



O'ZBEK MUTAFAKKIRLARINING TIL NAZARIYASIGA OID QARASHLARI

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TIL NAZARIYASIGA OID MASALALARNING TA'LIM BOSQICHLARIDA O'RGANILISHI

O'QUVCHILARDA INSHONING TASHKILY-TEXNIK JIHLATLARIGA DOIR BILIM, KO'NIKMAVA MALAKALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH TO DEVELOP STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF ESSAY

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pedagogika fanlari nomzodi

Abstract: in this article the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities of students in the organizational and technical aspects of the essay are described, identifies and classifies, classifies, interprets text errors in the creative writing of high school students, writing essays (text creation) the knowledge, skills, and content that must be learned in the process are defined.

Key words: essay, organizational and technical aspects of an essay, indentation, speech, text, knowledge, skills, epigraph.

Matniy xatolar va ularning kelib chiqish sabablarini anglashga, matniy xato-larning oldini olish va ularni bartaraf qilishga yordam beradigan nazariy asoslar – har bir holat nuqtayi nazaridan tegishli bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompeten-siyalarni ajratish hamda ular ustidagi ishlarni rejalashtirish uchun keng imkoniyat-lar yaratadi. Matniy va matniy bo'lmagan xatolar ustida ishlashda, o'quvchilar uchunmo'ljallanadigan matn tuzilishi bilan bog'liq bilimlarni tavsiflashdaularga farqli yondashish tamoyilidan kelib chiqiladi: ayrim xatolar ko'pchilikka xos bo'lsa, ba'zilar bir-ikki o'quvchining yozma ishidagina uchrashishini ko'zda tutish, dastur va darsliklarda mavjud yoki mavjud emasliklarini hisobga olish, shu asosda yoshlarga beriladigan ba'zi nazariy ma'lumotlarnibelgilash, ayrimlarini dars va darsdan tashqari holatlarda, ya'ni boshqa qilinadigan ishlar bilan bog'liq jarayonlarda ham amaliy o'rgatish chorasini ko'rish lozim. Shunday tashkil qilish vaqtni to'g'ri taqsimlash va ortiqcha takrorlarga yo'l qo'ymaslik imkonini beradi.

Matniy xatolar va ularning kelib chiqish sabablarini anglashga, matniy xato-larning oldini olish va ularni bartaraf qilishga yordam beradigan nazariy asoslarni o'rganish maqsadida ko'plab manbalarga murojaat qilindi. Manbalar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, A.Aliyev, S.Dolimov, S.Ismatov, Q. Ahmedov, B.Turdiyev, O.Mada-yev, K.Qosimova, R.Abdulhatova, N.Shukrullayeva, R.Inog'omova, N.Sattorova-larning nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari va usuliy qo'llanmalarida o'quvchilarni insho yozishga o'rgatishning ayrim jihatlari yoritilganligining guvohi bo'ldik.

Insho haqidagi fikrlar izchil berilgan qo'llanma sifatida O.Madayev, A.So-birov, Z.Xolmonova, Sh.Toshmirzayeva, G.Ziyodullayeva, M.Shamsiyevalarning "Yozma ish turlari: insho, bayon, diktant" nomli o'quv qo'llanmasini keltirish mumkin. Unda yozma ish turlari, insho haqida nazariy ma'lumot, insho mavzusini shakllantirish va tanlash, insho rejasini tuzish va tezis sifatida shakl-lantirish, inshoga epigraf tanlash, unga material to'plash, insho yozishga tavsiyalar, insho yozish jarayonini tashkil etish kabi masalalar yoritib berilgan [4]. Ammo matniy xatolar mohiyati, ularning tasnifi, kelib chiqish sabablari haqidagi ma'lumotlar deyarli yo'q. N.Sattorova "O'quvchilarda insho yozish malakalari takomil-lashtirish" nomli nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida 5-sinf o'quvchilarini insho yozishga o'rgatish masalasini tahlil qilish va tavsiyalar berish maqsad qilib qo'yilgan [6].

Aynan biz tahlilga tortmoqchi va tavsiyalarimizni ishlab chiqmoqchi bo'lgan adabiyot sifatida mavzu R.Yo'ldoshev va M.Rixsiyevalarning "Insholardagi matniy xatolar, ularni tuzatish metodikasi" metodik qo'llanmasida nisbatan chuqurroq o'rganilganligi ayon bo'ldi. Ushbu qo'llanmada umumta'lim maktab-larining yuqori sinf o'quvchilari yozgan ijodiy yozma ishlardagi matniy xatolar aniqlanib, tasniflangan, izohlangan, insho yozish (matn yaratish) jarayonida bilish shart bo'lgan bilimlar mundarijasi belgilab erilgan, ushbu yo'nalishda amalga oshirilgan ishlar

metodikasi yoritib berilgan[1]. Mazkur metodik qo'llanma o'qituv-chilar uchun nafaqat insho, balki boshqa ijodiy ishlar (ijodiy matn, bayon, esse)ni tashkil qilish, o'tkazish hamda ularni baholashda asosiy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Matnning mazmuni vatuzilishini o'rgatishda doimiy va uzluksiz zarur bo'ladigan bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalar mavjud. Ularni quyida-gicha guruhlash mumkin. Ularni katta 4 ta guruhga ajratish maqsadga muvofiq: a) inshoning tashqi tashkiliy-texnik jihatlari; b) yozma ishning (inshoning)mazmu-niy-mantiqiy bayon qilinish jihatlari; d) matndagi xatboshilarning vazifaviy-ma'naviy turlari bilan bog'liq bilim, ko'nikma, malakava kompetensiyalar; e) matn yaratish bilan bog'liq konikma, malaka va kompetensiyalar.

Inshoning (yozma ishning) tashkiliy-texnik jihatlari haqida gap ketganda, dastavval, *xatboshi* masalasiga to'xtash lozim. Xatboshi haqida o'quvchilar tasavvurga egami? –degan savol tug'ilishi tabiiy. Unga javoban “Boshlang'ich ta'lim bo'yichayangi tahrirdagi Davlat ta'lim standarti”da keltirilgan quyidagi talablarni keltirib o'tamiz: **“gap va matn, matnning tuzilishi: mavzu, voqea tafsiloti, asosiy fikr bayoni, xulosa chiqarish, sarlavha, xatboshi, dialog, monolog gaplar, bayon, kichik insho, og'zaki yozma ijodiyat”**[2; 6-b.]. Ko'rinib turibdiki, xatboshi haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'quvchilar 5-sinfga qadar ma'lum darajada o'rganishgan. Demak, standart va dastur talabidan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, o'quvchilarga matnga doir bilimlar boshlang'ich sinflardan o'rgatilgan, bilim va ko'nikmalar shakllantirilgan. Umumiy o'rta ta'limning “Uzviylashtirilgan davlat ta'lim standarti va o'quv dasturi”ning “Ona tili” qismida xatboshi haqida quyidagilarni ko'rish mumkin: 7-sinfning “Malakalar” ruknida “xatboshilarni to'g'ri ajratish” deb qayd etilgan [3; 11-b.]. Dasturlar tahliliga ko'ra xatboshilar haqidagi zaruriy bilimlar ularda asosiy o'rin egallamagan. Demak, bunday holatda o'qituvchi xatboshi haqida o'quvchilarda ular uchun zarur bo'lgan bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni hosil qilishda ular qo'l qo'yadigan matniy xatolarni nazarda tutishi lozim. Buning uchun bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalar ustida amaliy ish olib borilishi shart. Dastavval, o'quvchilarga *bilim* sifatida quyidagilar tushuntirilishi o'ta muhim: a) har qanday insho (yozma ish) xatboshi orqali boshlanishini, b) xatboshilarni bir-biridan ajratishni, ularda ichki o'ziga xos kichik mavzu ifodalanishini, d) dialogli gaplarning oldidan tire qo'yib xatboshini boshlashni, e) she'rning birinchi misrasi (qatori) strning qayeridan boshlangan bo'lsa, keying misralar ham shu joydan yozilishini, f) agar xatboshi doirasida tasnif keltirilayotgan bo'lsaularning har biri xatboshidan yozilsishi, g) xatboshi tarkibida she'riy misralar keltirilsa va u muallif gapi bilan yakunlansa, ushbu gapning xatboshidan yozilmasligini zaruriy bilim sifatida o'quvchiga tushuncha berish zarur. Bu zaruriy bilimlar natijasi o'laroq, o'quvchida quyidagi *ko'nikmalar* hosil qilinadi: a) rejaning punktlariga qarab, har bir kichik mavzularning ichki chegarasini aniqlay olish; b) shu asosda navbatdagi kichik mavzuga daxldor birinchi gapni xatboshidan yozish. O'quvchida bilim sifatida qabul qilingan 6 ta tushuncha asosida bu 2 ta ko'nikma hosil qilinadi. Bu ko'nikmalar natijasi o'quvchida inshoning (yozma ishning) birinchi gapini xatboshidan boshlash, rejada ko'rsatilgan punktlar asosida har bir kichik mavzularning ichki chegarasini his etgan va mazmunini tasavvur qilgan holda har bir punktdagi daxldor bayonlarini xatboshidan yozish malakasi shakllantiriladi.

O'quvchilarga xatboshi yuzasidan beriladigan bilimlar haqida ma'lumot berilganda, bir gapning o'zi tugal fikr anglata olmasligi haqidagi tushunchani ham singdirish lozim. Bu haqda G.Urumbayeva ham “... monolog – bu fikrlarning so'z shakliga o'ralgan uyushgan tizimi” sanalishini, monologik nutqda ba'zan tugal fikr bir gap doirasiga sig'masligini, binobarin uni ifodalash uchun o'zaro bog'langan gaplar guruhi talab etilishini ta'kidlab o'tadi [7]. Monologik nutqda ba'zan tugal fikr bir gap doirasiga sig'masligi va uni ifodalash uchun o'zaro bog'langan gaplar guruhi talab etilishi haqida nazariy bilimlarning berilishi, asosan, 5-6-sinflar uchun xos. Biz bu nazariy-amaliy bilimlarning o'quv yili va ta'lim bosqichlari bo'yicha uzviylik va izchillik bilan taqsimlanishini va o'quvchilar e'tiboriga oz-ozdan taq-dim etilishini tavsiya etamiz. Yuqori sinflarda esa xatboshi (abzas) doirasida tasnif-larni, dialogli gaplarni va she'riy materiallarni matnga kiritish tartibi alohida bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiya sifatida egallanishi lozim. Bu materiallarni amaliy ko'rsatish maqsadida mos matnlardan foydalanishni tavsiya etamiz.

ular bu nazariy va amaliy tushunchalar xotirada qayta tiklanishi lozim. Buning uchun darslikdagi 2-3 xatboshidan iborat matnlardan biri tanlanib, *xatboshi*, *kichik mavzuka*bi tushunchalarni o'ydinlashtirishga qaratilgan savollar asosida tahlil uyushtirilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

Bizningcha, bunga o'ydinlik kiritish uchun dastavval ikkita holatga e'tiborni qaratish lozim: a) tasniflar; b) dialogli gaplar. Bu haqda R.Yo'ldoshev va M.Rix-siyevalarning "Insholardagi matniy xatolar, ularni tuzatish metodikasi" metodik qo'llanmasida ham aynan shunday tasnif berilganining guvohi bo'lamiz [1]. Bizga ham aynan shu tasnif ma'qul, chunki shu holatlar asosida o'quvchilarda inshoning (yozma ishning) tashkiliy-texnik jihatlari yuzasidan ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkoni mavjud. Albatta yuqori sinflarda sinflar kesimida har bir sinf o'quvchilari yoshi va o'zlashtirish darajalari hisobga olingan holda 2-3, 3-5, 4-7 xatboshidan iborat matnlar asosida kichik mavzu va xatboshi tushunchalari savol-javoblar va amaliy ishlar yordamida xotirada tiklab olinadi. Bunda matnlarning nasriy va she'riy janrda, mavzuning rang-barang ekanligi ham kata ahamiyatga ega. Matn tarkibidagi xatboshilar soni aniqlanadi va raqamlanadi. Raqamlar esa ayni shu xatboshi qanday mazmunda ekanligini belgilaydigan mavzular bilan nomlanadi. Masalan, davrga moslab *bahor*, *yoz*, *kuz*, *qish* mavsumlari haqidagi matnlar ustida ish olib boorish mumkin. Unda, biz bilamizki, shu faslga xos belgilar alohida xatboshilarda mufassal aks etadi. Shu xarakterli jihatlari asoslangan holda raqam va mavzular bilan tasniflanadi. Demak, o'qituvchi va o'quvchi hamkorligida olib borilgan bu amaliy mashg'ulot yoki dars o'quvchida yozma ishning tashkiliy-texnik jihatlari to'liq egallashi va amaliy ko'nikmaga ega bo'lishini ta'minlashga yaqindan yordam beradi.

Inshoning (yozma ishning) tashkiliy-texnik jihatlari haqida fikr yurtishda diqqatni yana bir masalaga – *insho (yozma ish) rejasini tuzish* masalasiga qaratish kerak. To'g'ri, insho (yozma ish) rejasini tuzishda kichik mavzularni mo'ljallay olish muhim o'rin tutadi. Ushbu jarayonda quyidagi bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalar ustida ish olib borilishi shart. Dastavval, insho rejasining vazifasini bilishi, insho mavzusi, ya'ni sarlavhasi bosh mavzu ekanligi va kichik mavzularning katta mavzu mazmuni chegarasidan chetga chiqmasligi kerakligi haqida *tushuncha (bilim)* berilishi kerak. O'quvchilarda ayni shu mavzular asosida inshoda nimalar haqida so'z yuritmoqchi ekanligi haqida tasavvur qilish va reja punktlaridagi fikrlarning mantiqiy izchilligiga amal qilgan holda fikrlash va so'z yuritish ko'nikmalari hosil qilinadi.

O'quvchiga reja tuzdirishda bitta mavzudagina foydalanishdan ko'ra, kamida 3-4 ta mavzu berilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Chunki o'quvchi reja tuzishda ko'proq ma'lumotga va tasavvurga ega mavzuni tanlash inshi (yozma ish) rejasini tuzishda ham erkin, ham faol shug'ullana oladi. Shuningdek, bir-birlaridan foydalanmaslikka ham harakat qiladi. Bu esa mustaqil fikrlash va individual ishlash ko'nikmasining shakllanishi muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu jarayonda insho (yozma ish) rejasining vazifasini bilish, insho mavzusi – sarlavhasi bosh mavzu ekanligi, rejaning punktlari (qismlari) bosh mavzuni yoritish ko'lamini va izchilligiga xizmat qilishi kabi *bilimlar*, insho (yozma ish) da nimalar haqida so'z yuritmoqchi ekanligini (har bir punktidagi mavzularda) tasavvur qilish va shular asosida bosh mavzudan chetga chiqmagan holda reja qismlarini ta'riflay-tavsiflay olish kabi *ko'nikmalar*, insho rejasini va uning qismlarini mustaqil tuza olishi va to'g'ri tariflash-tavsiflash kabi *malakalar* hosil qilinishi kerak.

Inshoning (yozma ishning) tashkiliy-texnik jihatlariidan yana biri – *insho uchun epigraf tanlash* masalasidir. O'quvchilarga bu borada epigraf uchun insho mavzusiga va g'oyasiga mos ravishda hikmatli so'z, maqol yoki badiiy asardan parcha tanlash kerakligi va uni asosiy matndan avval o'ng burchakda yozish, tegishli tinish belgisini qo'yish, badiiy parcha muallifini qavs ichida ko'rsatish zarurligi kabi *bilimlar* uqtiriladi, tegishli manbalardan epigraf uchun insho mavzusiga mos hikmatli so'z, maqol va badiiy parcha tanlash ishini amaliy ish sifatida bajartirish orqali ularda *ko'nikmalar* hosil qilinadi, ulardan insho mavzusi va g'oyasiga mosining tanlanishi va sahifaga joylashtirilishi jarayoni esa *malakalar* shakllanayotganidan darak beradi. Shuningdek, sitata (havola), she'riy misralar, rivoyat yoki hadis kiritish masalasi ham epigraf tanlashdagi kabi amalga oshiriladi. Bu o'qituvchidan o'quvchilarga ularni matn ichiga joylashtirishga doir qo'shimcha

ma'lumotlar berish talab etiladi. Buning uchun o'qituvchi bu masalani adabiyot darslarida o'rganiladigan nazariy materiallarni, ya'ni asar haqidagi ma'lumot, yozuvchi yoki shoirning hayoti va ijodiy faoliyati to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni kuzatish, o'rganish, tahlil qilish, izohlatish va tushuncha hosil qilish choralarini ko'rish lozim.

Demak, *inshoning (yozma ishning) tashkiliy-texnik jihatlarini haqida* gap ketganda, dastavval, *xatboshi*, keyin *insho (yozma ish) rejasini tuzish*, va nihoyat *insho uchun epigraf tanlash* masalalari haqida o'quvchilarga nazariy va amaliy beriladi, konikmalar hosil qilinadi, malakalar shakllantiriladi, mustaqil ravishda ham bu ishlarni bimalol amalga oshirish qobiliyati paydo qilinadi. O'quvchilarning inshoning (yozma ishning) tashkiliy-texnik jihatlarini haqidagi tasavvurlari va unga amal qilishi inshoning ham texnik, ham mazmun tomonidan to'g'ri yoritilishiga yaqindan yordam beradi.

Inshoning tashqi tashkiliy-texnik jihatlarini yaxshi o'zlashtirgan o'quvchiga uning qolgan jihatlarining o'zlashtirilishiga, ya'ni *inshoning (yozma ishning) mazmuniy-mantiqiy bayon qilinish jihatlarini, matndagi xatboshilarning vazifaviy-ma'naviy turlari va matn yaratish* bilan bog'liq konikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarning shakllanishiga imkon yaratiladi.

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THE ROLE OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES (EER) IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article examines the use of modern pedagogical elements, namely, new electronic resources in the process of teaching English.

Key words: EER, teaching foreign languages, information sources, online entertainment platforms, Internet resources.

The invaluable creative and scientific heritage of the great poet and thinker, famous statesman and public figure Alisher Navoi has a special place not only in the history of our people but also in the history of world literature, the development of our national culture and literary and aesthetic thinking. In recent years, a number of measures have been taken to thoroughly study the rich and diverse creative heritage of Alisher Navoi to promote his immortal works in our country and abroad and to immortalize his memory. His poems and gazelles are also being translated into various languages and electronic versions are needed today to develop sociolinguistic competence and language skills.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev notes that "the more specialists with higher education and high qualifications we have in our society the faster it will develop." Proceeding from this within the framework of "stimulating research and innovation activities, creating effective mechanisms for introducing scientific and innovative achievements into practice" as one of the main tasks of developing the education and science of the Republic of Uzbekistan outlined in the "Strategy of actions in five priority areas of the country's development in 2017-2021" special attention is paid to the training of "highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market" [Mirziyoyev Sh.M., 2017].

The use of new information, in particular electronic educational resources, in teaching English is one of the most important aspects of improving and optimizing the educational process, enriching the arsenal of methodological tools and techniques that allow you to diversify the forms of work and make the lesson interesting and memorable for students.

E-learning today is one of the key factors in teaching foreign languages. The introduction of e-learning into the educational process radically changed some concepts of teaching foreign languages, which allowed the educational community (teacher - students) to work more productively and more dynamically.

The goal of the modern educational process is the development of an active, conscious, responsible, constructive personality. The availability of computers, electronic materials, textbooks, encyclopedias allows raising the educational process to a new level. The emergence of EER allows individualizing training in terms of the pace and depth of the course. Such a differentiated approach gives a great positive result, since creates conditions for the successful activity of each student, evoking positive emotions in students, and, thus, affects their learning motivation.

Electronic educational resources can be conditionally divided into information sources and information tools. In the educational process, it is possible to use both simple information sources (sound, image, text, video materials, models), and complex ones containing simple information sources associated with hyperlinks (multimedia encyclopedias). Due to EER students have access to numerous sources of information presented in various formats, including document files (scanned or translated into PDF, HTML, etc. ; maps; digital photos; videos), web pages, e-books and entire courses.

Today's youth is hard to imagine without social networks and large online entertainment platforms. YouTube, Skype, Twitter, blogs and podcasts are some of the most successful online tools that have changed the way and how foreign language learning is done. A diverse set of teaching aids are used by educators to create a creative classroom environment. These tools make learning more interesting, interactive, meaningful and stimulating as they can transform traditional forms of learning.

The use of EER expands the possibilities of the process of teaching foreign languages, as it goes beyond the traditional way of teaching. Easy and quick access to materials, the ability to choose the place, time and pace of learning, immediate feedback from the teacher or other learners - these are the advantages that make learning a language interesting [Amiraliyeva R.Z., 2013:37].

It should be noted that online learning (distance learning / online learning) provides an opportunity to create well-designed, interactive e-learning environments. There are thousands of foreign language learning websites that offer training to improve basic language skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing.

From various online tools that the teacher has the opportunity to use to intensify the teaching of the English language the following can be distinguished:

1) Email. Students can email native speakers in the target language by creating a personal account (Gmail, Yahoo, Hotmail, etc.). Coma, they can send the completed assignment to the teacher for review. The teacher, in turn, has the opportunity to provide students with their feedback on the work performed, offer to work on errors, etc.

2) Skype, Zoom. Every computer or laptop has audio and video functionality. Students through video cameras can communicate with their teachers and friends, as well as with native speakers. This helps them improve their pronunciation and vocabulary.

3) Smartphones and iPads. Students can install apps on their mobile device or use websites to improve their pronunciation (<http://www.learnenglish.de>), translation (www.translate.ru/dictionary/en-ru/bingo), spellcheck (<http://www.lingualeo.com>), install the Viber application to train their speaking skills.

4) A blog is a personal or professional website that is publicly displayed online, the main content of which is regularly added posts containing text, images or multimedia. Blogs are usually public and involve outside readers who may engage in public polemics with the author [Eastment.D.,2005:358].

When developing and applying EER in improving the sociolinguistic competence of philology students in the process of learning English relying on the principles of scientific character, systematicity, accessibility, conscientiousness, consistency, clarity, professional orientation of training, efficiency, individualization, differentiation the following points should be taken into account:

a)teaching sociolinguistic competence in English using EER should be differentiated based on taking into account the preliminary sociolinguistic knowledge of students and aimed at the gradual sequential formation, development and further improvement of sociolinguistic competence;

b)educational text material and the created virtual social and communicative situations must be authentic;

c)the use of information and computer technologies in teaching sociolinguistic competence in English should not be of a priority, but of an auxiliary nature, actively complementing traditional methods and techniques of teaching and innovative pedagogical technologies;

d)assignments and exercises for the formation, development and improvement of students' sociolinguistic competence in English using EER should signify both individual and collective implementation;

e)the formation, development and improvement of the sociolinguistic competence of students-philologists in English by means of EER involves the development of blocks of tasks and exercises to familiarize themselves with social stratification and variability of language and other sociolinguistic phenomena, the ability to identify the components of a socio-communicative situation to determine the speech portrait of the speaker;

f)statistical data on identifying the level of students' assimilation of sociolinguistic knowledge in English obtained through computer testing or other types of electronic-software control of knowledge should be periodically subjected to a system analysis by the teacher in order to determine the qualitative parameters of teaching sociolinguistic competence and make appropriate adjustments to the educational process in case of necessity [Smith, J.A.; Sivo, S.A.,2012:878].

Thus, when teaching sociolinguistic competence in English to students of philological faculties of universities it is possible and necessary to actively apply EER which will allow you to quickly and easily achieve the desired results in a short period of time, creating favorable conditions for the creative activity of students and contributing to the deep assimilation of sociolinguistic knowledge due to authenticity audiovisual teaching material [Moreno, V.; Cavazotte, F.; Alves, I., 2017:1005].

In conclusion, it should be noted that such advantages of modern EER as the breadth of distribution, multimedia, interactivity and accessibility make it possible to save time, find the necessary information in the necessary section, get acquainted with it, perform lexical and grammatical exercises and pass test control. And the student can do all these independently at a convenient time and in the required volume.

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ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИНИНГ ТАСВИРИЙ ВОСИТАЛАРИНИ ЎҚИТИШГА ДОИР БАЪЗИ МУЛОҲАЗАЛАР

SOME COMMENTS ON TEACHING UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Аннотация: ушбу мақолада нутқий маданият, унинг мезонлари ҳамда талабаларга касбий таълим беришда давлат тилини қўллаш маҳорати масаласи ёритилган. Русийзабон талабаларда ўзбек тилининг бой тасвирий воситаларидан фойдаланиш маҳоратини шакллантириш уларда нутқ маданияти кўникмаларини ривожлантириш омиллари ҳақида фикр юритилган.

Калим сўзлар: давлат тили, нутқ, нутқ маданияти, тасвирий восита, касбий таълим, ифодалилик, тўғри нутқ.

Abstract: this article discusses the culture of speech, its criteria and the skills of using the state language in vocational education of students. Forming the skills of Russian-speaking students to use the rich visual aids of the Uzbek language, they discussed the factors that develop the skills of speech culture.

Keywords: state language, speech, speech culture, visual media, vocational education, expressiveness, correct speech.

Мамлакатимизга бугунги кунда ўз билими, кучи, имкониятларига таянадиган, ижодий фикрловчи, етук мутахассис-кадрларни тайёрлаш зарурлиги олий таълим муассасалари олдида турган муҳим вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади. Гуманитар таълимнинг замонавий тизими моҳияти маданий жиҳатдан ривожланган ва ўқимишли шахсни шакллантиришдан иборат. Ушбу нуқтаи назардан бўлажак ўқитувчи – филологларга касбий таълим беришда давлат тилини қўллаш маҳорати ва ўзбек тили нутқий маданиятини эгаллаш муҳим ўрин тутди. Шу муносабат билан касбий-педагогик фаолият соҳасидаги мутахассисни тайёрлашда унинг нафақат адабий она тилини, балки давлат тили – ўзбек тилини ҳам билиши зарурий талаб бўлиб қолмоқда.

Биринчи Президентимиз И.А.Каримов айтганларидек: “Маълумки, ўзликни англаш, миллий онг ва тафаккурнинг ифодаси, авлодлар ўртасидаги руҳий-маънавий боғлиқлик тил орқали намоён бўлади. Жамики эзгу фазилатлар инсон қалбига, аввало, она алласи, она тилининг бетакрор жозибаси билан сингади. Она тили – бу миллатнинг руҳидир.” [Каримов 2008, -Б.83] Талабаларнинг ўз она тилидаги ҳамда ўзбек тилидаги нутқини ривожлантириш ва такомиллаштириб бориш, олий таълим муассасалари рус гуруҳи филологларининг ўзбек нутқини маданият талаблари даражасида ривожлантириши, айниқса, муҳим масала бўлиб қолмоқда. Ҳақиқий нутқий маданият сўзловчилар ва ёзувчилардан барча меъёрларга амал қилишни, мулоқот мақсадидан келиб чиққан ҳолда тил воситаларини аниқ ва мақсадли танлаб олиш маҳорати, уларни стилистик меъёрларга мувофиқ равишда эркин қўллай олиш