Improving the Methodology of Developing Students' Speech and Linguistic Competencies through Independent Learning and Educational Tasks

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Abstract : This article explores the methodological and didactic aspects of enhancing students' speech and linguistic competencies through independent learning and educational tasks. It establishes a scientific and methodological foundation for improving linguo-pedagogical competencies. It emphasizes that increasing students' interest in the subject and providing opportunities to develop multiple speech skills through a single educational task leads to students consciously engaging with speech and linguistic competency tasks. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of adhering to a didactic sequence in task completion and effectively utilizing artificial intelligence to find information from modern sources.

Key words : scientific-methodical foundations, Uzbek linguistics, methodological principle, lexicology, linguistic competence, deductive pedagogy, speech competence, psychology, pragmatics, methodology, artificial intelligence, didactics, linguodidactics, information-receptive method, inductive, sound analysis, writing skills, communicative competence.

1 Introduction

Speech and linguistic competence are fundamental areas of linguistics, crucial for ensuring students fully master a language through reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Students must be able to construct their speech correctly and effectively, utilizing language purposefully. Independent learning and educational tasks play a significant role in achieving this goal. This article discusses the improvement of methodologies for developing speech and linguistic competencies, organizing independent work in the educational process, and the importance and methods to enhance the effectiveness of educational tasks.

Concepts of Speech and Linguistic Competence

To differentiate between speech and linguistic competence, it's essential to understand their core concepts. Linguistic competence is the ability to use language correctly and accurately, encompassing knowledge of grammatical, lexical, and phonetic rules. Speech competence, on the other hand, involves using language in real-life situations, expressing thoughts clearly and effectively, and engaging in communication. Noam Chomsky defines linguistic competence as "the knowledge of the language system that exists in the mind of an ideal speaker-listener" [8:137]. Dell Hymes views speech competence as "communicative competence," the ability to use language appropriately and effectively in real situations [7:269]. Thus, it involves knowing grammatical rules, vocabulary, and pronunciation.

2 Methodology

The Importance of Independent Learning

Independent learning is a form of education where students manage their own learning and time. As L. Vygotsky stated, "According to learning theory, learning occurs through social interaction, and independent activity is crucial for reinforcing knowledge" [6:49]. Independent learning allows students to set their own pace,

plan their time, and study material in depth. Through independent study, students not only gain knowledge but also develop skills in expressing ideas, problem-solving, and creativity. Independent learning fosters fluency and enhances speech competencies [1:27].

Educational Tasks and Their Role in Developing Linguistic Competencies. Educational tasks encourage independent thinking and create opportunities for developing linguistic competencies. These tasks can be categorized as:

- Quick written and oral tasks: Focused on developing students' speech. For example, creating a short speech on a given topic with clear and concise ideas.
- Analytical and constructive tasks: Helping students understand language deeply and analyze grammatical and stylistic aspects.
- Creative tasks: Such as writing stories or essays on interesting topics, expanding imagination and facilitating the acquisition of new language materials
- Interactive tasks: Group work and communicative tasks (e.g., debates) that teach students to express their opinions freely and develop linguistic competencies [4:18].

Methodology of Independent Learning and Educational Tasks

Effective implementation requires several methodological approaches:

- Independent problem-solving: Students apply their knowledge practically, reinforcing learning through independent work. This is particularly effective in developing speech and linguistic competencies.
- Individualization of educational tasks: Tailoring tasks to each student's needs and knowledge level.
- Effective idea exchange: Encouraging students to listen to and critically evaluate each other's ideas.
- Reflection and self-assessment: Students analyze their achievements and errors, improving their knowledge and speech skills [3:38].

Practical Methods for Developing Independent Learning and Educational Tasks

- Small group work: Enhances speech and linguistic competencies through discussions and idea exchange.
- Use of digital technologies: Modern technologies like online platforms and interactive programs support independent learning.
- Challenging tasks: Developing creative and analytical thinking with complex, yet achievable tasks [5:37].

Results and Future Prospects

Effective organization of independent learning and educational tasks positively impacts the development of speech and linguistic competencies. Future improvements involve developing new methodologies and expanding the use of interactive and technological resources.

Independent learning methodology is crucial in developing speech and linguistic competencies. It helps students reinforce, analyze, and acquire new knowledge, fostering active language learning. Effective methods enhance clear, concise, and comprehensive speech, while linguistic competence ensures mastery of grammatical, phonetic, lexical, and syntactic rules.

3 Results

1.Independent learning enables students to:

- Effectively acquire and use language in real life.
- Enhance speech and linguistic competencies.
- Develop analytical, creative, and problem-solving skills.
- Increase responsibility towards learning.

2.Key principles for developing speech and linguistic competencies:

- Effective organization of speech: Teaching clear, logical, and concise expression.
- Reinforcement of grammatical and lexical knowledge.
- Development of social and communicative competencies [2:172].

Methodology and Approaches to Independent Learning

- Individualization of tasks: Tailoring tasks to individual needs and abilities.
- Independent problem-solving: Applying grammatical rules practically.
- Idea exchange and analysis: Collaborative analysis to develop speech competence.
- Reflection and self-assessment: Evaluating and improving through self-analysis.

Enhancing the Role of Educational Tasks in Independent Learning

- Written and oral tasks: Developing speech competence through creation.
- Analytical tasks: Deepening language understand Creative tasks: Expanding imagination and language acquisition.
- Interactive tasks: Developing communicative skills through group interaction.

Use of Digital Technologies in Independent Learning

- Online courses and interactive exercises: Supporting remote learning.
- Digital communication tools: Facilitating online idea exchange and critical evaluation.
- Educational programs and applications: Enhancing vocabulary and grammatical knowledge.

4 Conclusion

Final Recommendations and Conclusions

- Focus on methodologies and technologies: Develop new methods and use digital technologies.
- Encourage independent work: Provide tasks and exercises for self-improvement.
- Personalized approach: Tailor tasks to individual needs and monitor progress.
- Self-assessment and reflection: Encourage analysis of achievements and errors.
- Communication and teamwork: Promote group work and free expression.

In conclusion, independent learning and educational tasks significantly enhance speech and linguistic competencies. Their effective use leads to language mastery, independent thinking, analysis, and creativity. Future advancements involve integrating modern digital technologies and real-life scenarios to improve language education.

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