O'QUVCHILARGA CHET TILLARINI O'RGATISH ORQALI ULARNI SO'Z BOYLIGINI OSHIRISH VA KOMMUNIKATIVE KO'NUKMALARNI SHAKILLANTIRISH

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ANNOTATSIYA:
Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini muloqotga, fikrni mustaqil ifodalashga, darsda bemalol bolalar chida fikrini bayon qilishga hizmat qiladigan metodlar va o'yinli mashqlar haqida gap boradi.

KALIT SO'ZLAR: metod, kommunikatsiya, o'quvchi,taraqqiyot, o'yinli mashqlar, integratsiya.

ПОВЫШИТЬ СЛОВАРНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ И ФОРМИРОВАТЬ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ НАВЫКИ ПУТЕМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

АННОТАЦИЯ:
В данной статье раскрыто смысловое значение слова «упражнение», понятийная основа, введение упражнения в учебные средства и его особенности, роль и значение упражнений в развитии языковых, речевых и базовых навыков. компетенции объяснены на основе научных и методических источников, проанализированы научные мнения и взгляды лингвистов и ученых-методистов.

Ключевые слова: речевые навыки, развитие речевых форм, развитие устной и письменной речи, формы речи, знания, умения, умения,

TO INCREASE THEIR VOCABULARY AND FORM COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS BY TEACHING STUDENTS' FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ANNOTATION:
In this article, the semantic meaning of the word "exercise", the conceptual basis, the introduction of the exercise in educational tools and its specific features, the role and importance of the exercises in the development of linguistic, speech, and basic competences are explained from scientific and methodical sources. , the scientific opinions and views of linguists and Methodist scientists were analyzed.

Key words: speech skills, development of speech forms, development of oral and written speech, forms of speech, knowledge, skills.

In the following years, teaching foreign languages to pupils and students on the basis of innovative approaches and advanced modern technologies, as well as creating knowledge, skills, skills, and speech on the subject is one of the main tasks. Teaching foreign languages to students through the use of innovative technologies, their thinking, having certain ideas, speaking and speaking skills in a foreign language are developed. According to McCarthy, "the methodology of teaching foreign languages is half a century old developed a lot during It has been conducted at various times in grammatical translation, audio-linguistic structure, global audiovisual, inductive/deductive, functional, ideational, situational, communicative, immersion, learning/receiving, recommendation, etc. It should be said that especially when a foreign language is organized with various audio-linguistic tools, it becomes easier for them to learn and understand the topic the ability to memorize the meaning, remember and use a number of words in live speech develops.

The student showed interest in learning a foreign language to young people promotion, creation of wide opportunities for them, support will result in faster learning of this language. Therefore, in order for students to learn a foreign language, it is necessary to do the following:
• providing the lesson with various electronic resources;

• creating methodical literature for use in foreign language teaching activities;

• focus on individual work with students;

• increase the effectiveness of the quality of education;

• adequate introduction of new educational technologies into the educational process;

• to organize and motivate students during the lesson. The role and importance of exercises and assignments along with a number of educational tools in the methodology of teaching a foreign language to students in the course of the lesson is of great importance earns. It is known that the exercise has been used for training and teaching the subject since time immemorial. In particular, during the teaching of the German language and in the implementation of the goals of the lesson, the advantages and important aspects of the exercise are distinguished. This educational tool is widely used to clearly understand and strengthen the subject of education. Ya. Kamensky emphasized the importance of exercise in his work "The School of Pansophia" and wrote: "Exercise makes a person skillful, dexterous, all he makes a person who is aware of everything, interested in all fields, suitable for any job" - he says. . In fact, as a result of performing exercises, various psychological characteristics of students improve. One headed by O. Ochilov In the textbook "Native language didactics" compiled by a number of scientists, the following information is provided about the importance of linguistic exercises: "Linguistic exercise is a component of the process of preparing young people for life, it is a leading factor in the implementation of language education"[1] develops linguistic competences. Methodist scientist G. Hamroyev[2] studied the system of exercises and assignments to improve the educational efficiency of the phonetic analysis process. Z. Salisheva expressed her thoughts on the systematization of exercises and assignments. If exercises and tasks are effectively used to improve the quality and efficiency of education in foreign language teaching, if the foreign language is taught from easy to complex, the students' knowledge and skills develop, they learn the subject perfectly and their speech literacy develops.

In her research, A. Nisanbayeva focuses on the exercises and tasks related to the development of speech based on the text in primary classes. Developing speech based on the text, if the teacher consistently works on exercises and tasks starting from the elementary grades, the students' speech will develop well. In our opinion, the exercise is a set of independent activities that establish the essence of the

educational content and develop speech forms. The exercise is considered an educational tool that improves the student's knowledge and develops speaking skills for learning a foreign language. I.M. Podgaetskaya thinks as follows about the performance of exercises and tasks: "...methodological interest is something that arouses in students the desire to learn the knowledge of the subject and stimulates the passion for this subject. an emotional reaction is understood. From the outside this attitude is manifested in diligence and curiosity" As a result of the exercises, they will have the opportunity to consciously absorb the knowledge they have acquired and, if necessary, collect it in practical activities. So, if we pay attention to the teaching of exercises and tasks among the main educational tools in the course of the lesson, we will increase their interest in learning this subject.In addition, if special exercises and exercises developed by the teacher are used to learn a foreign language even more deeply at the required level, their speaking and writing competences will develop and grow.

Methodological guidelines for the teaching of academic subjects

Traditional and interactive teaching methods are used in the process of teaching foreign language teaching methods in elementary grades. It is envisaged that practical training will be organized in oral and written form. Advanced pedagogical technologies are used in the course of teaching practical classes, in particular, the means of displaying demonstration slides on a computer, displaying electronic materials through a projector. In the practical training of science, the use of innovative, interactive methods of education, including express questions, brainstorming, jigsaw, discussion, work in small groups, menu, debate, etc. is envisaged. Requirements for knowledge, skills and qualifications of students in science Students of the bachelor's level of education are required to acquire practical knowledge of the methodology of teaching a foreign language to children in the secondary comprehensive school.

1. Requirements for acquiring theoretical knowledge:

-Knowing the purpose, tasks, subject, scientific research methods, methodical concepts, tools, methods, principles, methods, system of exercises of foreign language teaching methodology in elementary grades;

- explaining the methodology of language material (pronunciation, lexicon, grammar) to language learners;

- knowing how to teach the skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing in a foreign language;

- to know the organization, planning, lesson plan and rating system of the foreign language teaching process.

The phenomena of nature and society are interconnected and develop in a continuous relationship. Since the sciences are reflections of objective reality, none of them exists in isolation from the others. The phenomenon and object can be the source of research of many sciences at the same time, for example, the social phenomenon "language" from its own point of view.

studies linguistics (linguistics), psychology (psychology), pedagogy (didactics). The term "foreign language methodology" evokes the following association in a person's mind: first of all, it is understood as a set of methods and methodical methods aimed at teaching a language, or scientific knowledge about teaching methods, and finally, independent pedagogical science comes before our eyes. The methodology of foreign language teaching has developed in harmony with didactics. It is undoubtedly known to all of us that the teaching theories of all educational subjects are based on didactics science and receive scientific nutrition from it. Foreign language teaching is also based on didactics. General theory of didactic education, methodology is the science of teaching a specific subject, lingvodidactics is a general theory of language teaching, lingvomethodology is considered as a specific language teaching science. The term "Method" means the method of work of the teacher-pedagogue and the student in order to acquire knowledge, skills, and create worldviews and knowledge opportunities in students. This concept has countless definitions. The application of methods in foreign language teaching has been around for a long time, and principles are relatively new methodological terms. Historically, methods have been grouped into four groups, whose names include "interpretive", "correct", "comparative", the term "mix" is accepted.

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