

THE ROLE OF SYNONYMS IN INCREASING THE VOCABULARY OF STUDENTS

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>This article analyzes the scientific and theoretical substantiation of the role of synonyms in increasing the vocabulary of students and the development of the structural components of speech competence, the development of oral and written speech, the independent expression of opinion, the development of a creative approach to text creation and the mastery of speech culture.</p>	<p>Speech, Oral and Written Literacy, Speaking Skills, Speech Competency, Exercise, Learning Task, Text Work.</p>

INTRODUCTION

The special role of speech competence in improving the quality and effectiveness of native language lessons is important. It is necessary to independently complete the task of the exercises on the topic, to correctly draw conclusions from sentences and the content of texts as part of the exercise, to retell the content of the original idea understood from the text by listening and comprehension, to speak and write based on the norms of literary language, to express oneself freely in oral and written form. We will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society so that our young people can become independent-minded, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, develop and be happy with their peers on a world scale" 1 "Recognition of the methods of teaching native languages to the subjects of the educational process that can compete with the youth of the world, It sets an urgent and important task of educating strong competitive knowledge holders who can listen to and understand various information, express a certain opinion meaningfully, speak clearly, fluently and have the ability to read carefully and follow the spelling rules in the writing process, read various information and information and draw the necessary conclusions. Professor Sh. Yusupova notes that different goals are envisaged in native language lessons from the use of the "Interpretive method" to improve students' oral and written speech. "1. Interpretation helps to comprehend theoretical information in the native language. 2. Interpretation refers to the application of theoretical data in practice. 3. Helps to cultivate oral speech. 4. Coordinates the relationship between orthoepic and orthographic norms. 5. Throughout the entire lesson process, students are emphasized theoretical information" 3 . As the methodist scientist rightly noted, in native language lessons, as a result of the interpretation of theoretical information, students' skills and competencies in correct speaking, pronunciation in accordance with speech techniques and correct writing in accordance with the norms of the literary

language, the level of application of the knowledge learned during the lesson are tested. G'. In Hamrayev's research work "Improvement of the methodological supply of phonetics teaching materials in the general secondary education system", it is inevitable that the students' literary pronunciation and spelling skills will not be the same if the organization of the lesson, in particular, the teaching of phonetics, spelling and spelling in native language lessons is completely entrusted to the teacher. And the rules of pronunciation and spelling ensure uniformity. In this sense, the issue of automating the development of speech competence in students becomes very urgent" 4. The development of speech competence in native language lessons is largely due to the high level of the native language teacher. Speech competencies: listening, comprehension, listening, reading, writing are developed in almost every native language lesson.

The need for a serious approach of the teacher to the lesson in the development of speech competencies of students is provided in the research work of Sh. Sariyev. "By the teacher's reading pattern, students learn to read correctly, expressively. In order to read the text in the lesson, the teacher must carefully prepare, strive to understand the content deeply, determine how certain passages of the text should be read. After the teacher explains how to read certain sounds, syllables, words, the students take turns reading the text. The teacher observes them and corrects them" 6 . If the teacher teaches you to read the word as in a brochure, pay attention to intonation and stress when reading words, pronounce the lexical units of the sentences clearly, fluently, the activity of students to master the reading technique changes to an active state. Repetitive reading is an effective speech activity when mastering reading techniques. A text read once may not generate sufficient understanding and knowledge in the reader. An interesting organization of educational activities will direct them to acquire in-depth knowledge. Regular reading of books, reading scientific and fiction contains certain motives.

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