

# Effectiveness Of Use Of Information And Communication Technologies In Improving Linguistic Competences Of Students In Mother Tongue Lessons

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**Annotation:** *The article deals with the improvement of students' linguistic competencies through the use of information and communication technologies in mother tongue lessons.*

**Keywords:** education, educational technologies, information and communication technologies, linguistic competence, e-learning, e-dictionary, computer multimedia presentation.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Since its development, our country, like all developed countries, has been paying special attention to the modernization of education, the introduction of new educational technologies, the selection of optimal options for improving the efficiency of education. World experience shows that the crisis in education is more dangerous for the country's development than the economic crisis. Therefore, the future, development and prosperity of any country depends on the development of education and high human resources. As globalization accelerates around the world, a number of modern educational technologies and tools, in particular information and communication technologies, have entered the field of education in many countries. It is now possible to read, hear and see at the same time.

The current mother tongue program is based on a competency-based approach that prepares students to apply the knowledge, skills, and competencies they have acquired. In other subjects, as in other subjects, students acquire science-related and basic competencies. In particular, native language classes improve students' speaking and linguistic competencies in science.

Linguistic competence is specific to phonetics, graphics, orthoepy, spelling, vocabulary, grammar and style. A student with linguistic competence is able to distinguish the sounds of speech in the native language and follow the rules of syllable transfer. In addition, students will be able to use new words related to the topic, both orally and in writing, and use punctuation correctly in written speech [6].

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Improving students' linguistic competence is based on exercises, additional assignments, and extracurricular activities provided in native language textbooks. In particular, phonetic competence is the ability to differentiate sounds and letters, to divide words into syllables, to put omitted vowels and consonants, to distinguish between voiced and unvoiced consonants, to write words in alphabetical order, to compose words in given letters, and to perform phonetic analysis exercises. Exercises for copying and writing words, sentences and texts are based on educational dictations. Elementary school textbooks provide spelling, orthoepic, lexical, and graphic exercises (divided into morphological and syntactic exercises), each of which helps students develop competencies.

The rapid development of science and technology has accelerated the process of globalization around the world. The door is wide open for the introduction of new technologies, not only in manufacturing, but also in education. As a result of the integration process, the old, inefficient education is gradually being abandoned and a new, modern system of education based on modern pedagogical technologies is being introduced.

The use of modern educational technologies is important in improving students' linguistic competencies. Today, the learning process is unimaginable without educational technology.

Educational technologies allow students to acquire complex knowledge and increase their creative activity. By using educational technologies in the learning process, it is possible to spend less time on the task, to use the saved time more effectively, to create conditions for students to learn more, to apply what they have learned in practice.

To date, a number of modern educational technologies have become popular: problem-based learning technology, modular learning, educational activity design technology, didactic game technology, classroom differentiation technology, information and communication technology in education, collaborative learning technology and others.

As a result of socio-economic development in our country, the material and technical base of schools is being improved, the introduction of e-learning. As a result of the introduction of information and communication technologies in education, the creation of many electronic resources, students' access to education has increased several times. Children can now search and process information on the Internet and electronic resources without spending too much time and effort.

E-learning is an education system that includes the use of Internet technologies, e-libraries, and multimedia teaching materials. E-learning is a system that is both user-friendly and student-friendly, allowing the user to work on themselves and check themselves. [2]

The use of spelling and annotated dictionaries is the most convenient and effective way to improve phonetic, spelling and lexical competencies in children. The use of dictionaries in mother tongue education increases the spelling literacy of students, enriches their speech with new vocabulary. In recent years, electronic dictionaries have also been created for the convenience of learners.

An electronic dictionary is a specially prepared dictionary that can be stored on a hard disk or posted on the Internet. The advantage of electronic dictionaries is that they have a convenient search system and a large volume [2]. E-dictionaries are very easy to use and help students to improve their spelling and lexical competencies. In addition, students can use electronic dictionaries independently at any time. Students will be able to complete a variety of assignments and self-examinations on their own.

In order to teach students to use electronic dictionaries, it is necessary to first develop skills in working with dictionaries, computer literacy.

Another form of e-learning is the presentation of computer multimedia. Computer multimedia presentations are special educational multimedia materials created using the PowerPoint computer program that provide interactive communication with students [2]. Accordingly, three types of multimedia can be distinguished.

### III. CONCLUSION

Special computer courses designed to teach languages can be used in mother tongue classes. This includes pronunciation exercises, lexical and grammatical writing tasks, and a variety of word games. Such multimedia tools serve to increase the phonetic, lexical and grammatical competence of readers.

The introduction of modern educational technologies in mother tongue lessons, the creation of various teaching aids, helps children to learn the Uzbek language in depth. Appropriate use of e-learning resources in classroom and extracurricular activities enhances students' linguistic competence, spelling literacy, as well as computer and Internet skills.

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