



Volume: 46 | 2024

Economy and Innovation

ISSN: 2545-0573

## DEVELOPMENT OF SPEAKING LITERACY AND SPEAKING ACTIVITY IN PRIMARY GRADES

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### ARTICLE INFO.

**Keywords:**

*Literacy teaching methodology, development of students' speech, oral and written speech, vowels, consonants, sounds..*

### ABSTRACT

*This article provides information on the development of students' speech during literacy training in primary grades, the content of literacy classes, and the development of students' speech activity through methods of speech..*

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### INTRODUCTION.

Human speech as a means of communication is the leading form of interaction between individuals. It can be said with certainty that only because of clear speech man has reached the perfect form that he is now. In addition, along with work activities that allowed the development of many useful skills and abilities during the long millennia of evolution, coherent, meaningful speech gave mankind the opportunity to perform the important function of communicating with each other. In order to better understand the structural relations of the concepts of speech, language and speech activity, it is necessary to separate these phenomena in a certain way. Speech in its original manifestation is not only a form of addressing people, but also a means of conveying certain speech information from one person to another.

In our republic, preschool education has already risen to the level of state policy. Therefore, any problem related to the first link of the education system is solved at the state level. In particular, educators of the preschool education system today have a basic program for preparing children for school, as well as teaching-methodical materials that have been highly rated in the experimental-

testing process. At the same time, basic programs have been developed in order to improve the speech literacy of elementary school students, which is the most basic, that is, to develop the speech activity of elementary school students. This program covers various issues such as physical development of children, formation of speech and thinking, introduction to the environment. Literacy classes are 8 hours a week, 4 hours of reading and 4 hours of writing, as indicated in the curriculum. Literacy training will last from September 2 to the end of December. It is divided into 2 periods:

1. Preparation period.

2.

3. The preparatory period, in turn, is divided into 2 stages: a stage where letters are not learned, vowel sounds and consonants, and a stage where letters are studied. 10 hours of lessons are allocated for the 1st stage. The task of this stage is to familiarize the students with the school, the class, and the disciplinary rules. They were told about oral and written speech, sentences, the structure of speech from sentences, words, the structure of sentences from words; it is to teach the separation of sounds into vowels and consonants, to form the skills of knowing how to use them practically. In the writing classes at this stage, students are introduced to the notebook and writing lines, learn to write the elements of letters, and observe the equality between letters. 14 hours of lessons are allocated to the 2nd stage. At this stage, vowels and consonants are taught. After showing the letters that represent the sound, the letter is worked on. We pronounce and hear sounds, and we write, see and read letters. 90 hours of lessons are allocated for the main period. The main task of this period is to teach children to read, to write and check the read syllables, words and sentences. According to the period and stages of education: the preparatory period to the alphabet, the main (Alphabet) period. Lessons in the preparatory period are divided into 2 stages. In the first stage, students are prepared to learn sounds and letters. The lessons of the 1st stage are called "Lessons for studying phonetic parts of speech". The lessons of the 2nd stage are called "Lessons for learning vowel sounds and letters".

The lessons in the process are divided into 2 types according to the subject. 1. Reading lessons based on the alphabet textbook. 2. Writing lessons based on a notebook. The main period of reading classes are divided into the following types, according to the lack of imparting new knowledge.

A reading lesson introducing new sounds and letters. A reading lesson that reinforces learned sounds and letters. Repetition of knowledge, generalization lesson.

The basic writing classes are divided into the following types. Lowercase and uppercase writing lesson. Writing lesson for writing small letters. Writing lesson for writing capital letters. Learned syllables, lessons on writing sentences. In the process of teaching literacy, 15-20 minutes of reading lessons at the end of the week are allocated for reading outside the classroom. Literacy classes are conducted using the improved analytical-synthetic sound method. The analytical-synthetic sound method is used in teaching the structure of speech from sentences, sentences from words, words from syllables, syllables from sounds, extracting the studied sound from the word, studying it applies to teaching reading by adding letters. Such analysis is conducted in a question-and-answer manner. That is why the main method used in this period is conversation, question-and-answer method. The conversation method activates students and puts them in a speech situation. In the question-and-answer method, the teacher of the lesson should prepare the questions from each material plan, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the questions will prepare the ground for future knowledge. Questions about the pictures should not exceed 4-5 and should be 3-4 words long. The interview method is used at all stages of the lesson in the process of asking what has been learned, imparting new knowledge, strengthening a new topic, checking, and concluding. Demonstration method. Czech pedagogue Comenius considers this method as the main rule of education. "As soon as you bring a picture into the classroom, even the dumb will speak."

In the educational process, all the sensory organs of elementary school-aged students whose abstract thinking is not well developed should be involved: sight, hearing, and even the sense of taste, because they think based on concrete things, objects and events. It is necessary to take into account these characteristics of students in education. In the alphabet textbook, meaningful and object pictures, sentences, syllables, copies of words, classes in nature, trips to museums are included in the lessons conducted in demonstration methods. In teaching literacy, explanatory and descriptive methods are

also used. The teacher should pay attention to the culture of speech, speak simply and fluently, and explain the material based on a consistent and strict plan. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the students' listening abilities.

The method of explanation and presentation is used to re-teach a new topic or a topic to students who have not understood the topic. In addition, the reproductive method is also used. Ready-made sentence and syllable sound copies are provided for students. Pupils make a sentence of the same number of words based on the copy, explaining what letter the first word should be written and what punctuation mark should be put at the end. Children learn to hear and pronounce individual sounds, syllables, words and sentences with special language learning in grammar and spelling classes. They include many words that denote things, actions, symbols, as well as sounds, letters, syllables, stems, suffixes, phrases, nouns, adjectives, verbs, numbers, pronouns, conjunctions. They will learn a lot of new terms such as "hunter", sentence, parts of speech, indicative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence, etc. Phonic words also encourage students to think and search. In writing classes, work is mainly carried out in the reproductive method. Pupils copy according to the model in the notebook and visual aids on the board. The reproductive method is based on the teacher's explanations. The reproductive method is based on the teacher's explanations. Because the teacher explains where each letter starts, how it is continued, and how it is connected to another letter. However, copying should not become automatic copying.

The student should be taught the syllables, words and sentences to be written first. The student needs to follow the connection of the letters. The main task of literacy classes is to introduce students to sounds and letters, to form correct expressive reading skills in children by teaching them their correct pronunciation. The preparatory period prepares the ground for teaching to read. During this period, children develop features such as listening to others' speech, concentrating, differentiating language units (sounds, syllables, words, sentences), and determining their tasks. These will help their students to study successfully. The word is taken as a basis. The sound studied with the help of analytical exercises is distinguished. The teacher shows a picture of a horse, students say its name. The sound O is stretched and the students are asked which sound they are stretching. Words with the sound o are invented. The letter O is displayed. Among the studied letters, the syllable is studied the letter is mixed up, the children distinguish a familiar letter from it, and then the teacher says the sound that this letter represents. They find this letter among the cursive letters and show it on the page of the book in a picture alphabet. In this way, after introducing the sound to the letter, they work on teaching to read. The teacher's exemplary reading is used to read with a choir, and to sing alone. Choral teaching speeds up learning, especially in classes with slow learners. Writing the words in the text in syllables on the classroom board, taking into account the learned letters, the method of writing and teaching additional word combinations is also used. In the pages of the alphabet, the syllable structure becomes more complicated. Therefore, it is necessary for the teacher to determine the methods of work depending on the complexity of the structure of each joint. For example: teaching to read syllables made up of 3 sounds and 4 sounds also creates its own difficulties. In this case, olam, in Mannon-type syllables -o-la:m, ma:n-no:n-style additional line, bod-ring, friend-type syllable ring, friend-style ko 'extra lines are used.

Therefore, visual aids and interactive methods are of great importance in teaching students correct pronunciation, reading in syllables, expressive reading, thinking, and developing speech.

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