

**TEACHING THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM. DEVELOPING THE LANGUAGE SKILLS.
RECEPTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE SKILLS**

Nazarova Shalola Bakhriddinovna
Student of TSPU named after Nizami

Abstract: This article discusses the language, the origin of the language, the importance of the language today, and the problems related to the language, its skills, and developing the language skills, receptive and productive skills.

Key words: language system, phonology, morphology, semantics, syntax, language skills, receptive skills, productive skills.

**ПРЕПОДАВАНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫЮ. РАЗВИТИЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ НАВЫКОВ.
РЕЦЕПТИВНЫЕ И ПРОДУКТИВНЫЕ НАВЫКИ**

Назарова Шалола Бахриддиновна
Студентка ТГПУ имени Низами

Аннотация: *В этой статье обсуждается язык, происхождение языка, важность языка сегодня, а также проблемы, связанные с языком, его навыками и развитием языковых навыков, рецептивных и продуктивных навыков.*

Ключевые слова: *языковая система, фонология, морфология, семантика, синтаксис, языковые навыки, рецептивные навыки, продуктивные навыки.*

As a result of the reforms carried out in the education system of our country, today positive results are visible in the quality of education and the efficiency of students' learning. Also, attention to language in the education system is developing at a high level. This is one of the top opportunities for the younger generation.

The foundation of the modern nation of New Uzbekistan is the crucial notion of "A society where human value is a priority and a people-friendly state". Our nation is increasingly taking the lead in implementing new reforms as a result of the President of our nation, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, setting this lofty goal. In this regard, it is intended to lay the foundations for the reforms that will be implemented in our nation over the course of the next five years based on the tenet of "Strategy of Actions - Strategy of Development." The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan identified 33 steps in the direction of "Ensuring spiritual growth, radical reform of this sector, and taking it to a new level" in the development plan project of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. One of them is that in order to stay up with the times, today's young should be fluent in Uzbek and acquire additional other languages. [1; p 4-5]

It is intended to provide students with all the necessary conditions for more effective learning of foreign languages. First of all, if we learn about the language and its origin, about all the information related to it:

WHAT IS LANGUAGE?

Language is a structured system of communication. The structure of a language is its grammar and the free components are its vocabulary. Languages are the primary means of communication of humans, and can be conveyed through spoken, sign, or written language. Many languages, including the most widely-spoken ones, have writing systems that enable sounds or signs to be recorded for later reactivation. Human language is not dependent on a single mode of transmission (sight, sound, etc.) and is highly variable between cultures and across time. Human languages have the properties of productivity and displacement, and rely on social convention and learning. Estimates of the number of human languages in the world vary between 5,000 and 7,000. Precise estimates depend on an arbitrary distinction (dichotomy) being established between languages and dialects. [2; p 429-492]

THE ORIGIN OF THE LANGUAGE

The origins of human language will perhaps remain for ever obscure. By contrast the origin of individual languages has been the subject of very precise study over the past two centuries. There are about 5000 languages spoken in the world today (a third of them in Africa), but scholars group them together into relatively few families - probably less than twenty. Languages are linked to each other by shared words or sounds or grammatical constructions. The theory is that the members of each linguistic group have descended from one language, a common ancestor. In many cases that original language is judged by the experts to have been spoken in surprisingly recent times - as little as a few thousand years ago. Linguistic groups: from 3000 BC. The most widespread group of languages today is the Indo-European, spoken by half the world's population. This entire group, ranging from Hindi and Persian to Norwegian and English, is believed to descend from the language of a tribe of nomads roaming the plains of eastern Europe and western Asia (in modern terms centring on the Ukraine) as recently as about 3000 BC. From about 2000 BC people speaking Indo-European languages begin to spread through Europe, eventually reaching the Atlantic coast and the northern shores of the Mediterranean. They also penetrate far into Asia - occupying the Iranian plateau and much of India. Another linguistic group, of significance in the early history of west Asia and still of great importance today, is the Semitic family of languages. These also are believed to derive from the language of just one tribal group, possibly nomads in southern Arabia. By about 3000 BC Semitic languages are spoken over a large tract of desert territory from southern Arabia to the north of Syria. Several Semitic peoples play a prominent part in the early civilization of the region, from the Babylonians and Assyrians to the Hebrews and Phoenicians. And one Semitic language, Aramaic, becomes for a while the Lingua franca of the Middle East. [3]

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LANGUAGE

Language is what makes us human. It is how people communicate. By learning a language, it means you have mastered a complex system of words, structure, and grammar to effectively communicate with others. To most people, language comes naturally. We learn how to communicate even before we can talk and as we grow older, we find ways to manipulate language to truly convey what we want to say with words and complex sentences. Of course, not all communication is through language, but mastering a language certainly helps speed up the process.

LANGUAGE SYSTEM

A system is a language. The human body is a complex system, and so is language. Language is a system that works with sounds, words, and structure. All of these work together to form the intricate system known as language. A language is a phonetic, grammatical, and range of vocabulary system. These three components are systems in and of themselves. The systems are-

Phonology- The sound system of a language is called phonology. Language has a set of sounds peculiar to it. The sound stands for words; the words stand for object, ideas, process and etc. For example, pen, advice, relative, selling and singing etc. each word has a meaning.

Morphology- Words what they are, their formation and their various changes in their form, is called morphology.

Semantics- Word's formation, giving the meaning in a systematic way is called semantics.

Syntax- Constructions and arrangements of words into definite meaning i.e. phrases, formulae and sentences are called syntax. [4, p 4]

Language skills: There are four main language skills: Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing.

There are two types of skills: Receptive, Productive

Receptive	Productive
Listening	Speaking
Reading	Writing

Reading and listening are receptive skills because learners receive and comprehend language instead of producing it while using them. These abilities are commonly referred to as passive abilities. The productive or active talents of speaking and writing might be compared with them. Example: When learning a new language, students frequently start out with receptive knowledge before moving on to productive application. In the classroom, one set of abilities naturally supports another in the complicated interplay between receptive and productive skills. For instance, improving reading abilities can help with writing growth. Speaking and writing are the most productive skills because students who utilize them must produce words. They go by the name "active skills" as well. They are comparable to the receptive abilities of reading and listening. Example: A shape poem has already been used by students to practice their receptive abilities through reading,

listening, and speaking. By using the example as a model, they now move on to writing productive skills of their own. In the classroom, several activities, including discussing literature and working on projects, aim to integrate the development of both receptive and productive skills. [5]

In conclusion, learning foreign languages is common these days. Knowing a foreign language means keeping up with the times. Knowing one's own language and other languages opens up many opportunities for a person. In this article, I have given a brief overview of the foreign language, the general understanding of the language, and the problems associated with it. Together with this, one of the most crucial prerequisites at the moment in our nation is complete fluency in the Uzbek language, in addition to studying numerous other languages. Every area, city, and hamlet in our nation will receive widespread promotion for this program, and numerous talks will take place.

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