

**FEATURES AND IMPORTANCE OF "DISCOURSE" IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SPEAKING SKILLS OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN
LANGUAGE**

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Abstract; In this article, the problem of grammar formation is the skills of teaching communication in a foreign language, as well as the adequate ability to understand different types of speech depending on the specific situation of communication and the ability to create statements that are acceptable in a certain situation of communication in a foreign language. Emphasis is placed on the importance of using speech as a basis in the formation of grammar, the skills of teaching communication in a foreign language are revealed.

Key words; grammar, speech, development, discourse, speech skills.

It is the basis for teaching the grammar of a foreign language. In our research, we consider speech from the point of view of linguistics. It should also be noted here that the scientific tradition and the approaches of various national schools of discursive analysis are of great importance in defining the concept of "discourse" in modern linguistics. Thus, speech is understood as a category that has its own social content compared to speech written in a communicative situation and the speech activity of a person. Discourse is a model for the implementation of certain communicative intentions in the context of a specific communicative situation in relation to a representative of another culture, expressed accordingly. given by linguistic and non-linguistic means.

Many researchers believe this today. the modern goals of teaching communication in a foreign language and in our case, in the formation of the grammatical authenticity of the individual,

It is speech that should be the basis of learning, because the adequacy of students' speech behavior is determined by the achievements. In a certain situation of communication in a foreign language, the communicative goal is not only the correctness or incorrectness of the created thing. statements. However, some researchers propose to accept the unit of study "discursive phenomenon". The basis of discursive learning emphasizes the dynamic, active nature of language, taking into

account the extralinguistic factors of the situation of intercultural foreign language communication. The effectiveness of this approach is confirmed by scientific studies of foreign language learning.

Knowing the grammatical norms of oral speech today, in the period of development of international relations between countries and in the period of active mobility. It will be a great advantage for students and professionals. This avoids the artificial nature of conversation in the process of real communication, and also allows students to understand how correct it is to use it or another element of the language being studied in a specific context. However, some grammarians are against the inclusion of spoken language grammar in the process of teaching foreign language grammar, because they believe that it can lead to communicative defects when using grammatical structures in other contexts.

It should be noted that at what stage of learning a foreign language grammar should include norms of spoken language in the learning process.

There is no doubt that speech plays a very important role in teaching the communicative grammar of a foreign language. The most important function of speech is to introduce students to the speech and non-speech behavior of speakers of their native language and culture in various situations. Speech is an important component of teaching grammar of a foreign language, students are taught grammatical skills not in isolation, but in context, i.e. speech any state of speech that shows how a grammatical form or event is used.

Thus, it is necessary to acquire grammar skills at the level of mastery of speech. This does not mean only mastering the basic rules of the grammar of the language being studied, but also knowledge of strategies specific to the foreign culture being studied. Accordingly, it affects the choice of grammatical tools and certain communicative strategies in certain speech situations. Different types of speech are formed depending on the ability to sufficiently understand the specific situation of communication, communicative goals, relationships, social roles of communicators, as well as the ability to create statements that are acceptable in a specific situation of oral communication.

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