

FORMATION OF STUDENTS' LINGUISTIC COMPETENCIES IN MOTHER LANGUAGE CLASSES OF PRIMARY CLASS

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Abstract

In the article, it is explained that pedagogues, in the process of modern education and training, can form BKM of students based on the new National Curriculum and use them independently in their daily activities, and their practical activities change in the formation of basic and linguistic competences in students.

Keywords: National curriculum and qualification requirements, education, training, mother tongue and reading literacy, linguistic competence, analysis, considerations.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, special attention is paid to raising the young generation to be mature and perfect in all aspects. From the years of independence, a number of laws, decisions and decrees aimed at developing the school education system, ensuring that our children grow up educated, have a broad outlook, and potential have been expressed in a number of laws[1].

In the new Law "On Education" adopted on September 23, 2020, "Education is to provide students with in-depth theoretical knowledge, skills and practical skills, as well as their general and professional knowledge, a systematic process aimed at the formation of qualifications and skills, development of abilities" (Article 3), "Primary education is aimed at forming the foundations of literacy, knowledge and skills necessary for general secondary education is aimed at" (Article 9)[2].

DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Based on S. Hun, "The goals and objectives of mother tongue education in primary grades have been defined. Our state supports the education of the young generation in every way and creates all the conditions for them to get education. Taking into account that the future of our country is in the hands of young people, learning our national mother tongue, educating a free person by forming modern competence knowledge, forming independent thinking skills in children, acquiring knowledge and applying the knowledge they have learned, making decisions, making decisions quickly and More importance is given to careful thinking, precise planning of actions, effective cooperation with different groups, and creation of new connections[3].

The system of language learning as a subject at school is based on the interrelationship of all aspects of the language, that is, phonetics, lexis, word formation and grammar.



The versatility and complexity of the interconnection of all aspects of language, their dialytic unity, is manifested in its role as a means of communication.

The characteristic of each aspect of the language is reflected in the uniqueness of its language units. For phonetics, such a language unit is speech sounds, phonemes; word in terms of meaning and application for lexicology; word forms for grammar, as well as phrases and sentences; morpheme for word formation; is a word in terms of structure and construction[4].

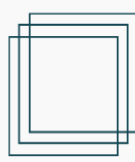
Thus, seeing each aspect of the language as unique the output itself emphasizes their mutual relations, the complexity of their transition to each other.

For learning in primary grades, knowledge was chosen that would provide a basis for conscious language acquisition 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 characteristics of vowels and consonants, and the importance of sound in a word in distinguishing its meaning[5]. They are also given the opportunity to consciously determine the relationship between the sound and graphic form of the word, to write the word correctly. In the field of morphology, the knowledge of great practical importance was selected for the conscious mastering of the word and its correct use.

Taking this into account, in order for young students to understand the interrelationship of pronunciation, graphic, lexical, word formation and grammatical aspects of the language, they should learn that language is a means of communication, that is, language is used in the process of communication with people. joint use of all aspects is taken into account[6]. Therefore, in the study of the phonetic side of the language, great importance is attached to explaining the unity of the word in terms of meaning and pronunciation, and the role of sounds in differentiating the meaning of the word.

As a result of the introduction of the continuous education system in our country, the consistency of the content of general education subjects taught in general secondary, vocational education, based on the orientation to educate a well-rounded person who is an independent thinker, fully manifests his thinking and talent . In order to ensure basic competences and subject - related competences based on the content of each academic subject were determined[7]. Based on the experiments, the following competencies were developed and approved:

- Communicative competence
- Information competence
- Self - development competence _
- Active citizenship competence
- Universal competence
- Mathematical literacy, competence in using science and technology innovations.



In the subject of native education:

- Speaking competence (listening, speaking, reading and writing)
- Linguistic competence (phonetics, graphics, orthography, orthography, vocabulary, grammar and methodology)

Accordingly, we accept educational competencies as defined in the approved standard[8]:

knowledge - studied information remembering to stay and again explaining to give

Skill - studied knowledge familiar situations apply get _

Skill - Learned knowledge and formed skills stranger situations apply get and new knowledge harvest to do

Competence - available knowledge , skill and qualifications diary in the activity apply get _

Education based on the competence approach is education aimed at forming the competences of students to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and qualifications in their personal, professional and social activities .

Forming students' subject-related competences in primary-grade mother-tongue classes

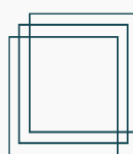
According to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 6, 2020 (On additional measures to further improve the education system) PQ-4884, preschool, general secondary, secondary - the decision to ensure the continuity of special, professional and higher education curricula and subjects, as well as the "National Curriculum" of the Minister of Public Education of December 2020 "The National Curriculum of General Secondary Education" On the basis of the order No. 298 "On provision and pilot testing of the project" new integrated textbooks are being introduced for the elementary grades of all educational institutions of our Republic. The National Curriculum was developed by the decree "On Measures for the Development of Education and Science in the Age of New Development of Uzbekistan" (PQ-6108-No. 06.11.2020).

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

- Based on the practical application of the language, i.e., teaching both grammar and its application through reading the text;
- Linguistic competences are integrated into speech topics and skills ;
- 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; Knowing the grammar and language levels within the speech topic to acquire the skills and qualifications specified in the qualification requirements if necessary , the student 's age characteristics and study was used taking into account the possibilities . The sequence is not taken into account. Attention is paid to repeated reference to a topic and its constant complexity .

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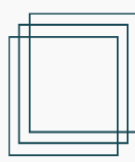


For example : National study in the program mother language in science year during of students Linguistic competence qualifications to form focused (class 2).

CLASS 2

Linguistic skills	Linguistic skills
OTMT.2.LK.TII.1 vowel and consonant letters pronunciation , spelling knowing , oral and written in speech right apply get _	OTOS.2.LK.1 sounds knows them _ to the letters adjust takes sounds _ adding the word harvest do it takes , sounds location by changing or the sound take leave new the word harvest do it takes _
OTMT.2.LK.TII.2 joint transfer and capital letters spelling compliance to do	OTOS.2.LK.2 joints knows them _ adding words pronunciation do it takes , syllables combine the location by changing or joint take leave new the word harvest do it takes _
OTMT.2.LK.TII.3 don't take words , terms , from them oral and written in speech right use get _	OTOS.2.LK.3 class level suitable artistic in the texts rhyming words recognizes and say takes _
OTMT.2.LK.TII.4 of words form and meaning to the relationship according to types mutually distinguish _	OTOS.2.LK.4 class level suitable oral and written in the texts the word compound , stranger words , phrases the meaning given the key words through determines them _ oral and written in his speech efficient uses
OTMT.2.LK.TII.5 to be able to categorize words by questioning them and use them correctly in speech;	Determines the meaning of words and terms (unfamiliar words, synonyms, antonyms, word forms, etc.) , pronounces terms correctly, can use them effectively in oral and written communication
OTMT.2.LK.TII.6 word and talk mutually distinguish _ the words mutually attached form a sentence without do it get _	OTOS.2.LK.6 in sentences the first words and capitalize names _ with write takes _
	OTOS.2.LK.7 grade level suitable simple of words possessor , participle , determiner differentiate takes
	OTOS.1.LK.8 grade level suitable in the texts of words message , command , question and emotion _ in tune that it is determines , verbally and written in his speech right apply takes
	OTOS.2.LK.9 grade level suitable text and in words syllable transfer the rules in practice apply takes _
	OTOS.2.LK.10 grade level suitable in the texts noun , adjective , verbs determines and them oral and written in his speech efficient apply takes
	OTOS.2.LK.11 main husnikhat , spelling , syllable transfer and pause signs to the rules action did without second class level appropriate , educational in the program given topics on the surface sentences and small texts make up write takes

We will pay attention to the skills that should be mastered by students from the section "Animals that sleep in winter" from the 2nd grade mother tongue and reading literacy textbook.



The purpose of the lessons in the department:

Names of animals that hibernate in winter, teaching to pronounce and read their names correctly; expand their imagination about the wild animals that they connect with in winter; to be able to listen and understand video and audio texts within the subject; to achieve correct understanding and correct application of words, phrases and sentences used within the subject; Introduction to the rare animals included in the "Red Book" (blue hedgehog, hedgehog, brown bear); forming the skills of creating a story based on a picture; working with dictionaries from texts and poems, learning and writing additional meanings of animal names, How? what kind to be able to answer questions, to form the skills of forming sentences using the names of animals, to form words from the given syllables.

A question-and-answer conversation will be organized based on the picture on the 1st theme of the animals that sleep in the winter section: Which animals sleep in the winter?

- Why do they go to sleep? - How do animals that do not sleep in winter feed?

Pupils write the names of the animals in the picture independently:

a-yik, yum-ron-ko-zik...

Pupils will be able to pronounce and write the names of animals, divide them into syllables, and form sentences by putting suitable words in place of dots.

Written speech: able to write the names of animals that hibernate in winter; know that the names given to animals are written with a capital letter; can count animals by numbers and words; learns that the words fox - cunning, lion - strong, brave... have additional meaning; teaches to write animal names into syllables and to make words from syllables; being able to make sentences describing animals.

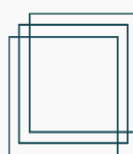
"How does Kim sleep?" the animals in the poem can be distinguished using their adjectives.

In order to increase the students' vocabulary, using the method of "composing words from syllables", the skills of forming as many new words as possible are formed in the given syllables.

Linguistic knowledge: constructions representing animals; pronunciation and writing of words; metaphors related to the nature of winter; how? what kind teaching to determine the characteristics of animals using questions. Can follow the rules of basic grammar, spelling, hyphenation and punctuation, can compose sentences and short texts on the topics given in the curriculum

How are the students? what kind To teach the questioner how to find answers, using the method of "Intelligent group", students are divided into 2 groups. What are the students of the 1st group? to the question: cunning, fearless, clever, wrestler...

What are the students of group 2? to the question: big, white, soft.....



With the help of this method, students learn to distinguish word meanings according to questions, to be active, to form a team, to think mentally and to work independently.

Vocabulary: words representing animal names; words expressing their qualities (cunning, strong, brave, faithful...); words describing how animals sleep; (pinak, ovlokda, khilvatda, mziznihen, mudraidi...)

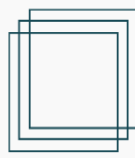
This program is unique in that the mother tongue integrates the whole being: nature, society, science, making it a point of self-awareness and learning. Everyone feels the language factor in the process of learning subjects. Correct and effective use of language in various situations, practical skills are developed. Correctly understand the information given in the native language and express one's opinion in the native language. the skills of being able to express the truth are formed.

CONCLUSION

In short, we are the youth, the wings of our country Uzbekistan. Today our Mother in front of us based on the National program language learning and high efficiency in developing and mastering the skills of developing students' minds, being able to express their thoughts grammatically correct, methodologically clear, meaningful, following the tone and spelling it correctly there are tasks to achieve. The use of advanced pedagogical technologies and ICT technologies in lessons allows the teacher to use theoretical knowledge and educational materials in modern ways. It ensures the formation of spiritual and moral qualities, the development of creativity and logical thinking, and the high efficiency of mastering. From us of our nation priceless wealth, our people of thinking unmatched jewelry counted Uzbek language perfect our learning oral and written our literacy high required to be. After all, the demand of the times is that the teacher should work on himself, and the student should search independently, the news to master The use of new, modern interactive methods in the teaching process helps the teacher to communicate with the student, to be able to quickly find a language with them, to search, to approach his work creatively.

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