



In Primary Education - Development of Mother Language and Basic Competences in Increasing the Efficiency of Study Lessons

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Annatation: In this article, using modern pedagogical technologies in mother tongue and reading literacy classes, 2nd grade students develop basic competencies to expand their understanding of history and ancestral heritage by explaining the topic, with the spelling of consonants that come at the end of a word. The formation of scientific competencies through work.

Keywords: Basic competence, Samarkand, history, consonants, countries, cities.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, says: Based on my experience, my advice to you is this: value science, strive for science! Don't waste a second of your time! Youth is the most precious period of life. Never forget that knowledge is a wealth that does not burn in the grass, does not sink in the water, and no one can take it away from you! You are children of independence. You are coming of age, breathing freely in the free Motherland, not seeing the obstacles and difficulties that your ancestors faced. You, the youth, should be a decisive force on the way to higher goals.

I firmly believe that you will honorably fulfill such a huge responsibility, a literally historical task. It is known that in the teaching of mother tongue and reading literacy, the main focus is on the formation of four language skills: reading comprehension, listening comprehension, speaking and writing, and grammatical literacy. 1. Continuity of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, The following basic competencies are formed in accordance with their age characteristics, based on the priority of the student's personality and interests. Communicative competence is the ability to communicate in the mother tongue and in any foreign language in social situations, to follow the culture of communication in communication, social flexibility, and cooperation in the team. Implies the formation of abilities to work effectively. Competence to work with information - implies the ability to find, sort, process and store necessary information from media sources, to use them effectively, to ensure their safety, and to form the ability to acquire media culture. Self-development competence - constant physical, spiritual, intellectual and creative development of oneself, striving for perfection, independent study and learning throughout life, regularly improving cognitive skills and life experience independently, It takes into account the acquisition of the skills of alternative assessment of behavior and independent decision-making. Socially active civic competence means the formation of the ability to feel involvement in events, events and processes taking place in society and to actively participate in them, to know one's civic duties and rights, to comply with them, to deal with labor and civil relations, and to acquire legal culture. National and universal cultural competence means the formation of the ability to be loyal to the motherland, be kind to people and believe in universal and national values, to understand works of art and works of art, to dress modestly, to follow cultural rules and a healthy lifestyle. holds Mathematical literacy, being aware of science and technology innovations and the competence to use them - to be able to make personal, family, professional and economic plans based on accurate calculations, to be able to read various diagrams, drawings and models in daily activities,

to ease human labor, to improve labor productivity It involves the formation of abilities to use scientific and technical innovations that increase and lead to favorable conditions. It is appropriate if the following methods are used for the formation of basic competencies in primary school students. We will consider this process based on the topic of Samarkand - the cradle of history in the 2nd grade mother tongue and reading literacy textbook:

The purpose of the lesson:

Educational: determining the content and idea of the text, distinguishing the names of things, understanding instructions and instructions, working with the spelling of consonants that come at the end of words and are dropped in oral speech; Oral speech 1: can speak fluently in the process of conversation on topics suitable for the second grade level, observing the rules of literary pronunciation; Listening Comprehension 4: after listening to an artistic or informative text suitable for the grade level, can tell its main content, sequence of events and idea;

Reading Comprehension 3: can read artistic and informative texts according to the class level fluently and expressively; Written speech 1: able to write following the basic rules of grammar; Linguistic competence 11: following the rules of basic grammar, spelling, hyphenation and punctuation, can compose sentences and small texts on the topics given in the curriculum, suitable for the second grade level. Educational: to encourage the preservation of historical heritage and monuments; Oral speech 2: observes communication etiquette during conversations and discussions with children, peers and adults (respecting each other, respectfully asking someone to speak, taking turns talking about the topic or text) and can express his opinion. Developer: to develop connected speech of students; Oral speech4: can ask questions to clarify information or reasoning during a conversation or discussion; Listening Comprehension 7: Can express and reason about grade-level oral, media, advertising, artistic and informational text. Students are given cards with questions about education. The student who can answer them takes the cloud and answers the question written on it. If he cannot answer the question at hand, he can get help from his team, but he must answer the question in the cloud himself. The game continues in this way, and after all the questions in the clouds are answered, the sun shines. The group that answers the most questions correctly is the winner and will be encouraged. New topic: Before announcing a new topic, the teacher puts three sheets of paper with one example written on the blackboard, has the students complete them in turn and checks the completed examples together, and corrects them if there are any mistakes. After that, he turns the back of the pages and the name of today's topic (Samarkand - the cradle of history) comes out. The teacher explains the topic: Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world. In the middle Ages, it was recognized as "the polish of the Earth." One of the ancient names of Samarkand is Smarakansa, which means great city. Turkish-speaking residents called it Semizkent. In ancient times, Samarkand was surrounded by a high wall. Those walls protected the city from enemy attacks. Walled cities are called fortresses. It had 3 gates. Entry and exit to the Samarkand fortress was made through these gates. Although the fortress is strong, it has been attacked and witnessed many wars. It has been turned into rubble several times. Those ruins are also called Afrosiyab in some sources. 650 years ago, our grandfather Amir Temur declared the city of Samarkand as the capital of his state. The city is again surrounded by walls. At that time, 6 gates were built for entering and exiting the city. During the Timurid era, the city of Samarkand became very beautiful. Registan Square was also built in the same period. The International Festival of Oriental Songs is being held on this square. From 1925 to 1930, Samarkand was the capital of our country. According to scientists, Samarkand is more than 2700 years old. Samarkand is one of the 50 must-visit cities 2. The teacher, after conveying information about Samarkand to the students through a beautiful speech, uses the conversation method to strengthen the students' knowledge.

Through this lesson, students' knowledge about Samarkand will increase and their skills will be formed about consonants that come at the end of words and are lost in pronunciation, but are preserved in writing. Students' knowledge was strengthened through. If we pay attention to this method, it is integrated with the science of education, which allows to check the knowledge of students not only in the science of mother tongue and reading literacy, but also in the science of education. —Ajrata didactic game expands students' knowledge of countries and cities. Students using the "picture

dictation" method get theoretical information about consonants that come at the end of words and are lost in pronunciation, but are preserved in writing. In addition, the Story, Conversation method is also used. By using the above methods in the lessons, the effectiveness of the science of mother tongue and reading literacy increases and basic competencies are formed in students.

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