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SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF MOTHER TONGUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY CLASSES ON THE BASIS OF A COMPETENCY APPROACH

Abstract: The article describes the scientific and methodological aspects of the organization of primary school mother tongue education on the basis of a competency-based approach.
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Introduction

Primary education is the foundation of general secondary education. Therefore, special attention is paid to improving the quality of primary education in our country. Teachers widely use advanced pedagogical technologies and interactive methods of teaching in the lesson. Each educational institution has a large reserve of electronic resources, including interesting educational and methodological literature for Primary School students. Teachers realized that the organization of quality educational activities through multimedia materials has advantages over traditional methods. In the elementary classes, it is necessary to introduce love and loyalty to the Native Land, respect for the language in teaching the native language, at the same time to understand how rich the Uzbek language is, to follow the norms of reading and orthographic language. I think that the mother tongue and the interesting passage of reading Sciences, the use of interactive techniques in the course of the lesson should be approached competently.

As a result of taking an unconventional lesson, the thinking ability of students grows; both sees and hears at the same time; students are given more knowledge; the effectiveness of the lessons increases; computer literacy of Primary School students is formed; there is an opportunity to show didactic materials through animations so that they do not get tired in the lessons; the materials under study can be either re-demonstrated by dividing them into small footage. In order to increase the interest of students in native language and reading science and facilitate the mastering of course materials on the basis of a competential approach, the organization of lessons in a modern way, the gaps identified in the monitoring of knowledge competition on the basis of recommendations of the Republican forum held in the direction of Exact and Natural Sciences The following compensations can be used in the educational process, especially in the subjects of mother tongue and reading:

Speech competence (listening, understanding, speaking, reading, writing) – is aimed at thinking the personality of the reader, understanding the thoughts of other people, literate statement of his thoughts in oral and written form and its development. That is, in addition to the conversational knowledge of the child,

it is also necessary to pay attention to his knowledge of orthography.

For example:

Exercise. Read the articles.

Etiquette is more expensive than gold.

Courtesy with the mind.

In this exercise, there are several words in which a beginner class student is difficult to write, in particular, " mind" is sometimes written as " mind", although in pronunciation it is said in the style of " mind", " expensive" is required to pay attention to the fact that the word should be written in the style of " expensive", although it is expressed in oral speech in the In this exercise, the url is not only orthographic attention, but also knowledge of the child's own conclusions on the topic of the proverb, the oral statement of which is the fluency of the reader's speech, at the same time, provides the basis for the expression in the process of a free lesson.

Linguistic competence is aimed at developing the knowledge (phonetics, lexicology, composition of the word, word-building, morphology, syntax, writing and spelling, punctuation marks, speech styles, stylistic concepts) acquired in mathematics in the students, as well as being able to correctly and fluently explain the idea with productive use of such a wide range of possibilities. Modern education of today's students requires high professional potential and dedication from teachers. In particular, it is necessary to give the younger generation an understanding of the beauty of our native language even when teaching Uzbek. In this should study in depth the issues related to the creation of modern textbooks, etymological and comparative dictionaries, the peculiarities of the Uzbek language and literature in today's rapidly changing, globalized period, its unique features, charm, stages of historical development and its current state and prospects.:

Exercise. Read aloud. What sounds do the words differ from?

Wrist-wish, Tulip — fiber —child, hammer — ax, reward — answer, wide —equal, mosh-stone.

In this we consider this compensation on the basis of the following exercises, which are given in the textbook of the 2nd Class. In this exercise, the elementary teacher is required to use his phonetic knowledge in the process of the exercise, including to pay attention to the difference in phonemes. I think that it is also important to be present, active, in particular, encouraged by the teacher.

In primary education – it consists in ensuring the literacy of students, teaching them to adhere to the norms of literary speech in both oral and written speech. This native language training program includes the following sections:

1.Teach literacy and grow speech.

2. Phonetics, phonetics, spelling and speech integrations.

The process of teaching literacy consists of preparation and the period of the alphabet. Training in the preparatory and alphabetic period is carried out in the analytical-composition (analytical-synthetic) sound method of teaching literacy. According to the method of analysis-composition of teaching literacy is a sentence from the text, a word from the sentence, a syllable and a sound from the word, or rather a sound > syllable > word > sentence > text in a continuous connection is analyzed-from the button to the section, from the section to the whole. This creates the opportunity for students to develop their thinking activities on the basis of consciousness, intelligibility, logic, didactic criteria. From the very first period of teaching primary education to literacy, special attention will be paid to enriching students ' speech on the account of new words. As an example, let's consider the next exercise:

Mashq. Tushirib qoldirilgan u harfini nuqtalar o'rniga qo'yib ko'chiring. Shu so'zlarning yozilishini bilib oling.

Shirin ...z...m, ...chq...r ot, sara ...r...g', chuqur q...d...q, oq t...n...ka, ...n...mli yer.

In this exercise, it is observed that the lexical stratum of the elementary school student, that is, the phonetic consonants that come with the words, must adapt, form a certain syllable. It is important to pay attention to the appropriate application of the phoneme" U " in its place, and to pronounce it together with the words to observe how the word combination and word addition in the child comes to life, to pay attention to the fact that without the morphemic layer units do not come without it will help to apply the knowledge of.

It is given in the textbook" alphabet": using new words, text, small stories and poems, I think that the attention should be paid to the memorization, re-storytelling of poetic and prose texts, enrichment and development of speech in a thorough acquaintance with the meaning of the word. From the very first period of teaching primary education to literacy, special attention should be paid to enriching students ' speech to the account of new words.

I think that in accordance with the plan, several pedagogical technologies and interactive methods are used to further improve the teaching process and achieve effective results. I.P.Polotov and S.A. Odilov the educational-methodical manual "didactic games technology in native language education", prepared, was created within the framework of the topic we are studying. This is how the authors react to Game Technology: the educational process, its development and transformation will be effective in the atmosphere of mutual open communication and trust between the teacher and the classrooms. Games that are used in the training process are designed for a short time and are accustomed to exercise as a group does not require prior training. During the games, the activity of small

groups increases, the attention of training participants is fully involved in the work (educational process). Through games, it is possible to give new knowledge to students, to create skills, to stimulate the creative abilities of members of small groups. Games can be played in the introductory or final part of the lesson. As can be divided into several types according to the purpose of the games, it classifies as follows:

1. Games aimed at creating a healthy environment for working as a group:
- helps mutual acquaintance of members of the group;
- working as a group gives birth to enthusiasm;
- ensures that the members of the group feel free, distributes fatigue.

2. Games aimed at identifying common interests:
- helps to quickly restore the internal relations of the members of the group (by identifying common interests, dreams);
- helps members (students) who have just joined the group to adapt to the new conditions.
- Games that support the unity of the group:
- Helps establish norms of interaction;
- it will be aimed at strengthening the unity of the group, the jeeps. And this will prevent all students from becoming more active in the course of the lesson, acting together and no student will be left without participation in the course of the lesson. The thinking of the reader contributes to the growth of his worldview.

Competence is the ability to have a minimum of experience in the use of competences, which a person must possess. This should not be excluded from the thesis in the formulation of the requirements for the preparation of the student, in the design of the educational process and textbooks.

The main functions of competences in education are as follows:
- reflection of the social demand for the preparation of the younger generation for everyday life;
-demonstrate knowledge, skills and skills, as well as real objects from the environment for effective application of methods of activity;
- to be a component of the content of various subjects of study and areas of study;
- the use of theoretical knowledge in practice in solving concrete problems.

In what sequence should the compensations be? Some compensations are more general or significant than others. Accordingly, they can be divided into three levels:

1) base competences – belongs to the general (metapredmet) part of the educational content;
2) all – purpose services- belongs to a certain range of educational services and educational spheres;
3) prepositions – the two previous competents, which are considered to be private, are formed within the framework of the subject of study. Base compensations are determined each time a certain stage of education for the subject of a given training. They determine the collection, normative documents, educational and methodological literature, as well as the collection that characterizes the preparation of students, thereby, for the design and development of documents that assess the level of their creative preparation. In place of the conclusion, we can say that in order to improve the quality of education and achieve effective results, a comprehensive approach is necessary. In the communication and didactic conversations with students, modern interactive methods in the educational process are of great importance.

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