

Innovative methods to increase the effectiveness of teaching the Uzbek language

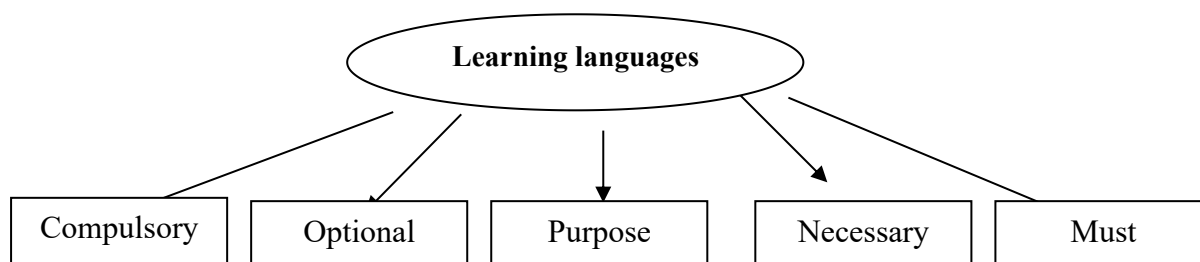
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Abstract: What a person learns is that there is an event that is related to the psyche. It is necessary to inculcate the need for language learning in the psyche of the person learning the language, to create a state of need for language learning, to correctly define the purpose of language learning, to increase interest, to imagine the problem. Because language is not just something you learn. It is clear that forced language teaching is also ineffective. However, learning a language also requires special skills and abilities. Language is the cradle of all sciences. It is a necessity in itself that it is not possible to study other sciences as well as specialty sciences without language. Students need to be able to feel this. The process of globalization requires awareness of the achievements of world science in order to improve the development of science. This requires a good knowledge of the native language and foreign languages. It should be noted that the teachings of our ancestors "it is necessary to know not one but four languages" have not lost their relevance today. In particular, it should be borne in mind that finding a solution to the problem of educating a harmoniously developed generation also depends on language. Because the sign of perfection is manifested in language, especially in speech, which is its practical expression.

Keywords: Innovative Methods, Effectiveness, Uzbek Language

In technical universities, Uzbek, the state language, is taught only in Russian groups. Logically, Uzbek is a foreign language for Russian-speaking students. Today, Uzbek language classes should be organized on the basis of the teacher's creative ability, and traditional approaches should be replaced by innovative teaching methods. This approach provides ample opportunity to organize teacher-student collaboration in the learning process through creative dialogue or discussion. One of the most innovative ways is to abandon the role of the teacher as a questioner and the student as a "conversationalist" who memorizes ready-made ideas from the textbook. Now both the teacher and the student learn creatively, master the same learning material, and engage in live communication based on personal observations. Different methods of analysis can be used in teaching Uzbek.

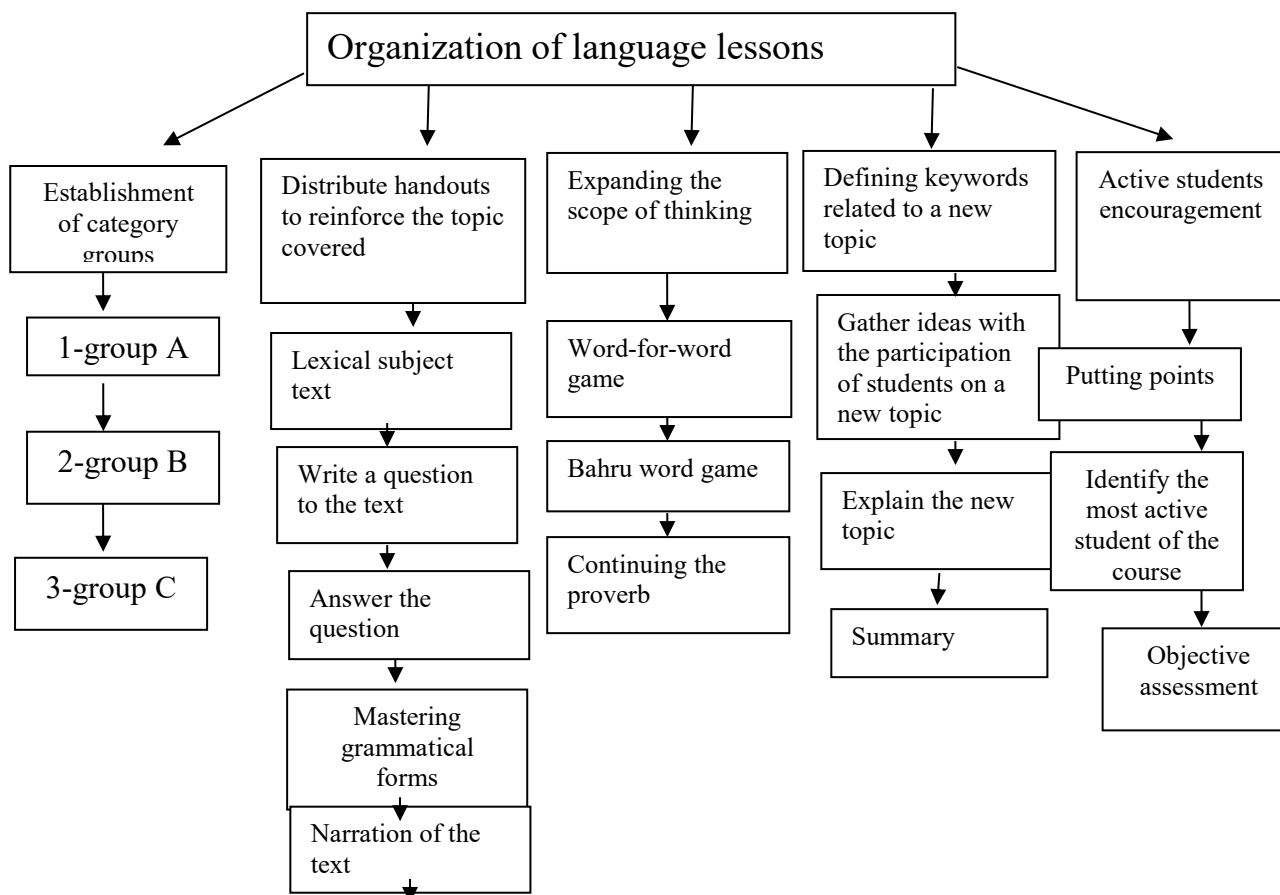
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First of all, it is necessary to determine the purpose of language learning. Language can never be taught by force, its effect will be imperceptible. Desire is about opportunity. If there is a desire, even if it is not possible, the effect will be less. Often, language learners have a desire, but not an opportunity. Language learning is only effective if the goal is firmly set, if there is a need or necessity. Therefore, the need to learn a language should be inculcated in the minds of students. The professionals we train today are the future leaders of this industry tomorrow. Therefore, it is necessary for them to have sufficient knowledge of the language, especially the state language.

The basis of pedagogical technology is the interaction and interdependence of learning objectives, its content, methods of teaching and learning, monitoring and evaluation of knowledge outcomes.

Pedagogical technology is a systematic method of education. It is in this sense that this method also opens up new possibilities for the teacher in the process of language teaching. The organization of practical classes plays an important role in realizing these opportunities. The following diagram shows the method of lesson organization:



Speech analysis

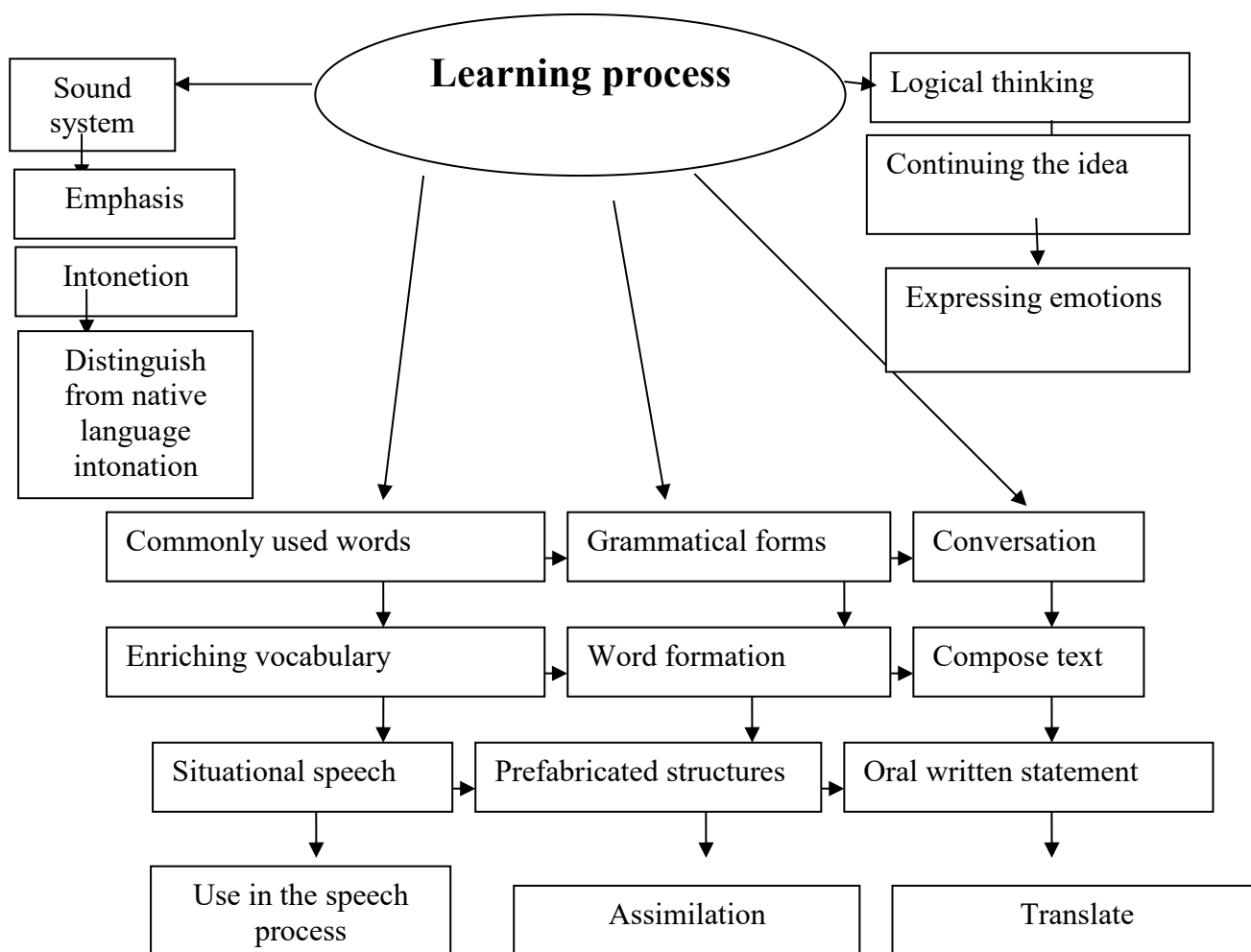
First of all, it is advisable to create categorical groups. Group A - primary, group B - intermediate, group C - advanced. It will be necessary to develop programs for each group, to implement them, to create a mechanism for the transition from group to group. Preparation of handouts to reinforce the lexical and grammatical topics covered, giving the text of the lexical topic in the handout, composing questions to the text, answering the question, narrating the text, analyzing the speech - appointing a reviewer; exercises such as word-for-word, bahru-byte games, and continuation of proverbs can be performed to broaden students' horizons; identify key words for a new topic, gather ideas with the participation of students, explain a new topic, summarize; it is very important to encourage active students in the process of organizing the lesson. It will be necessary to score, to determine the most active student of the course, to objectively assess the student's mastery potential.

Important features and characteristics of pedagogical technology are reflected in the pre-design of the educational process and its re-development in the classroom with students. To do this, it is advisable to create a project of language learning process, which includes the learning activities of students on the basis of a systematic approach. Because pedagogical technology is the principle of determining the pedagogical goal, which includes the diagnosis of the educational goal.

It is well known that the process of language learning begins with the study of the sound system, syllables, accents, and intonation. Intonational devices, which are supersegment phenomena built on segmental phonemes, are neglected in the teaching of the Uzbek language. However, experts have noted that the most difficult phenomenon to master in the process of language learning is intonation. Often, the student puts his or her native language intonation on top of the segmental phonemes of the language being studied. The result is an accent. The accent, on the other hand, creates obstacles such as embarrassment from making a mistake and fear of someone laughing. At this point, it is necessary to distinguish the intonation of the language being studied from the intonation in the native language.

In the next stage of the language teaching process, students are given the most used words, plan to enrich the vocabulary in each lesson, create situational speeches, use them in the speech process, master grammatical forms, introduce word formation, give ready constructions, compose sentences, compose text, logical thinking is developed by narrating the text orally or in writing, translating, continuing a given thought, expressing feelings.

We can see this in the following diagram:



The higher education system prepares well-rounded intellectuals. A well-educated person should be aware of the secrets of the state language and speech culture. Because the sign of intelligence is manifested in the civilized speech of man.

Therefore, linguistic means that serve to make students' speech cultural, that is, artistic-visual means that provide the correct structure, accuracy, logic, purity, brevity and conciseness of speech, expressiveness, imagery, richness, figurative expressions, synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, paronyms, phraseological it is permissible to improve the teaching of expressions.

Thus:

1. As a result of the provision of advanced methods and techniques, modern pedagogical technologies, the teacher leaves the role of an absolute "dominant" person and replaces it with collaborative, student-activating, logical thinking methods and tools that increase the effectiveness of language teaching.

2. The educational process also requires serious attention to the status of the teacher. The effectiveness of language learning also depends on the personality of the teacher. Only well-educated, pedagogically skilled, spiritually mature teachers can develop well-rounded individuals.

3. The spiritual image of the student, the scale of thinking plays a special role in ensuring the quality of education. It is known that, based on the requirements of the program, the spiritual image of young people is also formed through the transfer of knowledge through language education.

4. The organization of teacher-student relations in the educational process on the basis of mutual cooperation allows to bring up the person who is independent-minded, has his own point of view, is able to think and observe.

5. Scientific and methodological organization of the lesson on the basis of advanced technologies, with the help of new theoretical ideas, scientific conclusions, recommendations of the methodology creates an opportunity to increase efficiency.

6. The education of a perfect person is achieved by increasing the effectiveness of language teaching.

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