



REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article, pedagogues, who are the foundation of continuous education, can independently use BKM in their daily activities in the process of education and upbringing of young people based on the new National Curriculum, and their practical activities in the formation of basic and linguistic competences in students. changes are explained.

KEYWORDS

National curriculum and qualification requirements, education, upbringing, mother tongue and reading literacy, linguistic competence.

INTRODUCTION

In the current process of globalization, the problem of raising well-rounded individuals is one of the urgent and necessary problems of the day. Because the revolutionary changes taking place in the society cannot be implemented without forming a person

himself. However, education of a mature and mature person is realized not by itself, but in the process of renewal of the educational system and social relations. The importance of the school system in this process is very important.

Shu bilan birga, kichik yo'lda o'quvchilarda o'qishga sog'lom, kuchli va samaralichan motivatsiyani shakllantirish hamjuda kasb tanlash, kasbiy o'sishini qabul qilish reja bo'yicha, zamonaviy kasblarni egallashni o'rnatish; uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi mazmunini sifatli hayotdan yangilash, professional kadrlarni tayyorlash, qayta tayorlash va malakasini ishlab chiqarish; o'qish metodikasini takomil qilish, ta'lim-tarbiyani yaraniga individual tarzda tamoyillarini bosqichma-bosqich variant to do; modern information and communication technologies and coverage of innovative projects; material and equipment of public educational institutions strengthening the base and the efficiency of providing with the use of the budget to do; out of school in providing youth education and support employment introduction of modern methods and directions of education; plans regarding determined.

Therefore, the formation of logical thinking, their increase mental literacy, provide knowledge that develops thinking; self-awareness, self-control in communication with others, reading other people's thoughts, it is necessary to be able to think freely and be taught to do it boldly. That's what the world is for learning experience, based on advanced, pedagogical and innovative technologies organization of lessons, using new interactive methods is high it is necessary to achieve results. Special attention is being paid to informatization of the education system in our country.

The introduction of new information and pedagogical technologies into the educational process will not replace the teacher with technical means, but will lead to the complication of educational activities, changes in the teacher's tasks and roles, and increase in the teacher's unique characteristics. In this regard, methods of developing education, increasing its effectiveness, and introducing new information

technologies into education are becoming widely popular.

Conducting audio and video lessons through the mass media, practical use of the system for determining and evaluating students' knowledge (through the kundalik.com platform), through which the formation of communicative, informational and self-development competencies of students is being carried out in general secondary schools. There is no turning back now! Digitization of education, digital in education it is necessary to use technologies, to ensure the continuity of education, to improve education by using innovative technologies in primary classes.

It is necessary to use electronic textbooks, multimedia applications, educational platforms to improve the knowledge of primary school students in their native language. Learning platforms for elementary grades are one of the best ways to learn in today's digital age. Educational platform for primary school students is intended for students of general secondary schools studying mother tongue subjects in primary grades, through which it is possible to independently study mother tongue subjects, form and develop speech and linguistic competences.

Education based on a competency-based approach is an education aimed at forming the competencies of students to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and qualifications in their personal, professional and social activities.

Qualification requirements for speech and linguistic compensation for the subject of mother tongue and reading literacy have been developed in the national curriculum:

-Practical application of the language, that is, based on teaching both grammar and its application through reading the text;

-Linguistic competences are integrated into speech topics and skills;

- It is based on the learning of the learner, that is, all features and laws of the language are taught in parallel, from simple to complex, based on the need for practical application;

- In order to acquire the skills and qualifications indicated in the qualification requirements, knowledge of the grammar and language levels required within the framework of the speech topic was used, taking into account the student's age characteristics and educational opportunities. The sequence is not taken into account. Emphasis is placed on repeatedly referring to the same topic and its constant complexity.

Determines the methodology of teaching the mother tongue, taking into account the internal connection between subjects of elementary school students:

1. Taking into account that all (lexical, phonetic, word formation, grammatical) aspects of the language are interrelated and each of them has its own characteristics, each aspect of the language is used for students to master the language consciously. It is necessary to master the characteristics and the connection between them.

2. The influence of all aspects of the language on each other is manifested in its role as a communication tool. As the main unit of the language, for the purpose of communication, the correct pronunciation or writing of the word should be equally understandable to all speakers of this language, and should be grammatically correct in the sentence.

For learning in primary classes, knowledge was chosen that would provide a basis for conscious acquisition of the language and the formation of graphic and spelling skills in students. In the field of phonetics and graphics, students acquire knowledge that allows them to correctly understand the sound composition of words, the specific characteristics of vowels and consonants, the importance of sound in words in differentiating the meaning.

In the process of acquiring linguistic knowledge, students develop linguistic understanding. The formation of linguistic concepts is governed by certain common laws. But mastering linguistic concepts is a complex process compared to mastering other types of concepts

In the 2021-2022 academic year, the national curriculum for the subject of the mother tongue of general secondary education in grades 1-2 (grades 1-11) was created and put into practice. Based on this program, "Mother language and reading literacy" textbooks were created for 1-2 grades. The curriculum was created based on the experiences of developed countries, and native language and reading lessons were integrated. In the national program, the main four types of speech activities acquired by teaching the language to students in this language: listening comprehension, speaking, reading and writing are the skills and abilities required in each class. To develop the ability to independently exchange ideas and express ideas in various speech situations that occur in the study, work process and in the family, in public places, to perceive the heard material, as well as to obtain information by reading written sources, events the dynamics of acquiring communication skills in the way of expressing one's reaction to events is implied. From this point of view, the Uzbek language and literature

are taught on the basis of the principle of unity and continuity

One of the important tasks of native language classes in elementary grades is to form the ability of students to use sentences consciously in expressing their thoughts. In order to increase and strengthen the knowledge of the native language in students, it is necessary to form linguistic knowledge of the syntax department: the specific laws of the word in the language A phrase and a sentence are formed from the mutual combination based on the rule. A word combination and a sentence differ according to the construction and content of the expression. Since morphology and lexicon, phonetics and orthography are mastered on the basis of syntax, working on the sentence occupies a central place in language learning. A sentence is the main unit of speech, and elementary school students learn about nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, verbs and their important categories in our language based on a sentence. Pupils also acquire the lexicon of the mother tongue on the basis of sentences.

The most important task of Uzbek language education is to develop students' speech, to increase their vocabulary on everyday social topics, to express their opinions freely, to be able to communicate and to develop literate writing skills. Speech development depends to a large extent on the provision of standards in the student's learning of the curriculum, the compatibility of textbooks and manuals with the age and psychophysiological characteristics of children.

It is known that today the 1st and 2nd grade textbooks have been redesigned based on the competency approach. Competency areas that are becoming increasingly popular in the 21st century include literate citizenship, global awareness and

intercultural skills, critical and creative thinking, and communication and information skills. Competencies covered by these areas are called 21st century competencies. This document states: "In the center of the system of basic competencies is the ability to think independently as an example of spiritual and intellectual maturity of people, as well as the ability to be responsible for one's own education and actions."

The modern mother tongue teaching methodology based on the updated content of mother tongue education has the following goals:

- increase and enrich vocabulary;
- development of independent thinking, creative thinking;
- formation of speaking skills;
- to have the ability to create an independent text.

In the educational system, mental activity methods such as observation, comparison, grouping of language phenomena, generalization, choosing among them suitable for the speech situation and using them in one's own speech, not only form the mental qualities of the student, such as attention, memory, thinking, creative thinking, but also avoid difficulties. It was recognized that it is also important in the emergence of positive characteristics such as lack of fear, independent elimination, and cultural communication.

Based on this, authors preparing textbooks for the new curriculum should carefully consider the comprehensive range of competencies for each stage of school education, as well as how they will be reflected in textbooks. As the debate about the nature and role of competencies in the context of revised educational goals continues to intensify, textbooks can emphasize the concrete practical application of the

competency approach. Such targeting of analytical efforts will take time, as it will require changes in the practices of tens of thousands of people, particularly teachers and school administrators. To meet today's demands, the educational process should be interesting and competence-based for students, that is, it should serve to form creativity, problem-solving skills, critical thinking and communication skills.

- In the chain method, students say one phrase in turn. The condition of the game is that each next student says the phrase said by the students before him, and then adds one phrase of his own. In this way, a chain of expressions is formed: his eyes fell → his eyes fell, his head froze → his eyes fell, his head froze, his heart cracked → his eyes fell, his head froze, his heart cracked, his stomach was cooked, etc.

- In the English game, the student has to find out which phrase is being talked about based on the comments given on the phrase.

For example, the following comments are given on the phrase -the stick is not taken from the sheep's mouth can:

1st student. A phrase with a positive meaning.

2nd student. A phrase related to cattle breeding.

3rd student. The phrase consists of four words.

4th student. It is said about those who have not hurt anyone.

5th student. It is said mainly when praising boys.

6th student. It is related to the image of a sheep.

7th student. It is said in the sense that it is gentler than a sheep.

- When studying the adjective phrase, students are introduced to its rule: clean - as if it were licked when oil falls.

yuvosh - the sheep did not take a stick from its mouth;

happy - his mouth is in his ear... etc. 9

You can also do exercises by citing the antonyms of the given phrases:

soft-hearted - hard-hearted;

full hearted - half hearted;

He can't do what he wants to do when he's in a bad mood, etc.

To work on the interpretation of phrases in the formation of speech and linguistic competences

special attention should be paid. This issue is from the dictionary of Uzbek-Russian-English phrases easily solved by using . In other words, the teacher used an explanatory and picture dictionary the phrase can be easily explained to the students during the lesson.

In addition, in the formation of linguistic competences - "Words are scattered",

Educational such as "Find the lost word", "Let's write from memory", "Find the word (phrase)", "Confusion" games can be used.

Bliss technology. In addition, the use of information, in addition, respect for the opinion of others and diverse information based on the subject being studied. they need to be able to communicate their thoughts and take control of their activities and day. The purpose of the method: to take the sequence of instructions distributed to the students through this method on a piece of paper, or to keep one's own opinion, to be in

harmony with others. checking it looks like getting la. Here is an example of Blis technology for 4th graders. (Table 4)

"Sinquain" technology. A method of summarizing educational material in the form of a five-line rhymeless poem. The first line is the subject, "who?", "what?" the answer to questions is usually a single noun or adverbial word. The second line is "how?", "what?" two qualitative words that answer the questions, they indicate the external and internal signs of the object being studied, and other qualitative features. The third line is "what did he do?", "what does he do?" three verbs that answer questions like. The fourth line is a phrase consisting of four words. In this line, the author expresses his personal attitude towards the studied object. The fifth line is one concluding word, it is necessary to characterize the essence of the studied object, subject. It is not necessary to strictly follow these rules in Cinquain. For example, to make the text better, you can express the idea in 3 or 5 words in the fourth line. In the fifth line, two words can be used to make it different from the first line. Syncway writing is one of the forms of free creativity aimed at finding the important aspects of the learning material being studied.

1. apple
2. red
3. cooked
4. Red apples ripened in the garden.
5. Fruit

Appropriate and productive use of practical methods is of great importance in the formation of competences related to independent syntactic concepts in elementary school students. It should be

noted that the use of technologies that increase students' interest in the lesson and increase their mental activity increases the effectiveness of the lesson, helps students to learn the topics quickly and easily.

Linguistic exercises are primarily an open system. After all, the current exercise is a continuation of the previous exercises, a preparation stage for the next exercises. In the process of training, children's reading activities move from the past to the present and from there to the future. Moving from learned knowledge (past) to their implementation (present) prepares the ground for future promising activities. In order to understand the essence of the training process, we will divide the static main components of the exercise into its variants. Invariants are stable elements that remain unchanged no matter how many changes occur in the system. There are four such stable elements in the composition of linguistic exercises: content, purpose, function - the work performed by the student, method of training.

The system of exercises provides for choosing the type of exercise in accordance with the stage of mastering the concept and its nature, determining the consistency of performing exercises, taking into account its increasing complexity and increasing independence of students. This system is based on the interconnection of exercises.

Types of exercise. Grammar exercises are classified according to different basis, so different types of exercises are created. If based on the nature of knowledge formation, grammar exercises are divided into two large groups:

- 1) morphological exercises (this includes lexical-morphological exercises);

2) syntactic exercises.

The above two bases are taken into account in order to more clearly define the specific features of the exercise. For example, if the task of the exercise requires making a sentence from mixed words and separating the parts of the sentence, this exercise is considered a syntactic exercise according to the type of knowledge formation.

Purely morphological or purely syntactic exercises are rarely used in elementary grades, so the leading aspect of the task is taken into account. For example, it is a lexical-morphological exercise if it is required to put a noun in the text that corresponds to the content, to show which agreement it is.

In order for the learner to determine which agreement the noun is in, it is required to identify the connected word (verb or noun) (separate the phrase), so this exercise is a syntactic exercise.

Therefore, in the formation of linguistic competences in elementary grades, all language levels are given jointly, taking into account the age characteristics of students. Of course, the importance of exercises in the formation of linguistic competences cannot be denied. In addition to this, the use of didactic tools has its place.

Didactic students actively participate in the lesson, demonstrate their knowledge, and demonstrate their strengths.

Handouts.

When written on handout cards and given to students, they quickly complete the assignment. The right of the condition of the task: Read the sentences and write the words in brackets that match the meaning of the sentence.

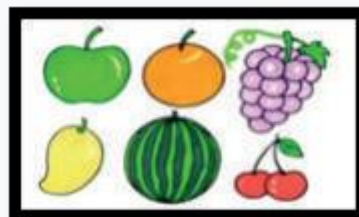
1. There are (white, hard, strong) clouds floating in the sky.
2. Komila met a bunch of (long, bitter, gray) rabbits in the field.
3. Farmers (plow, clean, water) ditches.
4. The sun began to spread its (warm, cold, hard) rays.
5. The branch of the tree (hissing, flashing, cracking) broke.
6. In the countryside, flocks of sheep (barra,) do not raise their heads from the grass.
7. When the weather turns bad before the harvest is harvested, (rain, snow, flood) it is as if it rained on the hearts of mothers.
8. In winter, from large and small streams to large rivers (melts, freezes, flows).
9. A cat does not climb (to the sky, star, sun) for free.
10. The strawberries in our garden are beautiful, sweet, (red-red, yellow-yellow, green).

Students read the sentences, choose the appropriate words from the brackets and write them.

In addition to the use of independent work, students' knowledge will be further strengthened if international assessment tests, which are the demand of today, are also used. Take the PISA tests for example. In PISA research, the student is not evaluated whether he mastered the program, but to what extent he can apply the knowledge and skills in life. PISA focuses on the quality and validity of the educational outcomes of students around the world, while providing teachers, education professionals and policymakers with an

opportunity to enrich their views on education policy and practice in other countries. will give .

1. In which of the following pictures is the sentence described?



According to the results of these tests, students learn to think based on pictures, discuss with their friends about the environment and nature. Despite the complexity of the PISA tests, they develop the student's mind and benefit from other lessons. For example, they develop skills in learning comparative thinking in a native language class, identifying shapes in a math class, and distinguishing between animals and plants in the science of the world around us.

Through pedagogical technologies, students can master the subject much easier and faster. Setting educational goals in pedagogical technology has its own characteristics. This is because the educational goals are determined by clearly visible and measurable results expressed in the actions of students. "It depends on the education and upbringing of our children today," he said.

"This is mine" game

The teacher distributes letter cards to students, each card has a different letter written on it. After that, the teacher starts reading the words. Students must answer "This is mine" as soon as they hear the word that starts with the letter written on the cards in their

hands. The teacher reads the words faster, so the students are required to be attentive.

Option 1: Distributed letters: A. B. ...

Words: Atlas, wagon, price, flower, apple, pomegranate, child, spring...

Option 2: Distributed letters: I. M. T. S

Words: Inobat, food, watch, monkey, snake, definition, sky, brand...

Option 3: Distributed letters: R. P. O. L. W.

Words: Pleasure, Asia, Lola, minister, basil, cherry, plate, helicopter.

CONCLUSION

In general, we are the wings of our youth country, Uzbekistan. Today, we have in front of us learning the mother tongue based on the National program and developing the consciousness of students, being able to express their thoughts grammatically correct, stylistically clear, meaningful, following the tone and spelling it correctly. there are tasks of forming acquisition skills. We are required to learn the Uzbek language, which is considered an invaluable asset of

our nation, an incomparable jewel of our people's thinking, and to have high oral and written literacy. After all, the demand of the times requires the teacher to work on the topic, and the student to independently search and learn new things.

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