

COMPETENCE OF ORAL SPEECH IN THE TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article describes the importance of oral competence in teaching foreign languages, the parts and forms of oral speech. Information about speaking and listening comprehension, which is considered oral communication, and their application and development is also given.

Key words: Oral speech, speaking, listening comprehension, teaching, foreign language, monologue, dialogue, knowledge, skill

Аннотация: В данной статье описано значение устной компетенции при обучении иностранным языкам, части и формы устной речи. Также дается информация о понимании речи и аудирования, которое считается устным общением, а также их применении и развитии.

Ключевые слова: Устная речь, говорение, понимание на слух, обучение, иностранный язык, монолог, диалог, знание, умение.

In the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 PF-4947 "on the strategy of Action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", special attention is paid to the training of foreign languages.

In our republic, a lot of changes have been made regarding the methodology of teaching a foreign language. Today, innovative pedagogical technologies are used in foreign language education. This, in turn, does not leave its impact on the purpose and content of teaching. The methodology of Modern Foreign Language Teaching provides for a special emphasis on the issue of the development of oral speech at all stages of the system of continuing education, in particular, in higher education. The psychological components of the issue of the development of oral speech skills in a foreign language are the well-known psychologists of the world P.Ya.Galperin,

A.N.Leontev, V.V.Vigotsky, N.I.Jinkin, I.A.Studied by Zimnyaya et al.

Development and improvement of oral speech competence in the teaching of foreign languages in our country J.Jalalov, I.M.To 'khtasinov, Hoshimova N.N.Normatova, N.A.Muslimov, I.V.Studied by researches and other methodical scholars. Oral speech is the result of social cultural and physiological activities in which language signs are expressed, depending on the requirement of the flow of information and information being expressed.

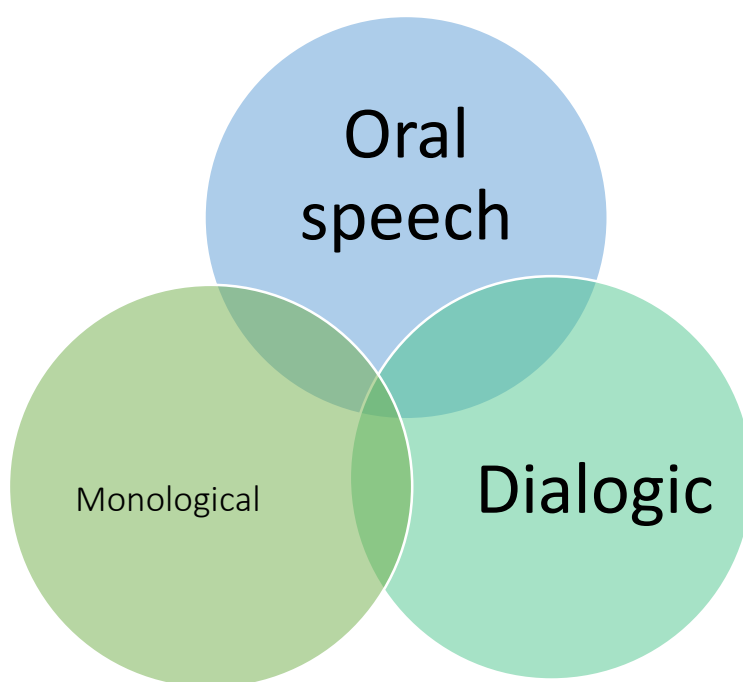


Figure 1. Forms of oral communication

Verbal communication is of two types: dialogic and monological. The dialogue form of oral speech involves the interaction of two or more people. Each participant, in turn, listens to the others and speaks himself, that is, he moves in the role of an active person, and then in the role of a passive one. A specific name has been reserved for the species. Participants support each other, listen, change roles. A distinctive feature of this species is direct personal noise, and participants see and hear each other. Therefore, they tone, they can correct information presentation using voice timbre, intonation, speed, facial expressions, gestures. The speaker sees reactions from other people, and as a result, he can correct his opinion.

Odil Yakubov's" Osiy banda "focuses on the Dialogic form of oral speech:"

One day, grandfather called grandfather and asked a strange question. Kamina I look at all your affairs. I know of your good deeds and your deeds. Your grandpa is happy with you. But a leader who does a far-sighted job should know one subtle thing well that a leader who does not know it cannot go far, porridge.

"Thank you, grandpa," said Grandpa. Say what a mystery.

- It seems that you yourself know this secret. But it won't be bad if you pour it into your ear once more. Do you know that the throat of an adult will be a hole? Do you know that you are throwing something into this hole? He hugged his grandfather and laughed:

Would I sit on this course so far if I didn't know it, grandpa! I know not only that their throat is a hole, but also that as the career of officials gets bigger, so do the holes in their throat. After this, Mirshab became a non-speaker to his granddaughter."

The monological form of oral communication involves the influence of one person on another (others), that is, one speaks, the other performs the task of listening. This is a complex type, and the active participant must think in advance about the entire text of the speech, even if he sees the reactions of passive listeners. The speaker should have a well-developed psychological observation, a culture of speech, active thinking. Internal speech helps us to carry out external communication (written or oral). We choose good words and think about what we want to say in the first place. It is worth noting that mental conversation always sounds in every person. For others, a systematic analysis of situations or just pleasant memories, fantasies for some it is a "bunch of thoughts". In some people, the verbal expression of weaker thoughts becomes clearer while in others. The level of perfect development of oral speech skills (the ability to use foreign words in long-term memory; the ability to select words, that is, to use foreign synonyms; the ability to maintain Foreign Language units in a particular object in operational memory; such

as the ability to react correctly to a given question) assumes that the number of errors occurring in oral speech in a foreign language involves the skill of speaking and listening and understanding.

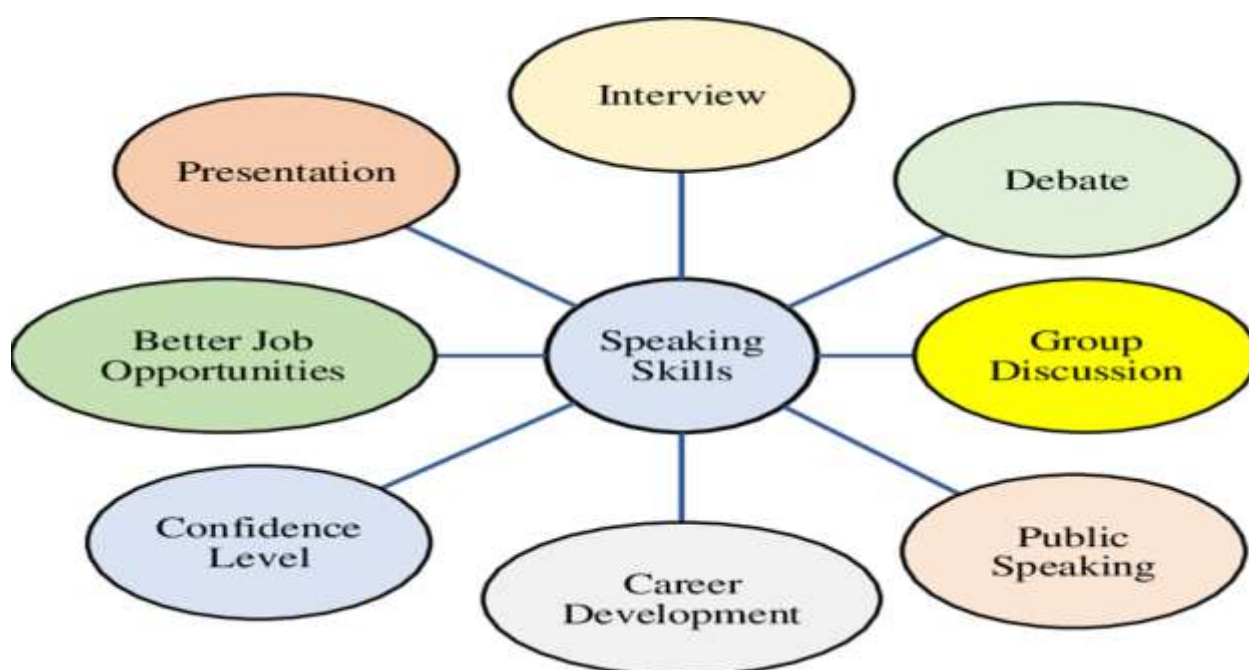


Processes that are given importance in the development of listening skills.



Listening may be one of the passive skills in language teaching and learning but it should not be considered as passive at all. The listening process should be viewed as an active process that is not only engaging for our students but also fosters

their communicative skills. We need to carefully examine and detect the various listening strategies and skills that we want to focus on when giving out a listening task to our language classroom. These should be based on our learners' specific needs, their level of English and their L1 background. Below you can find the main skills and sub skills related to the listening process as well as some listening strategies that can help our language learners master this receptive skills in the target language.



Speaking skills are defined as the skills which allow us to communicate effectively. They give us the ability to convey information verbally and in a way that the listener can understand. Developing strong speaking skills is a continuous process that requires consistent practice, patience, and a willingness to step out of your comfort zone.

In conclusion, in the process of teaching foreign languages, several scientific works and methodological manuals on the development of competency of oral speech have been produced. Oral competence includes speaking and listening comprehension skills. These two skills are closely related. Information about the methods and processes of using speech and listening comprehension skills will help for learners.

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