
THE IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE LITERACY IN FORMING ETHNO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: The acquisition of languages of different nationalities by students has a positive effect on the development of thinking along with the development of linguistic competence. In the article, we highlighted the effect of improving human intellectual ability, language learning, literacy, and cultural and development ideas of that nation on the comprehensive formation of ethnocultural competence through the study and implementation of advanced foreign experiences in pedagogical activity. Researchers and all specialists can use the article in the way of science.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, ethnoculture, intellectual ability, linguistic competence, national culture, national education, education, language competence, language literacy, traditions.

INTRODUCTION

In the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the concept of continuous spiritual education and measures for its implementation" it is stated that "educational institutions, state organizations and non-state organizations, parents have a rich national educational heritage." The task of forming knowledge about, studying, preserving, promoting, and teaching them is to ensure the smooth transmission of national qualities from generation to generation"[3]. In fact, it is important to prepare students and young people for professional activities both morally and pedagogically in the process of higher education. It is especially important for them to strengthen their knowledge and imagination about our national spirituality, the age-old spiritual heritage of our people. It is appropriate to implement approaches to students based on ethnic, that is, national education in educational processes. Article 4 of the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Uzbek language[1]. The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of the nations and peoples living in its territory, creates conditions for their development" the issue of national pride and pride is ensured. Therefore, the formation of ethno-competence is achieved by educating students to be loyal to the values and traditions of their nation.

Article 4 of the Law on Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan states the principle of "Inculcation of national and universal values in education and training". The aim of the law is to form a national spirit in the young generation. It is necessary to organize the potential of higher education to

meet the demands of society. Mainly educational processes, information about the policy of ensuring social and cultural development of our country and prevention of social conflicts, national culture and legal and social equality between national culture and various conventions. information is provided.

Article 33 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education states that "The procedure for using the language of instruction in educational organizations is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language". Therefore, students are required to know the Uzbek language and its grammar thoroughly. Students' knowledge of other foreign languages (Russian, English, Japanese, Turkish, Chinese, Korean, Kazakh, Tajik) will develop their academic and personal perspective, and they will have the ability to engage in international communication. Also, learning other languages not only develops linguistic competence, but students get to know the culture and development of that nation. This helps to form ethnocultural competence in the student. Knowing many languages also has a positive effect on the development of thinking, develops a person's intellectual abilities. Most importantly, he will have the opportunity to learn and apply advanced foreign experiences in his pedagogical activities.

It is known that as a result of the development of the national language, future pedagogues contribute to the development of society. Because the spirituality of the nation, its achievements in science, and its place in the international arena depend on trained qualified specialists. In this regard, multilingualism makes it possible to cooperate with representatives of other nationalities and to show the symbols of the nation. The most important thing is the recognition of the national culture by other peoples, and for this reason, students master the language and develop their language competence. Language competence is directly related to ethno-competence. Ethnic cultural competence is manifested by the acquisition of knowledge, tolerance and human values in the interaction of people with other people.

Language literacy is important in the formation of ethnocultural competence. It plays a key role in ensuring effective communication and communication between different cultures and ethnic groups. Language literacy is essential in the process of communication between ethnic and intercultural concepts.

With language literacy, people are able to communicate internationally by speaking, writing, reading, and interpreting different languages. It helps to develop competences in the international sphere and strengthens international mutual respect in the communication process of the global society.

Language literacy serves as the main tool for the support of ethnic groups and the strengthening of inter-ethnic relations. It strengthens the unity of nations by understanding and respecting the common value. They improve relationships and strengthen relationships, as well as help solve problems and make decisions in the community.

In addition, language literacy helps to support ethnic identity, strengthen relationships, and strengthen feelings of familiarity and understanding of its fixed or changing aspects. It is used as an important tool in increasing the integration of the educational process with the world community, circular relations, understanding and assimilation of the true nature of different cultures.

Even in these days, when science is constantly developing, information technology is improving, and the possibilities of human thinking are increasing, the level of language literacy is not so high on a global scale. According to the information provided by the relevant UNESCO systems, language literacy is decreasing due to the rapid increase of the population in developing countries and the lack of full involvement of children in the education system. Even in highly developed countries, the number of illiterate people is a large percentage of the population[4]. That is why, in 1966, at the UNESCO General Conference, September 80 was designated as the International Literacy Day.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that every nation and nation was created, and the mother tongue was praised as a symbol of the existence of that nation and nation. The pride of a person, the honor of the nation, and the height of the state depend on the development of the national language. If a country glorifies its national language, it means that the pride of this country will be high.

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In our independent homeland, a number of practical works are being done to increase the development and prestige of the language. It is not difficult to know that the prestige and value of the state language is high from the first speech of our president in Uzbek at the UN General Assembly. Honoring the language is part of the measures taken to improve the status of the mother tongue. The way to reach this high rank was not easy for our Uzbek language [5].

Since the criterion that determines the existence of a people and nation is the mother tongue, it is the duty of the representatives of this nation and nation to protect it and respect its laws. Betrayal of the state language is betrayal of the people and the state. In the implementation of the law, the culture, literacy and norms of the citizens in using the opportunities of this language are meant.

Ethnic cultural competence is manifested by the acquisition of knowledge, tolerance and human values in the interaction of people with other people.

As a result of the formation of ethno-cultural competence by improving language literacy, students realize that values are the priceless wealth of our people, the main factor in the development of our society, nation, and state. Language literacy, which forms the national image characteristic of our people, acquires such personal qualities as courage, kindness, hospitality, generosity, mutual respect, brotherhood, generosity, and kindness.

As a result, they adopt the culture, signs, symbols, traditions, national clothes and even the image of another nation. Having information about the national heroes of the nation, reading their literary and journalistic literature, being aware of their news through mass media, develops ethno-cultural competence. In addition, students will be able to solve problems between nations by knowing international legal documents.

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