

ADVANTAGES OF READING, LISTENING, WRITING AND SPEAKING IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *In this article, the benefits of reading, listening, writing, and speaking were discussed, along with the ways in which they foster students' cognitive activity, spark their enthusiasm in learning a foreign language, and help them enhance their communicative competence.*

Key words: *reading, speaking, cognitive activity, listening, writing, interest in learning, communicative competence.*

Teaching foreign languages is one of the most significant and pressing issues in methodological science as a result of the opening of borders and the growth of international interactions. Tolerance for representatives of different countries and cultures, i.e., experts with all types of competences: linguistic, communicative, linguistic, sociocultural, and intercultural, is the current social order in the field of foreign language learning. Understanding the mindset, national traits, customs, and culture of the nation where the language being learned is spoken is necessary in order to participate in cross-cultural interaction.

The development of speech activities, such as speaking, writing, reading, and listening, consistently and methodically is the major objective of education while students are learning foreign languages in schools or universities. Speech activity is a deliberate, active process of sending and receiving messages through the linguistic system, depending on the context of the conversation.

The building of communicative competence, which consists of a number of elements, is the primary objective of "English language" instruction.

- communication skills in speaking, listening, reading and writing;
- language knowledge and skills on this language building material to create and recognize information;
- Linguistic and regional knowledge to ensure the socio-cultural basis, without which it is impossible to form communicative competence.

English is taught to students as a language of communication, and they must be able to utilize it both orally and in writing. It's crucial to master all speech functions and communication modalities if English is to develop into a tool for intercultural and global communication. In addition to mastering the four different speech activities—reading, listening, writing, and speaking—students should also keep in mind the benefits of the

three language components that are directly associated to each one—vocabulary, phonetics, and grammar.

The benefits of reading, listening, writing, and speaking in learning English are as follows:

➤ Listening

The perception and comprehension of the uttered word are related to the receptive type of speech action known as listening. When the teacher himself selects the material he uses in his oral presentation in class, it is important to take into account the objectives he sets for himself: first, to develop the students' capacity to listen to and understand foreign speech; second, to promote the well-known growth of students' passive vocabulary during the listening process and the development of their expectations from the context.

The teacher must take all necessary precautions to ensure that the students understand whatever form or phrase is being used. To accomplish this, keep in mind that the teacher must use the same English term in subsequent courses and not substitute an Uzbek phrase or another phrase with a similar meaning. The instructor should make sure that the pupils comprehend both the overall meaning and the specific components of the expression he employed.

It is important to carefully verify that students have understood the teacher's discourse correctly. The teacher should repeat each new phrase several times throughout both the initial class and any following lessons.

➤ Speaking

Speaking is a useful speaking activity that is used to carry out verbal communication. Speech is the spoken manifestation of thought, or content. Pronunciation, lexical, and grammatical abilities all have a role in speech.

The aim of speech instruction in English language classes is to help students develop speech abilities that will enable them to practice speaking in extracurricular activities at the level of generally acceptable daily conversation.

The development of the following communication abilities in students is important for achieving this goal:

They must:

a) comprehend and formulate statements in English in accordance with the particular communication situation, speech task, and communicative intention;

b) carry out their verbal and non-verbal behavior while taking into account the national-cultural characteristics of the country where the language is being studied;

c) use reasonable methods of mastering the English language, improving it on their own.

Oral communication is the most crucial type of speech. Four variables make up the communicative context, a technique for teaching speaking in a foreign language:

1) the actual circumstances in which communication takes place;

2) the interactions between representatives of formal and informal communication;

3) the motivation behind speech;

4) the actual act of communication itself, which results in the creation of a new circumstance and the desire to speak.

The term typical communicative situation is understood as a model of real communication, in which speech behavior of interlocutors is carried out in their typical social and communicative roles.

Examples of a simple communicative (speech) situation: a conversation between a buyer and a seller, a theater cashier with an audience, a teacher with a student, etc.

➤ Reading

When it comes to the perception and comprehension of written material, reading is a receptive form of speaking action. It is assumed that a foreign text has a set of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical information elements that enable the recognition process quick and easy in order to read and understand it. Although the processes of perception and understanding in the process of reading are simultaneous and closely related to one another, the abilities that ensure its process are conditionally divided into two groups: "technical" reading abilities related to the aspect (perception of graphic signs and their association with certain meanings and ensuring semantic processing of what is perceived - establishing semantic connections between language units of different levels and thus the ability to understand the meaning of what is perceived); and "internal" reading abilities related to the aspect (perception of written language and its

Pedagogical requirements can be formulated when organizing the process of learning to read in a foreign language.

1. The practical direction of the educational process involves the formulation of tasks and questions with a clear communicative motive aimed at solving real-world problems that not only help students learn new skills and knowledge but also help them comprehend the meaning and content of the material they are studying. In the system of teaching the technique of reading in a foreign language, mandatory separation of the loud stage of reading, articulation and intonation, phonetically correct speech, and "in" speech is also required.

2. The use of analytical and synthetic exercises, tasks that vary in complexity depending on the individual abilities of students, and the selection of appropriate methods of work on reading aloud and self-teaching are all examples of a differentiated approach to education that takes into account the young psychological characteristics of students.

3. A sophisticated and practical educational strategy: children read texts that contain language they have already learned orally as they learn to read; at the alphabet stage, mastering new letters, letter combinations, and reading rules is done in accordance with the order of introducing new lexical units and speech samples in oral speech.

4. Considering the unique qualities of the mother tongue: making use of the beneficial transfer of pupils' reading abilities developed or already created in the mother tongue;

5. Ease of comprehension, application, and awareness

6. A thorough approach to the development of motivation: in the lesson, more emphasis is placed on playing games and acting in communicative problem situations; the use of different types of visualizations that stimulate the understanding of new material, the formation of associative connections, aids that help to better master the rules of reading, graphic images of words, and intonation patterns of phrases.

➤ Writing

Writing is a powerful kind of speech that allows for the graphic expression of thought. Written and written speech are both a means and a goal of teaching a foreign language, according to the methodology. Written speech includes writing as a technical element. A productive form of speech activity that includes both written and spoken language is the labeling of some material using visual symbols.

Reading and writing are strongly intertwined. One graphical language system exists in their system. Thought is encoded when expressed in writing using graphic symbols, and is decoded when read.

If you correctly define the goals of writing and teaching writing, take into account the role of writing in the development of other skills, use fully appropriate exercise goals, perform them at a certain stage of learning, speaking will gradually become richer and more logical.

Due to its strong relationship to all forms of speech activity, writing can be employed in foreign language learning to assist students grasp the topic and gain knowledge about the language and via the language.

Therefore, when speaking, pupils should be able to inform or explain, affirm or denounce, persuade or prove. Students must be able to quickly revise their own ideas as well as those of others while writing; this includes writing from reading and processing information as well as outlining or summarizing speeches. It is crucial for students to be able to read literary works of moderate complexity as well as newspaper and magazine articles rapidly. Listening requires the ability to understand speech at a normal pace in live communication, as well as the meaning of television / radio programs.

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