

ENHANCING LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE THROUGH MOTHER TONGUE  
LESSONS IN PRIMARY CLASSES  
(2-grade mother tongue textbook)

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**Abstract.** This article explains creating linguistic competence as well as improving habits and qualifications of primary school students through mother tongue lessons.

**Keys words:** Linguistic, primary school, competence, knowledge, habit, qualification, linguistic competence, students.

ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ ЧЕРЕЗ УРОКИ РОДНОГО  
ЯЗЫКА В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ  
(учебник родного языка для 2 класса)

**Аннотация.** В данной статье объясняется формирование лингвистической компетентности, а также улучшение навыков и квалификации учащихся начальных классов посредством уроков родного языка.

**Ключевые слова:** Языкознание, начальная школа, компетентность, знания, навыки, квалификация, языковая компетентность, учащиеся.

**Enter**

Special attention is being paid to the education system in our country. In today's fast and changing and information and communication technologies, educating the young generation as a highly spiritual and intellectually developed person is one of the priority directions of the state policy.

In the developed countries of the world in the 21st century, special attention is being paid to the issue of introducing the competence approach in education as one of the main directions of modernization of the educational content. Year by year, the quality of education is improving, and the most important link in this is the primary school period. First of all, we need to explain to children the difference between the concepts of sound and letter.

Because sound is a complex concept for elementary school students of a younger age, the reason is that no definition of sound is given in elementary classes. Nevertheless, children are taught the processes of formation one after the other with the help of a correct idea about sound and practical exercises. Then elementary school students will gradually acquire basic knowledge starting from elementary school.

The word competence (from the Latin compete - I am achieving, I am worthy, I am worthy) is the ability to apply knowledge, skills and abilities in life, and the competency-based approach in modern education is a way of focusing on the ability to apply the acquired knowledge. The goals of education are described with special words that reflect the new possibilities of schoolchildren.

The goal of education based on the competence approach is to make the student a well-rounded person who can think comprehensively and communicate, and who can use the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the educational process in his personal, professional and

social activities. It is important to develop linguistic competence in the subjects of the mother tongue in the primary classes of general education schools.

What is linguistic competence? Linguistic competence - the linguistic competence of a school student means the personal qualities of a student who has knowledge of the language system, linguistic thinking, and the experience of independent application of knowledge and skills in new language situations. Mother tongue education is a skill to expand children's thinking activities, to be able to think freely, to understand the opinions of others, to be able to express one's thoughts fluently orally and in writing, to be able to freely communicate with members of society, and serves to develop skills.

In this place, mother tongue education is not considered as a subject, but as an educational process that organizes the entire education. Linguistic competence in the subject of the mother tongue is the students' ability to communicate their thoughts in the mother tongue.

For this purpose, it is necessary to master the knowledge of phonetics, lexicon, and grammar of the mother tongue, and to master the main types of speech activity: listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills.

State educational standards and curricula based on the competence approach of mother tongue education are determined from the point of view of the child's ability to think, understand the expressed opinion and express his opinion in a literate and logical manner. At the stage of primary education, the requirements for the level of preparation of students in mother tongue education are reflected in the following parameters: reading techniques, understanding the opinion of others and the content of the text, and expressing the opinion in written form.

Topic 2 of the 2nd grade mother tongue textbook: "Vowels and letters"

Exercise 14: Fill in the blanks!

Sh..mol, h..vo, j..vob, t..mon, t..rvuz, j..hon, b..ho, sh..ftoli, b..hor, m..shina, b.

Exercise 17: Correct the misspelled words as in the example:

Example: Sparrow-sparrow, Nose, well, johan, air, seed, wind, machine, spring, spring, answer, nightingale, eagle.

Topic 3: "Consonants and letters"

Exercise 8. Read. Write the words by replacing the dots with the omitted consonants.

Amir Temur's grandson Mirzo Ulugbek built the largest observatory of his time near the city of Samarkand. Here, Mirzo Ulugbek watched the stars with his students. The world famous "Zizhi Jadidi Koragoniy" was written here.

Exercise 10: Replace the dots with the letter d or t.

Payvan.., khursan.., dos.., tor.., g`ish.., mush.., farzan.., juf.., gosh.., balan..

1.Topic 7: "Let's learn about the fire sign"

2.Exercise 12. Replace the dots with the appropriate words.

3. Perfect brave and ..... boy.

4. Ishmael .... gets all four grades.

5. Salim did not understand the ..... of this proverb.

6. I want to study only for excellent grades... Berdi.

Words to use: sometimes, promise, meaning, determined

Topic 8. "We will strengthen our knowledge about the joint"

Exercise 2. Write the words in syllables. Explain the meaning of each word.

Crime, quarrel, right, punishment, lie, law, theft, insult, document.

Topic 10. "We will learn the pronunciation and spelling of the same consonants that appear next to each other in a word"

Exercise 2: Write words by putting two identical consonant letters instead of dots.

1. Baku..at, ti..a, qi..at, muna..ar, taba..um, tana..us, a..iq, alba..a, cha..on.

2. Dropped consonants: chch, tt, vv, ss, qq, mm, ll, ff, vv.

3. Topic 14: "Words denoting names of persons and things"

4. Exercise 2: "Who instead of dots?" What? Write sentences with words that answer their questions.

5. The bear likes .....

6. October 1- ..... and coaches' day.

7. Camels can live without drinking for two weeks.

8. In autumn, ..... harvest the crops.

9. A satellite of the planet Earth is called ....

10. When he is inspired, he dreams of becoming

5. Words to use: military, Moon, honey, water, Teacher, farmer.

6. Exercise 12: Read the text. Ask questions about the separated words and write the words that you know the answer to.

7. The electronic calculator was invented in 1957. The weight of this strange device was 140 kg. Although it was huge, it could not perform the operations performed by today's small calculators. Produced by "Canon" company.

8. Topic 18: "Words denoting the movement of persons and things"

9. Exercise 4: Put the appropriate word and write the sentences.

1. Yesterday, Nafisa went to her friend's .....went, goes, is going.

2. Maqsud is going to class now. went, goes, is going.

3. Abror will go to the club tomorrow .....went, goes, is going.

In short, the formation of linguistic competences in the primary school students of the mother tongue is the demand of the time. Primary school is the foundation period of students' knowledge, and therefore the development of broad thinking, thinking, and speech of students in this period is the main goal of today's educational process.

It is our pride if we teach students to consciously master the laws and rules of their native language, if we expand their horizons, if we educate them in the spirit of love for our motherland, our rich spirituality left by our ancestors, and our national traditions. I think We, pedagogues, should not only form their linguistic competence in primary classes, but also eliminate their shortcomings in free thinking and speech.

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