

SOME PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING SPEAKING SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Abstract

In this article reveals that the development of students' oral speech is the main goal of language education. In the course of the lesson, it was emphasized that it is necessary to use materials related to the development of speech organically with theoretical topics. The importance of text analysis, working with dictionaries, and especially the use of explanatory dictionaries in the development of students' speech is shown.

Keywords. Speaking, writing, vocabulary, annotated vocabulary, literary language, vocabulary, grammatical analysis.

Searching for the content, forms, methods and methods of organizing the education and upbringing process at different stages of the education system of our country, based on the requirements of the time, in accordance with the social and economic reforms, at the level of new pedagogical technology, as well as using information technologies, in accordance with the principles of continuity and coherence, development, implementation of the changes in language and literature education based on the requirements of the national pedagogic science is one of the important factors of educating the young generation as a perfect person.

In fact, to provide students with deep knowledge about our scientific, spiritual, cultural heritage created by our ancestors and their content; Inculcating the unique charm and rich possibilities of our language into the minds of young people based on teaching the language levels at the perfect level; forming and developing the skills of independent thinking and new logical thinking, speech entrepreneurship in them are tasks that require a great responsibility in front of the mother tongue and literary education.

In fulfilling this task, specialist teachers are first required to determine the factors to increase the intellectual potential of our youth, to create the skills of independent thinking in students, to form and develop their thinking aspects, and to expand their speaking abilities.



First of all, it is necessary to increase students' vocabulary. This is a complex process, which mainly involves introducing students to unfamiliar words and phrases, introducing them to new meanings of words, and changing less frequently used words in students' speech into widely used ones. Conversion into words is carried out by eliminating words that contradict the literary language in their speech. To increase students' vocabulary, to compare the meanings of words and interpret them, to observe words, to divide words into groups according to certain signs, to independently compile a list of words in a certain group, it is advisable to use methods such as interpreting the meaning of a certain word, compiling an explanatory dictionary of unfamiliar words in works of art in higher grades, collecting phraseological combinations in the works and interpreting their meanings. In mother tongue classes, special attention is paid to enriching students' speech with polysemantic words, words with similar and opposite meanings, nested words, figurative expressions and phrases. Attention should be paid. Working on tasks and exercises aimed at developing speech in native language classes and literary education gives good results. For example: 1. Making sentences with the given words. 2. Continuation of the sentence given the starting word. 3. Write a short story or review based on the pictures. 4. Creating a text and working on the text. These exercises are such purposeful types of work.

Effective use of the main types of written work (dictation, statement, essay), conducting essay contests also gives the expected effect.

To distinguish and interpret words related to the studied topic from the given text, to group the distinguished words in the text by word groups, to form compound sentences from simple sentences in the text or to simplify compound sentences, to expand the text or condensing, expressing a poetic work in prose, explaining the correct and appropriate use of punctuation marks in the text, continuing the text with an introduction, editing texts with methodological and logical defects, creating a new text by working on the text Using such types of work, finding spelling and stylistic defects of the text and teaching them to eliminate them independently helps the development of students' spelling literacy, creative thinking, vocabulary, speech potential and expressiveness.

In the implementation of speech education in literary education, expressive reading of the text and determination of its theme and idea, conducting a conversation about the content of the text, structural analysis of the text, completing educational tasks related to the content of the text, retelling the text and teaching creating tasks, teaching to analyze the text based on language features, reading a poem, interpreting



its content and identifying and interpreting the poetic arts used in the text, practicing writing a poem on a given topic, learning to express the text winter, using tasks such as continuing it in content and summarizing it, identifying the unique creative style of a writer or poet and explaining it, monologues of literary characters from artistic works, lyric poems, expressive reading put in, "expressive reading competitions", contests are factors that guarantee the best results.

In general, in the era of extremely developing information exchange, teachers should strive not to be "broken in the competition", but to be one step ahead of students who are learning a lot from mass media. Each lesson should be imprinted in the minds of students in such a way that they feel as if they are watching a very interesting movie, a play, or listening to pleasant music.

Using games and tasks as widely as possible, approaching them as a method in the educational process, helps to enrich students and arouse positive motivation.

