УДК 81.362

SPEECH EXERCISES AS A NECESSARY COMPONENT OF THE FORMATION OF THE COMMUNICATIVE PERSONALITY OF STUDENTS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Khamidova N. N., Raskhodova I.A.
(Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
Kazan National Research Technical University named after A.N.Tupolev)

Nowadays, more and more gaining popularity is not just learning English with its grammar and versatile vocabulary, as well as free speech, which will not only show your broad knowledge of the language, but also develop a communicative personality.

For this, the philologist must have deep and extensive knowledge both in the methodology of teaching the English language and in the theory of modern English literary language. So, one of the important components of teaching a foreign language is the formation of the communicative personality of the student. To solve this problem, English lessons play one of the main roles of speech exercises, which in turn are an important component of the lesson.

Speech skill is a complex phenomenon, the formation of which is very important to consider all its features. With the effective formation of this skill, students need to purposefully perform each speech exercise. Each speech exercise carries a specific goal. So, imagining the goal of the exercise, the students are aware of the role and place of this action in the overall leading activity, i.e., the awareness of the language rule by which the speech exercise is performed and the plan of their own action program is formed. When forming a speaking skill, it is also necessary to take into account the correct distribution of exercises over time. For example, in the opinion of I. A. Zimnyaya, the greatest number of exercises should be given at the beginning of the training, then, as the training time increases, the interval between exercises should increase. Such training must be maintained from the beginning to the end of training. [1]

Speech exercises have certain typological features:
- ensure the presence of the speaker's strategy and tactics;
- actualize the relationship of the participants in communication;
- always a new situation, which ensures the productivity of the statement;
- develop speech activity and independence, etc.

Passov E. I. divides speech exercises into two groups: exercises for the formation of skills and exercises for the development of speech skills. [2] But using only a complex of these groups of exercises, it is possible to form all aspects of speech skill. Examples of such exercises can be:
- an oral statement on a given topic within 30 seconds - 1 minute. If the teacher noticed that the student is experiencing some difficulty in expressing his thoughts, then you need to use a pre-prepared list of leading questions or subtopics that stimulate the activation of the student's thinking. This exercise is aimed at developing fluency in speech and forms the flexibility of thinking; - exercise to build relationships. This type of exercise forms a continuous thought process and a logical transition to given topics, phenomena or objects:
- association exercise. Here the ability of students to substantiate their associations is formed, associated with a given word;
- exercise to build synonymous rows. English is one of the richest languages in the world. And studying a literary text, one can find a rich abundance of synonyms. This exercise stimulates easy and quick learning of new words.

Thus, speech exercises form the ability to formulate your thoughts and express them in English, motivate students to encourage free speech.

Exercises and activities used in teaching speaking skills.

I TYPE	II TYPE
Reproductive exercises form materially operational basis of speaking (lexical, grammatical, background- imitation exercises substitution, transformation, combination).	Productive Exercises provide students with the opportunity to use the generated skills in solving communicative tasks.

Stage I - preparatory. Purpose: the formation of mother the operational side of speaking. At this stage, development of language automatisms, skills of fast and the unmistakable use of phonetic, lexical, grammatical material. The focus should be on pour the form of utterance, but the content nonetheless also important. Reproductive exercises (imitation, substitution), reproductive and productive (substitution, transformation, combination).

Stage II - training in prepared speech. Goal: forms the content side of speaking. Stage -prepared expression teaches the selection of language tools appropriate to the goal communications. Attention is flexibly distributed between the form and content. The focus is on the expression of content using adequate logical and structural material.

Two levels can be distinguished here: micromonologist level and microdialogue, i.e., the basic units are formed and etc. The level of detailed dialogue and monologue.

Stage III - training in unprepared speech. Formation and development of skills of initiative speech, free speaking. In the methodology, exercises are usually divided into types, among which types of exercises are highlighted. Consider the types and types of exercises opinions aimed at teaching monologue speech. [3]

References:

1. Zimnyaya I. A. Psychology of teaching a non-native language. - M., 1989.

2. Passov E. I. Fundamentals of communicative methods of teaching foreign language communication. M., 1989.

3. Berdikhina I. A. Methodology of teaching foreign languages.- M., 2018

ONLINE TRANSLATORS. PRESENT AND FUTURE

Khusainov K.H.
Scientific advisor: G.R. Mullakhmetova, PhD
(Kazan State Power Engineering University)

Human interaction with a computer is one of the urgent tasks of technology development. Its solution will result in quality of our interaction with the devices and applications, distribute effectively attention when dealing with them, and automate routine operations when processing information.

The aim of this paper is to explore the possibilities and prospects of online translators.

Traditional phrasebooks and dictionaries are becoming outdated, and online translators help to find the right word or phrase much faster. The speed of the translation is greater than the ability of the translator, but as for the quality of the translation, we will examine it in our work and draw our own conclusions.

The machine translation has advantages in terms of speed and cost - it is instant, and usually free. While machine translation will revolutionize the translation industry, it will by no means make human translators obsolete soon.

Machine translation is not suitable for all types of text, especially for those involving more complex, literary or idiomatic language. The results produced by the online translators are often not suitable for publication and still need to be checked by a human editor.

The translation cannot use the mathematical principle, because the direct translation of words