

# UZBEK LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

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## ANNOTATION

Renewal in Uzbekistan thanks to independence, the period of development has begun, and our social life is universal at a rapid pace in line with development standards is entering. Huge reforms are being carried out in the field of education. From the first days of independence, our country is young serious attention was paid to the upbringing of the younger generation. In the field of education Law, National Training Program, Public Education Standards” is the most important of these processes. The following article is devoted to the methodology of teaching Uzbek language.

**Key words:** method, technique, approach, methodology, verbal, nonverbal communication, cognitive education, linguadidactic education.

## МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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### аннотация

Обновление в Узбекистане благодаря независимости начался период развития, и наша общественная жизнь развивается быстрыми темпами в соответствии со стандартами развития. В сфере образования проводятся огромные реформы. С первых дней независимости нашей молодой страны воспитанию подрастающего поколения уделялось серьезное внимание. В области законодательства об образовании, Национальной учебной программы, государственных образовательных стандартов” является наиболее важным из этих процессов. Следующая статья посвящена методике преподавания узбекского языка.

**Ключевые слова:** метод, методика, подход, методология, вербальная, невербальная коммуникация, когнитивное образование, лингводидактическое образование.

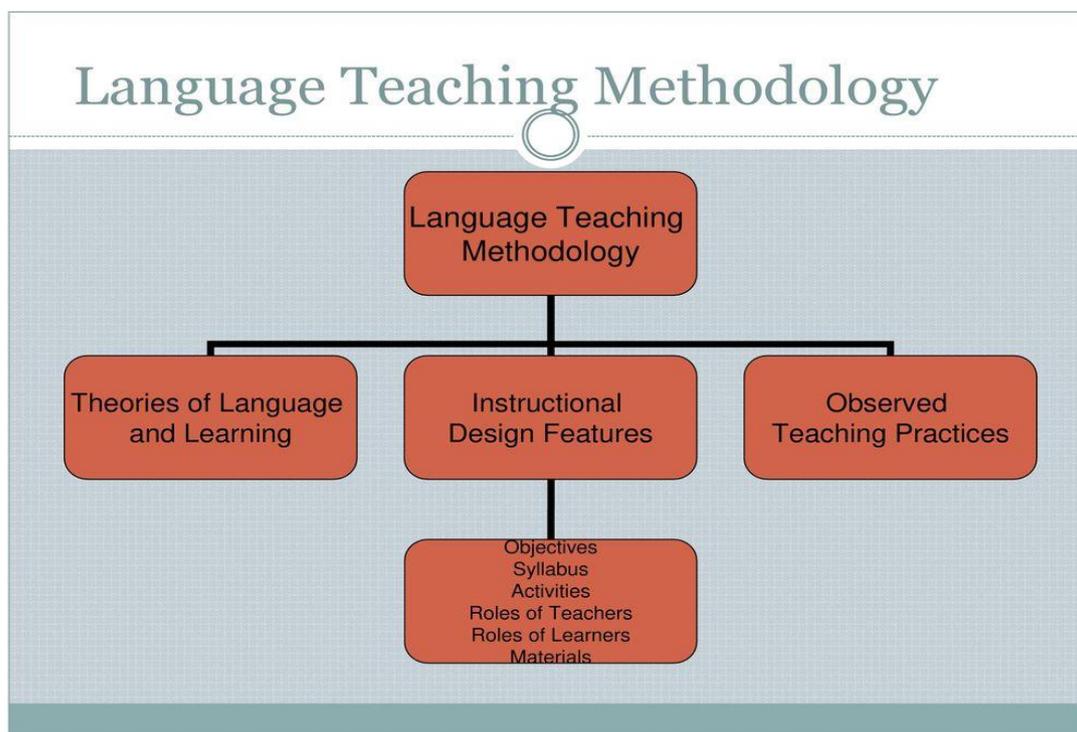
## **INTRODUCTION**

Uzbek language teaching methodology is a rich experience of science to date found. It is an independent science in the system of pedagogical sciences formed, evolved, continues to evolve. Its content development of a coherent system of mother tongue education, mother tongue lessons selection and implementation of methodological recommendations on the organization not only modern pedagogical in the field of methodology technologies, interactive methods of language learning is also the development of the scientific foundations expressed. 'Methods of teaching the Uzbek language, first of all, philosophy and with general linguistics and theoretical foundations of linguistics closely related. We know that language and speech are inseparable forms integrity. Again, they are not exactly the same phenomenon nor is it. They form the basis of speech activity.

There are so many types it's hard to say. Of these one is the communicative function. This is the connection between his people, attitude is related to the provision of treatment. Here to communicate information to others, to exchange ideas increases. And his tools have different looks. In particular, verbally, writing is also called paralinguistic in linguistics tools. Various gestures to the last category, facial expressions. In this case, the direct participation of the speech itself, may not participate.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Methods of teaching the native language based on the systematic study of the language to teach students to think independently and creatively, their vocabulary to increase one's wealth, to be able to listen and understand the speech of others, clear, concise expression, word choice and appropriateness, verbal and the formation of written speech skills, the harmony of form and content in the expression of ideas, the achievement of logical perfection.



The student-education-teacher relationship is large is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of education serves to provide a theoretical and practical rationale.

Pedagogical knowledge of the subject of teaching methods of the Uzbek language implementation in practice, effective from advanced pedagogical technologies focused on use. He is a creative thinker lingvodidactic (linguistic-educational) bases of formation learn. The owner of creative thinking, that is, growing and developing necessary for our developing country nurturing a person who is creative and able to think independently.

Delivery is the most important and urgent task faced by mother tongue education. Based on the latest technology, programs and textbooks that meet international standards creation - the demand of the period. It is in this context that scientific interpretations of the structure of modern Uzbek literary language. The system of lexical-grammatical relations has also been updated and developed. Therefore, pedagogical institutes and young people graduating from universities without special training find it difficult to conduct native language classes at the required level. In this book, the updated content of mother tongue teaching,

technology - to the system of conscious verbal - cognitive education based on a brief understanding of it tried to give.

A market based on continuous competition fast-paced, entrepreneurial, adaptable, an active that can rapidly update goal-setting tools individuals will be needed. Therefore (education in Western countries) from a behavioral approach to a cognitive approach in the system the shift was noticeable. Cognitivism in the evaluation of human activity dominant in pedagogy and psychology until the 1960s differs from the behavioral approach as follows:

a) In the behaviorist approach, human behavior is an external environment often unconscious reactions understood as complexes;

b) In the cognitive approach, consciousness in these behaviors is education

The superiority of the skills and competencies formed on the basis of education, it is obvious that man and upbringing in a behaviorist approach in a sluggish, cognitive approach, they are active. As you know, the condition for living in economic conditions is human activity. Cognitivism was urgent in the United States and the West as early as the 1960s with pedagogy, began to enter into didactics. That's the flow verbal (i.e., communicative) of the most popular term in the period to show the activity and enthusiasm of the learner in communication aspiration) and conscious verbal-cognitive learning forms the direction of Famous pedagogue-methodologist D.

Based on this direction, the leading method in the educational process is discovery (ing.discovery).

Discovery education the essence of the method is that the learner completes each task discovering new material or something in the process of doing it is engaged in creating. So in the process of learning consciousness leads. The content of teaching the native language - phonetics, lexicology, grammar (morphology and syntax), methodology, correct pronunciation, correct spelling, word choice and sentence construction; creative thinking, correct thinking, clear expression, expressive reading, text processing, and text creation covers their activities.

Updated student-education-teacher system is a leading factor in the content. Methodology for future mother tongue teacher's in-depth study of science, norms of communicative literacy must be familiar with the requirements of the DTS. Also a student knowledge of different ways to increase and enrich vocabulary, learning to use language effectively strengthen and develop speaking skills and competencies, improvement, consistent in applying to practice must have knowledge. The main purpose of the Uzbek language teaching methodology is language.

Accurate, precise, appropriate and effective use of opportunities building skills and competencies; logical-creative thinking development, increase of communicative literacy; national independence formation of the idea, oriental nature; the student's personality is spiritual (with the knowledge of puberty and eloquence).

The main purpose of the language teaching methodology is in the table below clearly indicated. The table shows the purpose of the training in five rounds:

- Practical purpose: independent and free from language possibilities develop usage skills and competencies;
- Educational purpose: creativity of students, independent thinking, the product of creative thought orally, in writing, according to the conditions of speech acquire the skills of accurate and fluent expression in forms, development of logical thinking, communicative literacy formation;
- educational purpose: spiritual, ideological and aesthetic education;

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