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INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN CREATING ASSIGNMENTS FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: The article is dedicated to associating with the pedagogical basis of teaching methods in philological education of the higher education system, the current state of use of educational tasks, in particular, practical lessons in linguistics, didactic tasks in lessons on the theory and practice of methodological approaches in linguistics. teaching methods for improvement were analyzed.

Keywords: pragmatic, pedagogical features, higher education, methods of teaching Uzbek language, modern teaching requirements, speech competence, interactive methods.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются педагогические основы методики обучения в филологическом образовании системы высшего образования, современное состояние использования учебных заданий, в частности, практических занятий по языкознанию, дидактических заданий на уроках по теории и практике методологических подходов в языкознании. у методы обучения были проанализированы для улучшения.

Ключевые слова: прагматика, педагогические особенности, высшее образование, методика обучения узбекскому языку, современные требования к обучению, речевая компетентность, интерактивные методы.

It is obvious that owing to occasion of independence, on September 2, 1993, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" was adopted. This legal event has created favorable conditions for raising the prestige and prestige of the Uzbek language in the international arena, ensuring the connection of our country to the world communication system, mastering foreign languages and information technologies. At present, the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script is used in higher and secondary special education institutions, ie at all stages of education. Textbooks, manuals, newspapers and magazines, advertisements and announcements are now published in this article. At the same time, taking into account the multi-ethnic nature of the population of our country, it has been possible to use the Cyrillic script in the language of some national groups, and this is now done freely.

Extensive work is being carried out to ensure the implementation of the laws "On the state language" and "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" and the gradual implementation of the measures outlined in the State Program. In order to raise the status of the Uzbek language as the state language, to raise our national spirituality and to form a high respect for the Uzbek language among the youth, President Sh. Resolution No. PQ-4479 of October 4, 2019 "On the broad celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On the State Language "and" The prestige of the Uzbek language as the state language and Decree PF-5850 "On measures to radically enhance the status" was signed on October 21, 2019. President Islam Karimov has announced October 21 as the Day of the Uzbek Language. "Uzbek is one of the richest and most ancient languages in the world. The adoption of the law on the state language in Uzbekistan on October 21, 1989, which our people have dreamed, aspired to and fought for for centuries, was the first bold step towards the sovereignty and independence of the country. According to this historical document, the Uzbek language has a solid legal basis and a high status.

During the years of independence, our native language has literally become the state language and has emerged as an incomparable force that mobilizes our people to great achievements in building a free and prosperous life in our country. Today, Uzbekistan is rising to a new, higher stage of development on the basis of the main

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principle "From national revival to national progress." In the process of large-scale reforms being carried out in our country, the role and prestige of the state language in our lives is growing. The Uzbek language is actively used in political, legal, socio-economic, spiritual and educational spheres, and is widely heard in international forums. There is a growing interest in our language and interest in learning it abroad. In today's era of globalization, every nation, every independent state must ensure its national interests, in this regard, first of all, preserve and develop their culture, ancient values, mother tongue and it is natural that the issue will be given priority, "the decree reads.

The nations and peoples of the world speak 7,000 languages. However, only 200 of these languages have been granted the status of the state language. In particular, Uzbek is recognized as the state language. That is why we have a right to be proud of our powerful and living mother tongue. In short, each of us must consider the attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language as respect and loyalty to the motherland, and make such a view a rule of our lives. We must all start this noble movement from ourselves, our families and communities, show respect for our native language, traditions and values, love for the Motherland in practice, - said the President in his speech. Indeed, we still have a long way to go to enhance the prestige and importance of our native language in ensuring the implementation of the Decree. Our young people today are learning many foreign languages along with their native language. In the process of globalization, the task is to preserve the purity of our national language, increase its vocabulary, create and use Uzbek alternatives to terms that come into our language from foreign languages in various fields.

We focus on the theory and practice of methodological approaches in working on learning tasks.

The method of "Insert"

Purpose of the method: This method is used to facilitate the adoption of new information systems and the acquisition of knowledge by students, and this method also serves as a memory exercise for students.

Procedure for implementation of the method:

- Before the lesson, the teacher prepares an input text in the form of a handout or presentation, which covers the content of the basic concepts of the topic;

- The text explaining the essence of the new topic is distributed to students or presented in the form of a presentation;

-students read the text individually and express their personal views through special symbols. When working with text, students or participants are encouraged to use the following special symbols:

Characters	1-text	2-text	3-text
"V" is familiar information			
"?" - I do not understand this information, I need an explanation			
The "+" is new to me.			
"-" is this opinion or am I against this information?			

At the end of the allotted time, information that is unfamiliar and incomprehensible to the learners will be analyzed and interpreted by the teacher, and their essence will be fully explained. Questions will be answered and the session will end.

The "work in small groups" method is a creative activity in the classroom aimed at learning the learning material or completing a given task by dividing students into small groups in order to activate them. When this method is used, the learner has the right to work in small groups, to actively participate in the lesson, to be in a leading role, to learn from each other and to appreciate different perspectives.

Using the small group method saves the educator more time than other interactive methods. Because the educator is able to engage and evaluate all learners on the topic at the same time.

The steps in the Small Group Method are as follows:

1. The direction of activity is determined. Related issues are identified on the topic.

2. Small groups are marked. Students can be divided into groups of 3-6 people.

3. Small groups begin to complete the task.

4. Clear instructions are given and directed by the instructor

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5. Small groups make presentations.

6. Completed assignments are discussed and analyzed.

7. Small groups are evaluated.

The text will be distributed to students. The correct punctuation is given as an assignment.

Advantages of the "Working in small groups" method:

- leads to better mastery of the content of training;

- leads to the development of communication skills;

- There is an opportunity to save time;

- all students are involved;

- There will be an opportunity for self-assessment and intergroup assessment.

Also provide information about punctuation.

Advantages of the method of punctuation: - important graphic tools that serve to accurately, expressively, logically describe written speech in a particular language, to summarize it, to show the logical grammatical relationship of parts of speech (parts of speech) . Punctuation belongs to the central, basic system of symbols (letters and punctuation), which differs in some respects from the system of additional, auxiliary symbols (numbers, scientific symbols in various disciplines, printing symbols). The use of punctuation in writing has its own system. This system is a set of punctuation marks, punctuation and punctuation. They are also important in expressing different intellectual relationships and psychological states that cannot be expressed by other means of writing (letters, numbers, diacritical marks) and language units (words, morphemes), making it easier to understand written speech. The main function of punctuation is to show the semantic division of speech, as well as to help determine its syntactic structure and intonation.

The number of punctuation marks in the modern Uzbek script is 9: full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, parentheses, hyphens, colon, semicolon, quotation mark, most of them are some gas in the second half of the 19th century. and lithography emerged with the publication of books.

Punctuation is divided into 2 according to their function:

a) delimiting punctuation marks denoting the boundaries of a particular syntactic structure or sentence in general, intonational semantic distinction of any part of speech, the name of the person or subject to whom the speech is addressed, as well as syntactic punctuation marks used to indicate the boundary of the structure: brackets, quotation marks, commas used as a single double character, dashes of the same function;

b) Separating punctuation marks independent sentences, their parts (prepositions and prepositions, predicative parts of conjunctions with and without conjunctions), organized parts of speech, conjunctions with conjunctions, the purpose of the sentence. punctuation marks indicating the types of ra, the division of speech: period, question and exclamation marks, comma, semicolon, colon, hyphen, colon.

Some punctuation can indicate both delimitation and delimitation functions. Punctuation is structurally divided into 2:

a) one-element punctuation marks - commas, dashes, periods;

b) Multi-element punctuation This group consists of 2 elements, respectively

(question and exclamation marks, colon, semicolon, parentheses), 3-element (colon) and 4-element (quotation marks) are divided into punctuation marks.

Depending on the place of use, punctuation is divided into 3 groups: punctuation used at the end of a sentence (punctuation, question marks and exclamation marks), punctuation used between sentences (commas) and mixed, or Punctuation marks used in different parts of speech (hyphen, colon, quotation mark, parentheses, colon). The method and order of use of punctuation marks are determined on the basis of the principles of logical grammar, methodology and differentiation of punctuation.

Instead, people exchange ideas through language.

In conclusion, language is a tool for understanding the world, a tool for language education. Language also serves an aesthetic function. In the human heart, feelings of beauty and goodness are formed through language. Language is also a means of interethnic communication. Turkish, English in philological educational institutions of our country. Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Korean, German, Spanish, French, Arabic and Hindi are being studied. Our young people's knowledge of foreign languages is of great importance in

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their development. But first of all, every young man and woman should know their native language perfectly and contribute to its development.

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