative qualities of speech;
- that the written text is free of words related to the dialect;
- knowledge of syntactic relation in Word interrelationship;
- a logical approach to an idea.

According to G.V. Kalshansky, communication is the ultimate purpose of linguistic activity, and the major responsibility of the language system's constituent parts is to maintain communicative activity. According to his perspective, communication aims to constantly exchange idea and information, or, to put it another way, it is communication that satisfies a person's theoretical and practical demands as they emerge during the course of work and social engagement. All of these conditions must also be fully met for a communicative action, a specific type of linguistic communication, to qualify as a textual unit. However, the goal of knowledge dissemination presupposes an open interchange of ideas. In other words, communication is an intersubjective (interpersonal) activity. Therefore, two speech movements should be combined in the text structure, only then the smallest (minimum) speech communication activity is formed, and the purpose of information transmission is realized.

A widely shared idea in content, such as fluent speech, ensures that people can communicate and comprehend one another. Fluent speech is the fluency of thinking, which represents the child's capacity for rational thought, reflection on what is perceived, and accurate expression. Fluent speech cannot be isolated from the world of thoughts. The right way to convey thoughts is determined by sound logic, a convincing conclusion, and finding a solution.

It was noted that the study of laws, principles, methods for fostering literary language criteria in students' thinking processes, as well as the development of



conscious, correct, fluent, affective statement skills in oral and written form in accordance with the purpose of speech. speaking culture, speaking tactics, and speech literacy take up the majority of space in the development of pupils' speech competencies. Speech is after all the result of human thought, the growth of consciousness, the primary tool for reacting and communicating, and the unfiltered expression of one's worldview. In this way, a person's ability to speak accurately reflects their personal growth. In his entire discourse, the development and advancement of human spirituality is clearly demonstrated. The strong impact of speech on a person's development of mental faculties and then on their immediate emotional, spiritual, and moral dimensions is one of the scientifically acknowledged universal truths. The strong impact of speech on a person's development of mental faculties and then on their immediate emotional, spiritual, and moral dimensions is one of the scientifically acknowledged universal truths. Contradictory statements on these elements are incorrect. The language's social, artistic, and aesthetic functions all function independently of one another, carrying out tasks that are only designated for the evaz of harmony and collaboration.

Students' written speech is developed by the following information on the two types of speech, but their oral culture also contributes to their growth as readers and writers of literary language centers.

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