

# Development of Mother Tongue Based Competences Outside the Classroom

Ph. D. B. Boltayeva

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Associate Professor of the Department of Theory and Practice of Primary Education,

L. Shakarova

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

4th Grade Student



**Abstract: This article discusses the development of basic competencies in extracurricular activities in primary education.**

**Keywords: competence, basic competence, extracurricular activities, national and universal competence.**

## **Introduction:**

Education, the purpose and direction of education, and the educational process have been an equally relevant issue in all eras. That is why our President Sh. Mirziyoyev emphasized the need to continue the work we have started in the field of education, to improve the quality of education and that "increasing the quality of education is the only correct way of development of New Uzbekistan" and quality education" [1].

In addition, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022 - 2026" [2] within the framework of the tasks set for improving the quality of education, the issue of adapting the secondary education system to the requirements of the times and updating textbooks in general secondary educational institutions special attention is paid to organizing the implementation of the most optimal pedagogical forms and methods of educating the young generation based on the coordination of work on the optimization of educational programs based on advanced foreign experience in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to reform the public education system" the issue is cross-referenced [3].

Formation of basic and subject-related (speech and linguistic) competences in elementary school students is determined. Accordingly, in the process of teaching the subject of mother tongue, the following basic competence elements are formed in elementary school students: communicative competence, information processing competence, self-development competence, socially active citizenship competence, national and general cultural competence, mathematical literacy, being aware of science and technology innovations. competence to be and use.

Formation of basic competencies is one of the important tasks in creating a conscious attitude of primary school students to the lesson. In communicative competence, the student's adherence to the culture of behavior in communication, the formation of the ability to work effectively in a team in cooperation also has its place. Therefore, by acquiring communicative competence, the child's level of speech, behavior and knowledge increases. By forming the competence of working with information in primary classes, they are required to work with information media, to be able to use them correctly, to know and be able to use modern information technologies, computers and computer networks, techniques and technology, to know their functions and structure, and to be able to use them. modern conditions, the main sources of information received by a person are periodicals (newspapers, magazines, etc.), audiovisual media (radio, television), audio and video recordings, information and communication tools (computer system, Internet), advertising, etc. . In order to learn how to work with these sources of information correctly, we need to develop competence in working with information.

Acquiring the competence of self-development is also important in primary grades. The development of self-awareness takes place in each child in its own way. The development of self-awareness is inextricably linked with the formation of the child's cognitive and motivational spheres. As a result of the development of these spheres, the child begins to be able to understand both himself and the situation he occupies, that is, the understanding of his social "I" is formed.

The formation of socially active civic competence in students begins with the most elementary things. As we know, the role of the team in raising a perfect human being is also important. Determining the level of development of the team cannot be limited to the analysis of students' attitudes manifested only in their extracurricular activities. The peculiarity of the work of the head of the class is that he forms a team of students, not just a team of children.

The moral authority of the primary school teacher of national and general cultural competence is also very important in the formation of general cultural competence in children. Only then will the teacher have an educational impact. The teacher's personal qualities and moral image have a great influence on the formation of the mind and behavior of students.

Being 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, which eases human labor, increases labor productivity, it is possible to find the ability to use science and technology innovations that lead to favorable conditions. The essence of this competence is that "it implies acquisition by students of various types of skills that allow effective action in personal and everyday life situations.

Below we will consider the scenario of the event on the theme of "Constitution Day" with an emphasis on the formation of basic competencies.

Technological map of the lesson.

- Method: conversation, explanation, question-and-answer method.

- Format: team, group work, everyone for himself.
- Equipment: textbook, color displays, moving displays, handouts, posters.
- Control: students' activity in the lesson is monitored and taken into account.
- Evaluation: students' knowledge is evaluated based on rating criteria and announced at the end of the lesson.
- The goals and objectives of the lesson: development of speech competence aimed at thinking of the student's personality, understanding the opinion of others, being able to express one's opinion in oral and written form; It consists of formation and development of students' knowledge of grammar and linguistic competence aimed at developing the ability to express their thoughts correctly and fluently using the wide possibilities of the mother tongue.

Basic competencies: K-1: Gathering information from the pictures you see; proper use of television, telephone; K-2: Learning and Differentiating Academic Subjects; follow the daily routine and engage in physical education; K-3: Competence of socially active citizenship: knowledge of state symbols, having a place in the classroom and family, to adults, helping friends and younger ones; K-4: Intermediate dressing; observe cleanliness; knowledge of national holidays; K-5: Knowing when to arrive at school; be able to draw various drawings in daily activities; observe frugality.

Competencies related to science: elements of literary-speech competence (listening comprehension, oral expression of thoughts, reading, written expression of thoughts.) being able to listen and understand wise sayings, stories, poems and concise audio texts; to be able to read them consciously and expressively, to be able to pronounce speech sounds correctly in Uzbek, to follow the rules of moving syllables, to be able to use the acquired lexical units in the text, to use punctuation marks correctly.

Educational goal: Speech and speech. The phonetic system of the mother tongue: knowledge of speech sounds and letters, vowel sounds and letters, consonants and letters, voiced and unvoiced consonants.

Educational goal: to educate students in the spirit of patriotism, to instill in them love for the science of the native language, to teach them to treat the family and its members with respect.

Developmental goal: to increase students' vocabulary, to teach them to think and draw conclusions.

Organizational part: Greeting, determining attendance, checking students' preparations for the lesson.

Teacher:

In your hand, you have a man on your head, and on your tongue,

You have your country, your school, your honor.

The sacred territory called Uzbekistan,

You have your own country, your community, your own anthem (the anthem is played).

2. Statement of the new topic: Honor of Komusim

1- Reader: Happy child of faith,

The honey that found happiness from work is sweet.

My prosperous time is a bright heart,

I am happy with the honor of the great dictionary,

From the justice that paved the way for my independence!

- 2- Student: He defended my independent land,  
Wise thoughts have reached the world.  
The dust has gone from the heart of the country.  
I am happy with the honor of the great dictionary,  
From the justice that paved the way for my independence!
- 3- Student: He cares. My country is kind to us.  
Happiness adds to our happiness, free, prosperous.  
My future is bright, my path is bright,  
I am happy with the honor of the great dictionary,  
From the justice that paved the way for my independence!
- 4- Student: My hands are enough if I stretch them everywhere,  
My left and right side facing the future.  
My moon paths buried in rays,  
I am happy with the honor of the great dictionary,  
From the justice that paved the way for my independence!

Poems to the Articles of the Constitution:

- The fourth clause of the article confirms.  
The dream of my ancestors, the lights in my eyes.
  
  - The flag of my country, the flag of my heart.  
Anthem and coat of arms, the lamp of my shining path (Article 5).
  
  - "Azimdir is the city of Tashkent, a very generous bosom."  
He is the heart of the Motherland, the wish of my great people (Article 6).
  
  - Words from our duties, if you know, the eleventh chapter.  
When I understand my duty, my shadow is like the sun.
  
  - About law and freedom, Articles 18, 21, and 31.  
We will read, read, learn and act, of course.
  
  - It is good to be an owner, a farmer and a herdsman.  
The owner of the real estate, the entrepreneurs (Article 36).
- The thirty-seventh article is about working.  
If everyone loves his profession, he will be happy.

3. Consolidation of a new topic. Pupils give information about state symbols.

## STATE COAT OF ARMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The state coat of arms of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 616-XII dated July 2, 1992 "On the State Coat of Arms of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The national coat of arms of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the following appearance: the sun is shining golden rays over the mountains, rivers and a flowery valley

surrounded by a ring of wheat ears on the left side, and cotton branches with open groins on the right side. In the upper part of the coat of arms, an octagon is depicted as a symbol of the freedom of the Republic, and a crescent and a star are depicted in its inner part. In the center of the coat of arms is depicted the Humo bird, a symbol of happiness and generosity. In the lower part of the coat of arms, the word "Uzbekistan" is written on the band of the belt representing the State flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the color version of the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Humo bird and rivers - in silver color; the sun, spikes, cotton bolls and the inscription "Uzbekistan" - in gold color; cotton branches and leaves, mountains and valley - green; cotton in the armpits - white; tape - in three different colors reflecting the colors of the State flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan; octagon - in air color with golden gilt border; the crescent moon and stars are depicted in white.

## **STATE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 407-XII dated November 18, 1991 "On the National Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The National Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a symbol of the state sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The State flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a symbol of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international relations. The State flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a rectangular cloth consisting of three parts of dark blue color, white color and dark green color passing along the entire length of the flag.

## **STATE ANTHEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

The text and music of the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 1992 No. 768-XII "On the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a symbol of the State sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Respecting the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a patriotic duty of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

## **CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

The Constitution of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted at the eleventh session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 8, 1992. The Constitution (Latin "Constitution" - structure, order) is the basic law of the state. It defines the structure of the state, the system of power and management bodies, their authority and the order of their formation, the electoral system, the rights and freedoms of citizens, the relationship between society and the individual, as well as the judicial system and the relationship between the state and society.

Question-answer method.

1. When was the national flag adopted?
2. When was the national emblem adopted?
3. When was the national anthem adopted?
4. When was the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan adopted?
5. Who is the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
6. Who is the second president of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

4. End of lesson. At the end of the lesson, they will listen to the song "Glory to Kamusin" and draw a picture of the national flag.

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