

METHODS OF FORMING WRITING SKILLS

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Abstract: In the article, the skill of writing in learning a foreign language the content of the formation, the methods of its formation are discussed.

Key words: writing, foreign language lesson, skill, communicative, vocabulary, Grammar.

The formation of writing skills in a foreign language is considered one of the CEFR requirements. Every language learner should have this skill. First of all, what is writing? Writing as shown in research it is necessary to determine the importance for The skill is very important for the following situations:

- due to communicative needs (emails, official letters, greeting cards, forms, such as writing homework);
- due to the needs arising in the lesson (homework, tests, grammar and tasks for working on vocabulary, for making notes);
- due to psychological research on learning (through more reception channels such as learning and thereby developing memory);

What to pay attention to when writing [2]:

- vocabulary, syntax and formality in writing compared to oral speech will be different;
- imaging capabilities will be limited;
- it is not possible to ask again;
- to have the ability to speak and to have the ability to write does not show;
- writing skills are closely related to planning;
- it is necessary to correct and process writing errors; formation of writing skills, orthography, vocabulary, pragmatics (appeal) helps to solve problems encountered in matters such as;
- Writing is considered slow, not automated.

Despite the many debates about writing skills, in many books not enough attention is paid to exercises aimed at its development. Language listening comprehension and speaking in textbooks intended for learning great attention to exercises and tasks aimed at developing skills, place is allocated.[6]

Writing skills in foreign language classes until the 80s of the last century attention is very slow, writing official letters, forms and hakoazos had no place in the language. But writing with the development of the Internet began to encourage the development of his skills. Neuropsychological research reflected in new age research is all about language skills (writing, speaking, listening, reading) are inextricably linked emphasizes. The development of writing skills in foreign language

classes consists of two stages and it is indicated that it consists of: 1st stage distribution, preparation, management of exercises, other skills (listening, reading, speaking, grammar, vocabulary assessment of richness, pronunciation). The second stage is just writing skills is the formation stage.[1]

By writing, the writer materializes his thoughts and dreams as text and finds its reflection through letters, pen, paper, typewriter or computer. A typology of several exercises for the formation of writing skills can be brought. The best information about him can be found in Kast's "Fertigkei can be read in the work named Schreiben" [4]. According to him:

1. Preparatory exercises - such exercises are for writing skills It is not specifically intended for the formation of writing skills in the future serves. For example: working on vocabulary, expanding it, strengthening, activating existing knowledge, strengthening phrases, correct such as doing writing exercises. Such exercises can be done as a game can be increased. The word chain (Wortschlange) game is mostly popular in schools and many foreign language teachers use it effectively. Such games can be held both in the plenum and in groups. In the style of a competition organization is also very effective. Students' motivation strengthens.[3]
2. Aufbauende exercises - these exercises mainly improve writing skills focused on certain problems that may be encountered in the formation, in which the students do not produce the text themselves, but work with the existing text and make it. Different and similar skills of reading and writing are divided into options they master the sides. Such exercises include constructing sentences, for example, putting connectors, filling spaces, creating parallel text can be made. Exercises by Gerd Neuner „Schreiben macht Spab“ the following exercise is given in the set:
3. Structuring exercises - mainly in such exercises student's work is required. Oral or written text as a result of the exercise occurs. Such exercises include converting dialogs into text or short messages, filling in the texts, writing a conclusion to the text, creating a story about the pictures, text Examples include enriching templates with new content. This assignment can lead to a variety of interesting texts in the classroom.

For example, using these images, you can create text as follows;

4. Exercises for creative and free writing - these types of exercises are text requires creating a free text without a sample. Also write this as a personal one can be understood. The creator of the text expresses his thoughts and feelings in his text reflects Creative writing means creative writing. It is opposed to "sachorientierte writing". [5] An associogram for such types of exercise, such as creating hypotheses using cluster, audio, visual or verbal prompts. Kast commented on cooperative writing, not by one person, but by a team mentions that it can be a product of the participants' thoughts [4]. Such the form of writing motivates students, encourages weak students, emphasizes that it serves to overcome the fear of writing. For example, a few Here are some interesting pictures for the group of students is given. They can be obtained from newspapers, magazines or comic books. Pictures mixed and distributed to students. Each student gets four pictures. them tries to create a story using. [2]
5. Exercises related to authentic communicative processes. Exercises are exercises focused on real processes that occur greeting cards, letters, reports, forms and the like can be. The most basic components of writing are addressee, writing method and addressee.

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