MAIN DIRECTIONS AND INTERACTIVE METHODS OF STUDENT SPEECH GROWTH IN UZBEK LANGUAGE CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

Particular attention should be paid to the development of students' speech in native language classes. At the same time, every teacher should have high pedagogical skills. The following article provides examples of some of the ways in which speech can be developed in native language classes.

Keywords: Modern technology, speech development, language, literature, discussion text, creative text, descriptive text, theoretical knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Creating curricula and textbooks based on the latest technologies and world standards of education is a requirement of the times. The scientific interpretations of the structure of the modern Uzbek literary language have been updated and developed, as well as the system of lexical and grammatical relations, the system of student-teacher relations. The main goal of the updated direction of the mother tongue is to form and develop students' skills to express their thoughts accurately, clearly, fluently and beautifully in their native language.

Choosing the right words and delivering the speech in a way that is comfortable for the listener is one of the most important components of human culture. Therefore, the main task of native language lessons is to teach the correct and appropriate use of every word, compound and sentence in all its aspects, to form a sense of caution in their speech.

Our respect and love for our mother tongue enters our bodies and souls with the white milk of our mothers, the words of God are absorbed into our hearts in the form of the alphabet taught by our first teachers. which was. Indeed, our language is one of literacy, reading books, interacting with others, consciously controlling our behaviour, knowing different information, enriching our worldview and knowledge, and finding our place in life as a professional, an expert. acts as a key.

Therefore, teaching young people to write literately, beautifully, and to write independently should become a regular activity. Bringing students together in groups can also be helpful in creating text. In groups, students learn to work as a team, to listen to others, and to base their opinions on evidence. Proper organization of the creative process increases the activity of students in the classroom and forces indifferent, frustrated students to work, think creatively. The variety of interactive methods used in this regard is important for literacy and error correction. Improving mother tongue literacy is a labour-intensive and time-consuming process that requires a high level of skill and creativity on the part of the teacher.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is well known that language is a means of communication between members of society, a means of expressing one's thoughts and ideas orally and in writing, as well as a means of expressing one's inner experiences. Alisher Navoi wrote that language as a means of human interaction plays an important role in the development of society, it is one of the main distinguishing features of man from animals, and wrote:

<div align="center">

So'zdirki, nishon berur o'likka jondin,
So'zdirki, berur xabar jonga jonondin.
Insonni so'z ayladi judo hayvondin,
Bilki guhari sharifroq yo'q ondin.*

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Meaning: Word can give spirit to dead body, can deliver messages to lovers. Human-being is different from wild world due to word, thus there's no more wealth except it (Eastern Gazal).
The purpose of native language teaching stems from the role that language plays in society - to prepare students for expressive activities. Because people are active in all areas of their work. They are constantly thinking about the things and events in the material world around them and communicating their thoughts to each other.

Hence, the exchange of views in society is a legitimate necessity. When there is no exchange of ideas between people, society stops developing. And the idea is realized only through language. That is why it is important for everyone to know how to use it and, first of all, to try to fully understand it. Learning a language means not only mastering its grammatical structure, understanding, definitions and rules, but also acquiring the skills of accurate and fluent expression of ideas in oral and written forms, using the rich potential of the native language. Native language science not only teaches language to students, but also teaches them how to use the many possibilities of language in speech.

As we define the purpose of native language (e.g. Uzbek) lessons today, we need to teach students to think independently and to express themselves in a literate and beautiful way. One way to do this is to teach creative writing.

METHODOLOGY

The term interactive is derived from the English word interact, which means an activity or problem in the form of interaction, interaction, debate, debate. , in the process of thinking, means to solve together. The interactive method serves to stimulate the acquisition of knowledge by students, to develop personal qualities by increasing the activity between students and the teacher in the educational process. Using interactive methods can help increase the effectiveness of the lesson. The main criteria of interactive education are: informal discussions, the ability to freely express and express learning materials, assignments for small group, large group, class team work, written work and other methods. They play a special role in increasing the effectiveness of educational work.
Examples of interactive methods are:

1. Brainstorming	2. Debate	3. Thinking	4. Creative work
5. Staging (role-play)		6. Imaginary journey	
7. Favorite poem		8. "I want to know everything"	

Here are some examples of interactive ways to increase students' literacy and written speech.

The "interview method" not only develops students' written speech, but also provides them with the opportunity to expand their independent and logical thinking skills, to develop their creative abilities. In Grade 7, students will be given a task to write a text based on a specific topic. The teacher explains to the students the task of covering their activities by interviewing people who have achieved certain successes in science, art and sports in the school, neighbourhood or district where they study. In the process of completing these tasks, the student's interest in science increases, the level of literacy increases, and the student's abilities are determined. Most importantly, the child develops a sense of pride in the place where he lives and his countrymen.

Restore the game. Content of the game: the teacher or students say something that has been omitted. The other student in the game corrects the cut based on the content of the sentence. For example: Nadir is in front of him (stunned, dull, blushed, lost consciousness, etc.)

"Wheel method". Using this method gives good results. For example, in Grade 8, to reinforce the topic of "Cohesive Speech," students are assigned to three groups, and each group is given a piece of white paper. The groups choose a topic they like and write a text under that heading. Each student will have the opportunity to write a sentence with the help of coherent pieces that cover the topic, and it will be reminded that each sentence must be logically connected to the previous sentence. This method helps to develop their written literacy while developing mutual transparency, independent and logical thinking skills.

Typography. Task: Create other new words using long words. The one who writes the most words wins. The game can be complicated. Only words consisting of two, three or four syllables are taken into account during the game.

From the above, it can be concluded that at a time when the flow of information is increasing, the interest of students in learning is declining. To increase their interest in learning, the teacher needs new approaches to the educational process. The purpose of introducing new educational technologies into the educational process is to increase the activity of students. Interactive methods shape all aspects of a child's personality, causing significant changes in his or her psyche. Thus, the creation of grammatical assignments using the acquired theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities in practice is a common type of creative work in native language classes, and it is necessary to achieve its effective use.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Expressing one's thoughts in the form of a creative text is the most effective way to integrate all the requirements for mother tongue lessons, in which the student's thinking develops, vocabulary increases, and the use of words is appropriate. differs from one.

There will be no characters in the text. It mainly describes the natural landscape, individual objects, events and happenings, work processes. In this type of text, special attention is paid to the specific external features of the event, such as events. This type of text is more commonly used, especially in grades 5-7. Because this method does not cause much difficulty for students and in the process of learning language phenomena in the process of studying the seasons, tulip festival, school garden, cotton field, desert, desert, mountain, river, city, village and so on. they can easily create.

Imaging depends on observation. That's why it's so important to teach students to be observant in their native language classes, to get used to knowing things according to the most important signs and characteristics of events.

The second type of text is narration. The text of the narrative differs from the descriptive text in the sequence of the story, the presence of participants, the use of dialogic speech. In such texts, the event must maintain a semantic integrity. In this type of text, the arguments and their details are given a special place; the events are narrated in the form of a story. Image elements are also used in the narrative text.

Such texts are often used in mother tongue lessons. These include texts on "Our Family," "One Summer Day," and "My Friend."

Discussion is another type of text that is widely used in mother tongue lessons. The peculiarity of the text of the discussion is that the speaker expresses his reaction to the event being told. He seeks evidence to prove his point and tries to substantiate it. Based on the results of observation and comparison, he rejects a particular opinion and makes his own judgment.

Discussion-style texts include good and evil, diligence and greed, honesty and selflessness, righteousness and crookedness, good word and bad word, friendship and enmity, courage and cowardice, manners and obscenity, dignity and worthlessness, patience and impatience. In particular, it is advisable to choose folk proverbs as the subject of the discussion text. For example, "There is no poison in what is said to the face", "The heart is right - the way is right", "Both good words and bad words come out of one mouth", "Sayak a walking stick eats."
Of course, it is necessary to set such a goal in front of the text. Because both oral and written texts, as well as texts created by students, help to understand the essence of language phenomena: one prepares the ground for the other.

Requiring students to describe the content of a poem in a prose way also has a positive effect on the development of their speech. For example, the study of "Cohesive Sayings" requires a prose narration of the content of Mirtemir's poem "This is the land where I was born."

Shortening or expanding the content of a text can also be a great practical help in developing students' oral skills. For example, Alisher Navoi's proverbs, folk sayings and proverbs can be expanded.

Another way to improve your speaking skills is to choose the content of the text. The student does not tell the whole content of the text he / she reads or hears, but only narrates the content of the text, highlighting the parts of the language that are being studied.

Recalling language events in native language lessons, restoring and re-defining the content of the learned text can also have a positive effect on the development of oral speech.

CONCLUSIONS

From the above, it can be concluded that at a time when the flow of information is increasing, the interest of students in learning is declining. To increase their interest in learning, the teacher needs new approaches to the educational process. The purpose of introducing new educational technologies into the educational process is to increase the activity of students. Interactive methods shape all aspects of a child's personality, causing significant changes in his or her

psyche. Thus, the creation of grammatical assignments using the acquired theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities in practice is a common type of creative work in native language classes, and it is necessary to achieve its effective use.

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