



METHODS OF TEACHING LOGICAL THINKING IN THE ORGANIZATION OF UZBEK LANGUAGE TEACHING BY WORKING ON THE TEXT

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Annotation: The article explores effective ways to work on methods for the formation of spiritual values through the work on the text using advanced pedagogical technologies in the process of teaching the Uzbek language.

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The sacred duty of every person, every family, and every society is, first of all, to raise talented children, to bring them up as physically and spiritually mature, well-rounded people. It is known that improving the quality and efficiency of the educational process is the basis for our future development. The following words of our President are instructive in this regard. "If the body of society is the economy, then the soul is the soul. When we decide to build a new Uzbekistan, we will rely on two strong pillars. The first is a strong economy based on market principles. The second is the rich heritage of our ancestors and a strong spirituality based on national values" (Sh. Mirziyoyev).

The use of advanced pedagogical technologies in the educational process achieves the intended purpose. Pedagogical technology is the process by which a teacher uses teaching aids to influence students in a particular setting and, as a result of the interaction, to ensure the rapid formation of predetermined personality traits in them.

What should Uzbek language teachers pay attention to in the teaching process, when creating the foundation for the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation in our independent homeland is one of the most pressing issues facing high schools both today and today? It is natural that the question arises. It is known that the main purpose of teaching the Uzbek language in schools with other languages of instruction is to ensure the perfection of speech; the main focus is to increase the vocabulary of students, to compose beautiful, fluent sentences, creating text, and being able to analyze it independently.

Of course, mastering the Uzbek language is the main tool for mastering other disciplines, as well as ensuring human development. Because in order to get a comprehensive education, a student must be able to read correctly, write well, and fully master the skills of speech culture. Meaningful, clear and error-free expression of ideas is the main task of education. This requirement is especially important today, when the cultural level of the people has risen to a higher level. Although the Uzbek language program emphasizes the acquisition of literary language norms, in order to correct students' mistakes in oral and written speech, the teacher must directly discover a unique creative style in the classroom. The teacher should set the following goals for students in correcting oral and written errors.

First, to identify errors that students encounter in oral and written speech and their causes, and second, to develop effective methods to correct these errors.

In carrying out this task, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

1. The teacher is aware of the basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical features of local dialects.
2. Analyze students' errors in oral and written speech to identify and correct them, to reveal their general laws.
3. Special written work (dictation, statement, essay, etc.) is conducted to determine the causes of errors in students' speech.
4. Organize special problem-solving lessons to identify and correct students' speech errors
5. Effective use of various technical means to increase literacy and develop speech culture skills.
6. Conduct additional individual lessons with individual students to correct mistakes. (2)

It is no secret that the admission of students to higher education institutions on the basis of tests allows them to comprehensively test their knowledge. remains in place. To prevent this from becoming a problem, the teacher needs to develop the child's ability to write correctly from the earliest years.

It is known that because Karakalpak is so similar to Uzbek, students sometimes confuse the rules of the two languages. This can lead to a number of spelling mistakes. It is advisable to link the lesson to the Karakalpak language in the teaching of topics such as "spelling of some consonants", "adverbs", "verb series". The problem can be solved in a positive way by teaching students to compare their similarities and differences.

In Uzbek: In the Karakalpak language

School - school

Free - free

Gone - gone

Suratga - suwretge

Working with a dictionary is also a great practical way for a student to gain in-depth knowledge, to write, and to develop the ability to speak correctly.

The process of working with the dictionary, as well as the learning process, is carried out continuously throughout the year in a certain order, depending on the content of each lesson, topic.

The teacher is not able to teach students to spell all the words in the classroom in the process of developing vocabulary skills. But every word should be protected from being written according to the dictionary', as such students may become unable to write correctly independently.

If the use of a dictionary in the course is explained through slides, the result will be effective, because psychologists say that a person perceives 83% of the information by sight.

Vocabulary work is a way to expand students' knowledge, increase vocabulary, and help them develop literate and meaningful speaking skills. Excellent textbooks play an important role in improving the quality of education. As President Islam Karimov noted, "Textbooks reflect the most advanced examples of national thought, national thinking and national ideology."

Karakalpaks and Uzbeks are Turkic peoples with the same blood, soul and roots. In addition to the fact that the two languages belong to the same family, the Turkic language family, the national spirituality, customs and national values of these two peoples are almost the same, they understand each other without any translation.

At this point, I can say that the texts and assignments in the current curriculum and textbooks for Russian classes seem difficult for students of Karakalpak (Kazakh, Turkmen and sister) classes. Based on this view, I believe that special programs and textbooks should be created for classes in Karakalpak (Kazakh, Turkmen) languages. If such textbooks are created, assignments, exercises, texts, literary

materials are taken from the examples of Uzbek folklore, classical and modern literature, it is important to improve the quality of education in the Uzbek language. The main goal was to form an Uzbek speech culture. Therefore, during the exercise, the student became more interested in Uzbek literature by reading the textbooks, and tried to read and research more books.

Through reading, students first get acquainted with the Uzbek language and literature, Uzbek culture, Uzbek national customs and traditions. Through the book, students will realize the great power of the word, and the growing popularity of "popular culture" will be replaced by national spiritual values, the idea of national independence. The more fiction we can find in a student's heart, the easier it will be to raise his or her spirituality.

As a result of such organization of Uzbek language education, there is no doubt that we can educate students with Uzbek speaking skills, speech culture, creative thinking. However, these are the expected results of teaching Uzbek (the state language). Therefore, it is imperative that the teacher today considers every lesson sacred and treats each lesson conscientiously.

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