

FORMING ENGLISH SPEECH FOR STUDENTS WITH NO LANGUAGE SPECIALIZATION DETERMINING SUBJECT CONTENT COMBINATION SKILL AND SELECTING LANGUAGE AND SPEECH MATERIAL FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION

Jamshid R. Alimov

Lecturer, Termiz State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The fundamentals of improving the effectiveness of communication and the formation of foreign language skills of a multicultural person, which are considered the basis of intercultural relations, which are a component of development, are highlighted. In this article, the technology of teaching word association was considered as an additional tool for teaching English. At the same time, attention is paid to the formation of the technology of teaching English word conjugation, its popularity among students through the specific features of the use of networks of the technology of word conjugation in the educational process. In this regard, scientific and practical recommendations have been made, taking into account the trends of world scientific development, on the improvement of the working mechanisms of English language teaching and the formation of foreign language professional competence in higher education institutions.

KEYWORDS: English speech formation, psychological character, methodological character, speech skills, language, speech unit, speech task.

INTRODUCTION

As already mentioned in the first paragraph of this chapter, learning to combine is a difficult task, regardless of the influence of interference types or other error-producing causes. But this task is much more complicated due to the fact that in the process of combining any grammatical and lexical skill is placed under a particularly heavy load. Skills that function in prepared speech, for example, when reproducing well-remembered, standardized thematic messages, often cease to function when students are required to form new speech connections, even with the same gradation of difficulties and using those combination supports which were mentioned in the previous paragraph. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the authors who have studied the problems of unprepared speech place special emphasis on the danger of a significant increase in the number of errors, and some researchers even propose to include correctness as a sign of unprepared speech in general. In their opinion, it is necessary either to ensure the linguistic correctness of the combination, or to completely abandon it. In this regard, the unity of learning to combine and such methodological influence, which would ensure the correctness of new speech combinations, is of particular importance.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This requirement seems to be especially relevant in the conditions of school teaching a foreign language, where the degree of strength of the formed automatisms is generally low.

In addition, a certain focus on combination may be inherent in teaching grammar and vocabulary. In order to establish how special measures to prevent linguistic, mainly grammatical errors fit into the task of learning to combine, it is necessary to determine which specific linguistic phenomena should be given special attention. Indeed, with insufficient formation of automatisms, it may be necessary to carry out corrective and repetitive measures within the framework of each topic, covering all or almost all of the grammatical and difficult lexical material covered, which, however, is impossible in the conditions of school education, since in this case, there would be no time left for the development of skills in the organization of speech in the topic. This is where the tasks come in:

English language education is a skill that allows students to expand their thinking activities, to be able to think freely, to listen to the opinions of others, to be able to express their thoughts fluently orally and in writing, and to communicate freely with members of society. and serves to develop skills. In this place, English language education is considered not as a subject, but as an educational process that organizes the entire educational system. The type of speech activity is the use of thinking based on language tools (words, phrases, sentences). Speech acts as communication and message, expressing one's thoughts with emotions and influencing others. A well-developed speech serves as one of the important means of human activity in society. For students who do not major in language, speech is a tool for successful education in school.

What is speech development? If the student and his/her language activities are taken into account, speech development means all-round active practical mastery of the language.

If a student is considered, speech development means the use of methods and techniques that help non-language students to actively acquire pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic structure and connected speech.

Speech, speech etiquette is the main criterion that determines the spirituality and enlightenment of a person. So, a person's manners are seen first of all in his speech.

Etiquette means conveying the messages that need to be said, respecting the listener, in accordance with the literary standards. An ugly message can also be conveyed to the listener without harming it. For this, the speaker must know the language perfectly. Polite, pleasant, polite speech does not appear by itself. It is achieved by imitating exemplary people from a young age and learning from them. The best example for a student is a teacher. A teacher should always feel this.

Speech etiquette begins with a greeting. Politeness in greeting is a prelude to a good conversation, it creates a good mood in the listener. There is an Indian proverb about the importance of salutation: "With one salutation, five things are achieved - to feel at ease, to find fame, to be blessed, to be knowledgeable, and finally to live a long life."

Yes, there is a lot to say about salam, there are rules for greeting and giving salam. Unfortunately, we do not pay enough attention to our oriental greeting etiquette.

First of all, everyone should understand that greeting is both an obligation and a duty. Because, as they say, "The beginning of the word is salam", the dialogue between the interlocutors begins with the sentences "assalamu alaykum" and "waalaikum assalam". This is a sign of mutual respect and esteem, regardless of whether the interlocutors are familiar or unfamiliar. But recently, we often witness that people entering a place and starting a conversation on the phone forget to say hello.

In the vernacular, there are special speech tools for both greetings and farewells. The teacher is an example for everyone and for his students in using them properly.

A cultured person should be able to admit his guilt and know how to ask for forgiveness for his guilt. Apologizing for one's fault is not a blow to one's pride, but a sign of decency and politeness. Another characteristic of a mature person is good manners. In our language, there are impressive phrases used when saying goodbye, such as "goodbye, be healthy", "goodbye, see you", "goodbye, let's see you in peace". It is appropriate if the teacher uses the phrases "goodbye, be healthy" and "goodbye, stay well" when leaving the classroom.

It is also necessary to teach the child the manners of expressing gratitude on time to those who have done good, done the requested work, and fulfilled the request. There are beautiful expressions in our language that mean encouragement and gratitude. Bringing them into everyday life, using them in their place, decorates a person's behavior. The teacher should encourage students who have completed the task well with words such as "well done", "good luck", "thank you", "thank you father", "thank you".

"Each person's level of culture and education can be determined by his written and spoken speech" (S. Ibrohimov).

Despite the fact that language performs a number of tasks, such as knowing the world, collecting and preserving knowledge, conveying it to the next generations, reflecting spiritual relationships, and realizing the categories of beauty, its main function is to ensure communication between people.

Written speech is a graphic form of speech that is subject to spelling, punctuation, and stylistic rules of literary language, which appeared under the influence of writing after oral speech. Meaningful parts of written speech, sentences, their parts are distinguished by different punctuation marks. Written speech is not a means of direct communication between people, like oral speech, but it is a means of communication with people living in another place and time (in the future). Through written sources, we learn about our past history and ensure that future generations can benefit from it.

CONCLUSION

The scope of written speech includes scientific speech, artistic speech, as well as documents, written texts for mass media. Literacy of written speech requires everyone to express their opinions in a way that follows the spelling and grammar rules of the language, the standards of the literary language. All the available tools of the language and their capabilities are used appropriately and correctly. structured speech is cultural speech. Speech culture is this language - a tool of communication attitude to use. The worse the attitude towards the use of this unique lock, the more indifference to its use, the lower the cultural level of speech, and vice versa, the

higher the attitude, the more cultural both speech and communication. The higher the attitude of the speaker or writer to the possibilities of the language, other factors in its use: thinking, consciousness, existence, various situations and circumstances, the higher the level of the goal-oriented attitude, the higher the level of speech culture, and otherwise, the lower the level of speech culture will be at the level.

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