



METHODICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILLS IN NATIVE LANGUAGE CLASSES

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Abstract: The concept of speech development in the article, students' speech the current state of education, the forms and tools of speech development in native language classes, and the use of non-traditional methods in speech development are discussed.

Keywords: contexts, communicative, grammar, modeling, speech development

Speaking skills are crucial in communication, which is the main goal of learning a language. In Native Language classes, speaking skills are formed through a process that involves various teaching techniques, learning approaches, and resources. In this article, we will explore the formation of speaking skills in Native Language classes through ten different paragraphs.

The introduction paragraph will provide an overview of the topic, which is the formation of speaking skills in native language classes. It will explain why speaking skills are important and how they are formed. It will also introduce the various techniques, approaches, and resources used in native language classes to enhance speaking skills.

Teaching techniques in native language classes, teachers use a variety of teaching techniques to form speaking skills. These techniques include guided conversations, role-playing, vocabulary games, and presentation skills. Guided conversations involve teacher-led discussions that help students improve their speaking skills by providing them with the opportunity to practice in a safe environment. Role-playing helps students practice speaking in different contexts, such as job interviews and social situations. Vocabulary games help students expand their vocabulary and improve their speaking skills through practice. Presentation skills involve teaching students how to deliver a speech or presentation effectively.[1]

Learning approaches in native language classes, different learning approaches are used to form speaking skills. These approaches include communicative language teaching, task-based language teaching, and the natural approach. Communicative language teaching focuses on the functional aspects of language, with an emphasis on real-life situations. Task-based language teaching involves students in meaningful, real-life tasks that require them to use their speaking skills. The natural approach emphasizes the acquisition of language through meaningful communication, avoiding explicit grammar instruction.

Pronunciation is an essential component of speaking skills, and Native Language classes focus on helping students develop clear and accurate pronunciation. Techniques used for teaching pronunciation include listening and repeating, minimal pairs, and the use of phonetic

symbols. Listening and repeating involve students listening to a native speaker and then repeating what they hear. Minimal pairs involve comparing words that differ by only one sound. Phonetic symbols are used to help students understand the sounds of the language and improve their pronunciation.

Vocabulary is another crucial component of speaking skills, and Native Language classes focus on teaching students the vocabulary they need to communicate effectively. Techniques used for teaching vocabulary include repetition, visual aids, and context. Repetition involves repeating words and phrases to help students memorize them. Visual aids, such as flashcards, help students associate words with images. Context involves using words in different contexts to help students understand their meaning and usage.[2]

Grammar is also an essential component of speaking skills, and Native Language classes focus on teaching students the grammar they need to communicate effectively. Techniques used for teaching grammar include explicit instruction, modeling, and error correction. Explicit instruction involves teaching students the rules of grammar explicitly. Modeling involves providing students with example sentences that demonstrate the rules of grammar. Error correction involves identifying and correcting errors in students' speech.

Listening skills are an integral component of speaking skills, and Native Language classes focus on developing students' listening skills through various techniques. These techniques include authentic listening materials, comprehension questions, and listening games. Authentic listening materials involve using real-life materials, such as news broadcasts, songs, and interviews, to help students improve their listening comprehension. Comprehension questions involve asking students questions about what they have heard to assess their understanding. Listening games involve using games and activities to make listening practice more engaging and enjoyable.

Speaking fluency is an essential component of speaking skills, and Native Language classes focus on developing students' fluency through various techniques. These techniques include role-playing, conversation practice, and fluency exercises. Role-playing and conversation practice provide students with opportunities to practice speaking in different contexts and improve their fluency. Fluency exercises involve activities that help students speak more fluently, such as speaking at a faster rate and using filler words appropriately.

Cultural competence is also an essential component of speaking skills, and Native Language classes focus on developing students' cultural competence through various techniques. These techniques include cultural presentations, immersion experiences, and cross-cultural communication practice. Cultural presentations involve teaching students about the culture associated with the.

Language acquisition is an essential part of human development. It is through language that we are able to communicate and express our thoughts and feelings. Native language education is, therefore, crucial in ensuring that future generations continue to have the ability to communicate effectively. One of the key components of native language education is speech formation. Speech formation is the process of developing and refining the skills necessary to produce clear and effective speech. It is an essential element of language learning, as it allows students to effectively communicate their ideas and thoughts. There are several methods for speech formation in native language classes. One of the most common methods is the use of pronunciation drills. These drills involve the repetition of sounds, words, and phrases until the student is able to produce them accurately. Pronunciation drills often involve the use of

audio recordings, as well as the use of visual aids such as mouth diagrams. This method has been found to be effective in helping students to develop accurate pronunciation skills.

Another method for speech formation is the use of speech therapy techniques. Speech therapy is a specialized field that involves the use of various techniques to help individuals improve their speech abilities. Some of the techniques used in speech therapy include articulation exercises, fluency shaping, and voice therapy. These techniques can be applied in native language classes to help students improve their speech skills. In addition to pronunciation drills and speech therapy techniques, role-play activities can also be used to improve speech formation in native language classes. Role-play activities involve students taking on different roles and practicing their speech skills in a simulated real-life context. This method allows students to practice their speech skills in a low-stress environment and can be especially effective in helping students who may be shy or lack confidence in their abilities.

Another method for speech formation is the use of feedback and correction. Teachers can provide students with feedback on their speech and assist them in making corrections to their pronunciation. This method requires the active participation of the teacher and can be time-consuming, but it can also be effective in helping students to develop their speech skills. Another method for speech formation is the use of multimedia resources. Multimedia resources can include audio and video recordings, as well as interactive software programs. These resources can provide students with a range of different speech models, as well as a variety of pronunciation drills and exercises. This method is particularly useful for students who may not have access to native speakers and can also be used to supplement classroom learning. The use of storytelling is another effective method for speech formation in native language classes. Storytelling involves the use of stories, fables, and other forms of literature to help students develop their speech skills. Through the use of storytelling, students can develop their listening and speaking skills while also expanding their vocabulary.[3]

Another method for speech formation is the use of conversation practice. Conversation practice involves students engaging in conversation with their peers or with native speakers. This method is effective in helping students to develop their fluency and confidence in their speech abilities. The use of language games can also be effective in speech formation. Language games involve the use of games and activities to teach language skills. These games can be used to teach pronunciation, vocabulary, and other aspects of language learning. Language games can be an engaging and interactive way for students to develop their speech skills. Finally, the use of immersion programs can be effective in speech formation. Immersion programs involve students being placed in a completely immersive environment where they are required to speak the native language. While immersion programs can be challenging, they have been found to be effective in helping students to develop their speech skills quickly and effectively. In conclusion, speech formation is an important component of native language education. There are several methods that can be used to help students develop their speech skills, including pronunciation drills, speech therapy techniques, role-play activities, feedback and correction, multimedia resources, storytelling, conversation practice, language games, and immersion programs. Each of these methods has its own unique benefits and can be effective when used in combination with other methods. By incorporating these methods into native language classes, educators can help students to develop the speech skills necessary to communicate effectively.



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