ETHIOPIAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

eISSN: 2349-5715 pISSN: 2349-5707

Volume: 11, Issue 07, July-2024 SJIF 2019: 4.702 2020: 4.737 2021: 5.071 2022: 4.919 2023: 6.980 2024: 7,662

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THE PLACE AND ROLE OF SPEAKING COMPETENCE IN MOTHER LANGUAGE TEACHING TECHNIQUES

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the importance of using widely used speech techniques and technologies within the framework of mother tongue teaching technologies. The article also contains views on the role and importance of using speech competences in the teacher's social activity as a guide. The peculiarity of strict adherence to the principles of accuracy, logicality and expressiveness in formulating speech correctly and fluently is characterized by the fact that it is expressed with practical recommendations. It is explained by the direct implementation of the tools and objects used in the correct structure of monologic speech.

KEY WORDS: Clarity of speech, logic of speech, expressiveness of speech, monologic speech and speaker's attitude.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье рассматривается важность использования широко используемых речевых приемов и технологий в рамках технологий обучения родному языку. В статье также содержатся взгляды на роль и значение использования речевых компетенций в социальной деятельности учителя в качестве ориентира. Особенность строгого соблюдения принципов точности, логичности и выразительности при правильном и беглом построении речи характеризуется тем, что она выражается практическими рекомендациями. Это объясняется непосредственным внедрением используемых средств и предметов в правильную структуру монологической речи.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Ясность речи, логика речи, выразительность речи, монологическая речь и позиция говорящего.

The development of speech activities of schoolchildren is characterized by the fact that the teacher occupies a large place in the pedagogical activity. In most cases, when teachers use oral speech in professional pedagogic activities, it is important that students effectively use both forms of speech: oral and written speech. It should not be forgotten that mother tongue lessons are not only a source of development of students' speech potential, but also explained by speech forms used in society, grammatical structure of the language, classification of sounds and additions. One of the requirements for school pedagogues is explained by the fact that the content and tone should be used at the appropriate level in the existing or prepared speech. "Monological speech is a form of speech that focuses on the speaker himself and does not take into account the listening and response of another person. In some dramatic works, the character's monologue speech is addressed to the audience. Monologue speech is also found in prose works. Poetry is one of the main forms of speech. Sometimes the culminating point of the work is described in a monologue. Monological speech is usually characterized by a certain piece of text that is interconnected in terms of structure and content, has a unique compositional construction and logical completeness. Monologue speech can be expressed orally (giving a speech) or in writing (journalism, memoirs, diaries)".[1] In fact, the interpretation of speech forms based on the purpose of their creation and the speech organized for use within a certain topic is mainly manifested in the following cases. They are as follows:

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-notes in the form of a lecture;

-speech in the form of dialogue;

-dramatic speeches;

- monologue speeches;

-scientific speeches;

- journalistic speeches;

-artistic speech;

- translated speeches and others. It should not be forgotten that in order to achieve the development of the form of speech, it is necessary to actively participate in discussions and form artificial dialogues. In this case, it is appropriate to create speech forms used in the artificial environment based on the purpose of creating an artificial situation and environment, from the point of view of topics that are difficult for the listener and the speaker.

There may also be certain errors in the speaker's speech, and the root cause of them is, "Morphological and stylistic errors include incorrect word form, word-changing and word-forming suffixes." includes usage errors. Syntactic-methodological errors include errors in word formation and sentence construction. Such errors are very diverse. Compositional, logical, and argumentative errors are not considered speech errors. A typical compositional error includes the non-compliance of an essay, story, statement with a structured plan, that is, a violation of coherence in the presentation of events and observations. During the preparation of the essay, if the students do not have an orderly, unplanned work in observing, collecting material, selecting evidence, they cannot clearly visualize how to start the story, what to write about next, and how to end it, as a result, they make a compositional error. . Such a mistake is the result of not being able to fully grasp the content of the story, not being able to place the material in its place. The skill of writing a planned and coherent essay is a complex skill, which is gradually formed in students with the help of regular exercises".[2] In order to prevent these situations, it can be said that it is necessary to sufficiently develop students' speech competence. Morphological and stylistic errors damage the beauty of speech ib will cause quality degradation. One of the unique features of the art of public speaking is that the speaker has to choose the alternatives of words based on the nature of the conversation. This is mainly explained by the lack of skill in a person's ability to speak. When teaching public speaking classes, pedagogues should pay close attention to the following aspects. They are as follows:

1. Relying on a logical sequence of speech;
2. Effective use of methodological norms;
3. Reliance on accuracy of speech;
4. Choosing alternative options of words;
5. Use of dominant words;
6. Use of introductory words;
7. Paying attention to the correct structure of the sentence;

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8. The correct pronunciation of sopz changes in the sentence;

9. The occurrence of certain phonetic changes of words;

10. Use of dialectal units in the duration of speech.

"The grammatical structure of the sentence must be based on the rules of the language law. The poetic fragments that should be quoted during the speech serve to support and strengthen the thoughts in the speech, which increases the attention of the listeners. The fact that a popular speech is read without looking at the oral text (even if it is a text), if possible without a microphone, attracts the attention of the listening public. In such a speech, scientific sentences (if used, it is better not to be used as much as possible), words taken from foreign languages (such as oke, koroche, shes secund, stavka, shapka, shef) are also responsible for maintaining the norms of the speaker. So, a speaker should choose the simplest form of each word, know the advantages and norms of using dialect and slang words. Another important feature of popular speech is the use of real-life examples in the speech process, in which case it is important to use real-life examples from the place where the lecture is being delivered, the region itself".[3]

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