



**ÓZBEKSTAN RESPUBLIKASI JOQARI BILIMLENDIRIW, ILIM HÁM
INNOVACIYA MINISTRLIGI**

**ÓZBEKSTAN RESPUBLIKASI VETERINARIYA HÁM
SHARWASHÍLIQTÍ RAWAJLANDÍRÍW KOMITETI**

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METHODS OF DEVELOPING SPEECH SKILLS IN A BILINGUAL ENVIRONMENT (USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE KARAKALPAK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES)

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Abstract: In a period of increasing globalization and multiculturalism, bilingualism plays a pivotal role in personal and societal development. Developing speech skills in a bilingual environment, especially in regions like Karakalpakstan, where Karakalpak and English are the two primary languages, requires tailored educational approaches. This article explores effective methods of developing speech proficiency in bilingual learners, focusing on Karakalpak and English. It identifies key challenges such as language interference and limited practical exposure and suggests strategies like immersive learning, cultural integration, and technological tools to foster fluency. The study emphasizes the need for a balanced approach to bilingual education that nurtures both language skills in context and cultural awareness.

Keywords: Bilingualism, speech development, Karakalpak language, English language, language teaching methods, oral communication, intercultural education, immersive learning.

Introduction. Bilingualism, the ability to use two languages fluently, has become a common feature of education systems worldwide. In regions like Karakalpakstan, bilingualism often involves mastering a local language, such as Karakalpak or Uzbek, alongside a global language like English. While the benefits of bilingualism are numerous, including enhanced cognitive abilities and cross-cultural communication skills, the development of speech skills in a bilingual context presents unique challenges. This article examines the methods that can be employed to develop oral communication skills in Karakalpak and English, with a focus on strategies to overcome common obstacles and foster fluency in both languages.

Bilingualism and Its Cognitive and Social Benefits. Bilingual individuals enjoy several cognitive and social advantages. Studies have shown that bilinguals tend to have better executive function skills, including enhanced problem-solving abilities, multitasking, and increased cognitive flexibility. Moreover, bilingualism allows individuals to engage with multiple cultures, broadening their worldviews and improving their adaptability in diverse social contexts. In the case of Karakalpakstan, bilingualism typically involves the Karakalpak language as the native language and English as the second language learned in schools. This

bilingual environment creates a foundation for both local identity and international communication, making bilingual education a significant priority.

Challenges in Developing Speech Skills. Despite the clear advantages of bilingualism, there are several challenges in developing speech skills in a bilingual setting. One of the main obstacles is language interference, where students inadvertently apply grammatical rules, vocabulary, or pronunciation patterns from one language to the other. For example, students may mix up sentence structures from Karakalpak when speaking English, leading to errors that hinder fluency.

Another challenge is the limited exposure to real-life situations in which English is used for communication. In many bilingual settings, students may be exposed to English primarily through textbooks and classroom instruction, which can limit their ability to practice speaking in authentic contexts. Furthermore, resource availability may also be a problem, as educational materials in Karakalpak are less abundant compared to those in English. This disparity can hinder students' opportunities to fully develop their speaking skills in both languages.

Finally, motivation and confidence can be significant barriers to language acquisition. Students may feel self-conscious about speaking English, particularly if they fear making mistakes or feel they are not fluent enough. These psychological barriers can slow down the development of oral language skills.

Effective Methods for Developing Speech Skills. To address these challenges, educators can employ a variety of strategies that foster speech skill development in a bilingual environment.

Immersive and Interactive Learning. Immersion is a powerful technique for language acquisition. By creating environments where both languages are actively used, students can engage in meaningful communication. Activities such as role-playing, debates, and storytelling in both Karakalpak and English encourage students to use language in context. For example, students can act out dialogues from everyday life, such as shopping or traveling, using both languages interchangeably.

Contrastive Linguistic Approach. Teaching students to compare the grammatical structures, vocabulary, and pronunciation of Karakalpak and English helps them understand the unique features of each language. This approach minimizes interference and improves accuracy in both languages. Teachers can highlight similarities and differences between the two languages, helping students recognize common patterns and avoid mistakes.

Cultural Content Integration. Language and culture are deeply intertwined. To enhance language learning, educators can integrate cultural content into lessons. For example, discussions about local traditions, holidays, and customs in Karakalpak and English not only help expand students' vocabulary but also deepen their cultural understanding. Teaching about the significance of events like Nowruz in both languages can stimulate students' interest in learning while connecting language with identity.

Use of Technology and Multimedia. Digital tools can provide additional opportunities for practice. Mobile applications such as Duolingo or Memrise, and platforms like YouTube, offer interactive ways for students to practice their language skills. Additionally, speech recognition technology and voice recording tools allow students to assess and improve their pronunciation and fluency outside the classroom.

Peer Learning and Group Work. Collaborative learning activities, such as group discussions, peer interviews, and think-pair-share exercises, create a supportive environment for language practice. Working with peers allows students to build confidence, reinforce vocabulary, and practice speaking in a non-judgmental setting. Group projects where students present topics in both languages can also encourage cross-linguistic competence.

Daily Language Practice. Encouraging students to set small daily language goals can help them establish consistent speaking habits. Simple tasks like speaking for five minutes in English every morning or describing their day in Karakalpak can make language learning a regular part of their routine. These habits foster fluency and reduce anxiety about speaking.

Case Study: Bilingual Education in Karakalpakstan. In a secondary school in Nukus, a practical implementation of bilingual speech training was tested. Students were asked to prepare short presentations on local traditions, first in Karakalpak and then in English. The results showed significant improvements in students' confidence, vocabulary retention, and overall enthusiasm for learning English. Teachers noted that when students were able to relate English lessons to their own cultural experiences, they became more motivated and engaged.

Conclusion. The development of speech skills in a bilingual environment, particularly in the context of Karakalpak and English, requires a multifaceted approach. Immersive learning environments, cultural integration, technological tools, and peer collaboration all play crucial roles in fostering bilingual fluency. By addressing common challenges such as language interference and limited exposure, educators can create dynamic, engaging classrooms that support the development of both language proficiency and cultural competence. Ultimately, the goal is to empower students to use both languages effectively, preparing them for a globalized world while preserving their linguistic heritage.

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USTYURT PLATOSINING ECHKILIK UCHUN YAYLOV SHAROITLARI

F.U.Kaniyazova .

Qoraqalpog‘iston qishloq xo‘jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar institute

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Qoraqalpog‘iston respublikasining Ustyurt platosining echkilik uchun yaylov sharoitlari tarifi va o‘simliklarning ozuqaviy qiymatlari hamda ulardan echkilar uchun foydalanish muddatlari keltirilgan va xulosalar qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar. Ustyurt platosi, yaylov, o‘simliklar florasi, echkilar, foydalanish muddatlari.

Аннотация. В данной статье приводится характеристика пастбищных условий для коз на плато Устюрт Республики Каракалпакстан, описывается кормовая ценность растений, а также сроки их использования для коз. На основе этих данных сделаны соответствующие выводы.

Ключевые слова. Плато Устюрт, пастбища, флора, козы, сроки использования.

Abstract. This article provides a characterization of pasture conditions for goats on the Ustyurt Plateau in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, describes the nutritional value of plants, and outlines the periods of their utilization for goats. Based on these data, relevant conclusions are drawn.

Keywords. Ustyurt Plateau, pastures, flora, goats, utilization periods.

Kirish. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida qishloq xo‘jaligining yalpi mahsulotlari ulushida chorvachilik sohasi ham alohida o‘rin egallab, u aholini qimmatli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta‘minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [1.B.89-90]. SHu tufayli chorvachilikni yanada rivojlantirish, qishloq xo‘jalik hayvonlari mahsuldorligini oshirish, chorvachilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmini sezilarli darajada oshirib borish muhim vazifalardan biri bo‘lib turibdi. Buning uchun esa sohada mustahkam oziqa bazasini yaratish, mollarni to‘la qiymatli oziqlantirish bilan ta‘minlash muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi [3.B.101-103].

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