

## THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISES IN DEVELOPING ORAL SKILLS

Hilola Ismailova Inomovna

Teacher of English Language and Literature Department

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

E-mail address: ismailovaxilola4906@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Given article is devoted to the study of the gadget of workout routines proposed by way of I. A. Gruzinskaya to the improvement of the concept of the machine of workouts. Given article discusses her machine of workout routines based totally on the aim of teaching: to train college students a complete mastery of the language (oral speech, analyzing and writing). Also it reveals the ways she used to create workouts that would cowl all components of the language (vocabulary, grammar, and phonetics) and correspond to the intellectual techniques that manifest throughout its assimilation — recognition, memorization, and reproduction.

**Keywords:** recognition, memorization, and reproduction far-reaching, representatives, assimilation, methodologist, reproduction, comprehension.

### INTRODUCTION

In the closing decade, in connection with the orientation in the direction of the sensible mastery of an overseas language, the concept has been increasingly more chronic that we train in instructional organisations now not language, however speech (oral and written), therefore far-reaching conclusions are drawn from this.

Before identifying whether or not such an exchange of principles is fair, it is indispensable to strive to discover out what prompted it. It is regarded that in the far away past, when the methodology of overseas languages started out to crystallize as an impartial pedagogical department of science, educating a language was once understood in particular and typically as instructing its grammar. Speech coaching used to be carried out as wished outdoor the secondary school. Then, at the cease of the ultimate century, when there was once a drastically higher want for humans who virtually talk an overseas language, strategies regarded that equated instructing an overseas language with instructing a native one. Moreover, on the grounds that the toddler learns the native language barring especially reading its grammar, they tried to instruct a overseas language, besides telling him any policies (neither lexical nor grammatical). Representatives of these methods, recognized in the records of the approach as natural, except being very state-of-the-art in the science of language, introduced in broadcast commercials about a new technique of educating a language except mastering its grammar.

### Discussion and results

Since grammar is very abstract, and its learn about generally does no longer entice human beings who do no longer have a penchant for philology, this way of instructing a language (without reading its grammar) became out to be very desirable and consequently received a massive quantity of supporters. But considering the fact that grammar is one of the quintessential components of the language and consequently it is not possible to research a language except mastering its grammar, therefore, it was once solely a query of whether or not

to study it consciously or not, that is, the way kids analyze their native language. One of the most widespread gaps in the methodology of instructing overseas languages is the lack of an ordered device of exercises, though very fascinating tries have been made to create it.

## 2 Methods

First of all, we have to point out the gadget of workouts proposed through the consultant of the direct method, B. Eggert and his work "Regularities underlying workout routines for instructing overseas languages", which systematizes the views of this route in the methodology. B. Eggert mounted a variety of regularities, of which the following are still, of the best hobby today:

a) the nature of the workouts have to healthy the received skills, i.e. to instruct the pupil the comprehension capabilities you want to provide him excellent exclusive exercises, for educating speakme — workout routines for speakme and so on. As every workout being targeted on the improvement of any speech activity, at the identical time consists of factors frequent to different activities, for the improvement of this language undertaking can be used and now not unique exercises.

b) the which means and use of language types is pleasant discovered in the direction of things to do and in excellent conditions that are shut to college students and arouse their interest.

c) Global assimilation of language varieties ought to be accompanied via an evaluation of their components.

d) any new language phenomenon is higher assimilated as a end result of assessment with what is already known, inclusive of from the native language.

e) any new linguistic phenomenon is higher understood if it is positioned in exceptional contexts.

f) when gaining knowledge of a language, the foremost position belongs to oral exercises, which are integral for the improvement of any kind of speech activity.

The first methodologist who paid distinct interest to the improvement of the concept of the machine of workouts was Professor I. A. Gruzinskaya. She built her machine of workout routines based totally on the aim of teaching: to train college students a complete mastery of the language (oral speech, analyzing and writing). To do this, she regarded it critical to create workouts that would cowl all components of the language (vocabulary, grammar, and phonetics) and correspond to the intellectual techniques that manifest throughout its assimilation — recognition, memorization, and reproduction. In accordance with this, I. A. Gruzinskaya put ahead the following necessities for the machine of exercises:

1. Sequence of exercises. Every new linguistic phenomenon need to omit three ranges of assimilation: a) receptive, this gives workouts in identifying, selecting, and grouping;

b) semi-reproductive — semi-free playback of this linguistic material, which are advocated a range of workout routines by using analogy with the partial amendment of the sample;

c) reproductive, which is the closing stage of getting to know of language competencies and requires the potential to arbitrarily (without prompting) to reproduce a precise phenomenon of language to categorical his thoughts.

The final two stages—semi-free copy and random reproduction—in addition to workouts aimed at consolidating positive kinds of language expertise must additionally consist of all the range of workouts aimed at growing energetic skills.

2. Consistency in the software of a range of sorts of exercises. For every 12 months of study, reference kinds of workouts need to be selected, which ought to be repeated from lesson to lesson. Along with them (but in a smaller number), different workouts can be provided that would assist to grasp this language phenomenon from all sides, in its more than a few aspects.

3. Continuity of workout types. Along with the compulsory continuity and repeatability of some of the fundamental kinds of exercises, it is essential to step by step increase their vary and regulate their content. I. A. Gruzinskaya distinguishes the following 4 sorts of exercises:

1. phonetic-spelling;
2. grammatical;
3. vocabulary;
4. exercises in growing energetic skills.

Within these types, the sequence is strictly observed, which is formulated in the above requirements: first, receptive workout routines are given, the place the student's mission is to examine or select a phenomenon from the language fabric given to him. They are accompanied by way of semi-productive workouts in which the pattern is supplemented or in part modified. Last of all, the pupil is supplied workout routines in which he ought to independently reproduce the accomplished language material.

An extra precise acquaintance with the gadget of workout routines proposed by way of I. A. Gruzinskaya leads to the conclusion that the most important interest is paid to language exercises, after finishing which college students will be in a position to grasp oral and written speech inside the necessities of the program.

In latest years, a variety of research have been committed to the workout system. Some advance the thoughts of I. A. Gruzinskaya, such as Z. M. Lyubimova, N. B. Sokolova, P. B. Gurvich and others. They pay considerable interest to components of the language. Other scientists, such as, M. S. Ilyin, B. A. Lapidus, etc, construct their device of workouts on a purposeful basis, giving desire to speech exercises.

Types of workouts are divided into types, which have to be organized in order of growing difficulties. The following necessities have to be utilized to the exercising system. It should:

1. develop cognitive procedures of the character (thinking, memory, imagination);
2. consider the purpose, material, and approach of performing exercises;
3. develop and make certain the assimilation of all components of the language and all sorts of language activities;
4. include all kinds and sorts of exercises, every of which ought to have its very own specifics (irreplaceability of machine elements);
5. communicate between factors of the machine in accordance to the precept of composition or subordination; every issue of the machine ought to symbolize a binomial (binary) opposition;
6. arrange sorts and sorts of workout routines in accordance to the diploma of growing difficulties. When classifying exercises, as a rule, phrases with a poor attribute ought to no longer be used.

The machine of workout routines ought to be aimed at gaining knowledge of all factors of the language, due to the fact one-sided preferential interest to one of them — grammar or vocabulary—leads to the reality that speech is impoverished or full of mistakes that are later hard to correct. The completeness of the machine is done solely if all analyzers take part in



speech improvement from the very starting of training, and oral speech is supplemented by means of studying and writing.

These workout routines are no longer designed for reading the complete cloth of the overseas language program, however are solely samples, via analogy with which different variations of workout routines can be compiled for studying different language phenomena and creating different skills

## I. Types of exercises

### Comparison

1. The repetition of questions and answers.
2. Reading in refrain (behind the teacher).
3. Making tips primarily based on wildcard tables (mechanical and creative).
4. Learning via heart.
5. Making tips based totally on a pattern (without changing it).
6. Drawing up pointers primarily based on a pattern (with the substitute of man or woman parts).

### Transformation

1. Replacing person components of the offer.
2. Converting the structure of words.
3. Translation from Russian to English.

### Extension

4. Exercises with lacking words.

#### 1. Please, repeat:

1. What is your name? — My identify is Mike.
2. Do you play tennis? — Yes, I do.
3. Does he play tennis well? — Yes, he does.

2. Read in unison: We see Ann. We see her desk. We see her books. We take her books. We have her books.

#### 3. Make suggestions:

Give me his pencil! Do now not supply Kate her notebook! We favor to play video games in the morning he likes to study books after find out about she needs to go out on Sunday.

#### 4. Learn it via heart:

I take my book, he takes his book, she takes her book, you take your book.

#### 5. Make recommendations the use of the following structure:

I like to...

1. I like to communicate English. two I like to play tennis. three I like to examine about animals
6. Make sentences that are associated in which means to the data: It is bloodless today. I can't go to the forest. I examine a e book at home.

#### 7. Replace man or woman components of the following sentences:

Mike frequently comes to my residence in the evening. He regularly comes to see me in the evening. He regularly comes to see me in the afternoon.

8. Replace the highlighted phrases with non-public pronouns in the right form: 1. Does Kate play video games with her little sister? two Do you go to faculty with Mike? three Do you provide your little brother your pictures?...

9. Translate into English:

We go to the University in the morning. We are going to class. In English lessons, we study and write. We play soccer after study.

10. Complete the lacking preposition in or into:

1. I like to take a seat below a tree ... the wooded area in summer.

2. After dinner the boys run ... the yard and commence to play football. three They like to play soccer the yard.

## II. Types of exercises

Likening 1. Reading in refrain (behind the teacher).

2. Memorizing via heart. 3.-Making tips based totally on wildcard tables or a sample. four Question-and-answer exercises.

Conversion 5. Form conversion. 6. Replacing person components of the offer. 7. Change of gives (due to adjustments in the situation) eight Translation from Russian to English.

Expansion 9. Exercises with omissions. 10. Adding suggestions.

1. Read it in unison:

He got here to London late on Saturday night time and went to a hotel. The subsequent morning he obtained up early. After breakfast, he remembered that he had to ship his sister a telegram. Therefore, he sent the telegram with the tackle of the inn and then made his plans for the day.

2. Learn it via heart:

be — was, consume — ate, carry — brought, provide — gave, purchase — bought, go — went, come — came, meet — met, do — did, examine — read

3. Make recommendations a) the usage of the wildcard table: I did not go in the backyard the day prior to this he did not play on the tour closing week they did not work in the yard closing Sunday

б) by using sample: The boys couldn't play football, due to the fact it commenced to rain.

4. Answer the following questions: 1. Did Mr. Black consider his tackle in New York? two Did Mr. Black's sister recognize his tackle in London? three Did she ship him a telegram with his London address?

5. Put the chosen nouns in the plural: The households of many employees stay close to their factory. The boy in my Russian circle is aware of a story about animals. The girl made the gown quickly.

6. Replace components of the following sentences. 1. My brother got here domestic late from work yesterday, so I may want to no longer play chess with him in the evening. two There have been no trams or buses the day past evening, so we had to stroll all the way home. ...

7. Change the following sentences to replicate the modified situation:

The wind started out to blow. The man who walked close to the lake was once bloodless and put on his coat. Suddenly the solar started out to shine...

8. Translate it into English: In the summer, I was once in a excursion home. There was once a small river close to it and on the different facet of the river, there was once a forest. We went there each day. ...

9. Complete the lacking verbs: Yesterday ... Saturday. I ... domestic early from university. I ... two letters and ... them on a bench for my sister. After supper I ... her dolls and ... them on my table. I ... to ... their faces. ...

10. Complete the following sentences: Last

Saturday was once the first of January, and we had a celebration at... We additionally had a birthday party at... After breakfast I helped mother... I took the chairs out of all the rooms and put them...

### III. Types of exercises

Conversion 1. Translation from Russian to English.

2. Replacing components of the offer. three The transformation of the form of words. four Replacing some questions with others.

Extension 5. Exercise with lacking words. 6. The story in connection with this situation. 7. Add suggestions. eight Question-and-answer exercises.

Reduction 9. The implementation of the proposals. 10. Retelling with abbreviations and paraphrases.

1. Translate it into English:

1. Misha runs very fast. - Misha runs very fast.

2. Nina typically performs in the garden. — Nina is presently taking part in in the garden.

3. Mom constantly takes a wreck after work. — Hush! Mom is resting after work.

4. Anna attracts fine of all. — What are you drawing, Anna?

2. Replace the highlighted nouns with others: 1. I have opened the window. two He has cleaned his clothes.

3. We have washed our hands. ...

3. Put verbs in the previous annoying (Past Indefinite Tense): All the cities in Greece (to send) their fantastic athletes to the town of Olympus, to compete in the games. Thousands of humans (to come) from all components of Greece to see the games. At that time cities in Greece (to be) now not pals with every other. However, at the Olympic Games human beings (to be) friends. All wars between the cities (to stop)...

4. Replace the questions posed to the pics with different ones.

5. Insert the lacking verbs:

1. Now they ... their hands. — They ... already their hands. two Now they ... their dinner. — They ... already their dinner. three Now they ... chess. — They ... already chess.

(Students operate this exercising via first searching at a e book and then listening.)

6. Tell us what you will be speaking about with the company from England who will go to your workplace subsequent week (come up with 8-10 suggestions).

7. Finish the following sentences:

1. I can't go with you because... two He ran all the way domestic because... three We have now not viewed him because...

8. Answer the questions:



1. Why are you laughing? two Why are you smiling?
3. Why are you indignant with me? four Why are now not you working?
9. Shorten the following sentences, maintaining their essential meaning:
  1. We have many pals in all places in the world. two Nobody noticed him the day past at school.
  - 3 Mother refused to go to the usa with us remaining Sunday. ...
10. Tell the following textual content in your personal words, make feasible abbreviations and substitutions:

The metropolis of Sparta was once in Laconia, so human beings once in a while gave the Spartans the identify Lacons. The Lacons in no way spoke plenty and they taught their kids no longer to use extra phrases than they needed. "If you hear greater and communicate less," they said, "you will examine many things. People that discuss too an awful lot are typically now not very clever!" So, it grew to become a subculture in Laconia to strive to use much less words. And even now we say that an reply in now not many phrases is a laconic answer.

#### IV. Types of exercises

Extension 1. Adding suggestions. two The distribution of the text. three Answers to questions. Conversion four The conversion of one structure to another. 5. Translation from Russian to English.

Abbreviation 6. Shortening the text.

1. Complete the following suggestions:

1. ... due to the fact I have no money. two ... due to the fact I have no longer sufficient time. three ... due to the fact you had been wrong. four ... due to the fact she refused to go with me. 5. ... due to the fact she used to be irritated with her. ...

2. Please distribute the following suggestions: When I got here to London, I went to see my uncle. I discovered him with his friend. My uncle invited me to have lunch. After lunch, his spouse referred to as him to the telephone. "I'm sorry," he stated when he got here back, "I ought to depart you now. I will attempt to be returned soon. Don't go away!"

3. Answer the questions:

1. Where do you commonly spend your holidays? two Where did you go closing year? three What do you do after school? four Why do you research English? 5. Whom do you every now and then write letters to? ...

4. Convert Present Continuous to Past Continuous:

When he came... (I am listening to the radio, I am writing my letter, He is analyzing a book...)

5. Translate into English:

6. Shorten the following text:

Jimmy lived by myself in a little residence on a hill. It used to be in the center of an countless forest, and Jimmy did now not have many visitors. He was once a railway worker, and he had to take care of the line that got here up the hill to the residence and went down the other side. Trains roared up the hill and then down: they by no means stopped, and Jimmy paid no interest to them...

In conclusion, the writer lists the standards for the effectiveness of workouts that he has five: the diploma of intellectual recreation of students; the diploma of compliance with psychological

stipulations workout conditions, ordinary of actual communication; the diploma of impartial working on the manufacturing of the phenomenon; the effectivity of the exercises; insurance of college students in the team exercise.

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