

***IN READING LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY GRADES GROW THEIR
SPEECH***

Meretgeldieva Aygul Bekmiratovna

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute primary education

faculty 4th year student

Меретгелдиева Айгул Бекмиратовна

***Нукусский Государственный Педагогический Институт начального
образования факультет студент 4 курса***

Annotation: in this moqola, information is given about the importance and types of use of methods in the development of the speech culture of students in the elementary grades.

Keywords: native language, speech, methodology, written speech, systematization improvement, student speech.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация о значении и видах использования методов в развитии речевой культуры учащихся начальных классов.

Ключевые слова: родной язык, речь, методика, письменная речь, систематизация, совершенствование, речь учащихся.

The main task of elementary class mother tongue lessons is to prepare students for the educational foil, to form a person who can enter into communication with others, communicate his opinion in a way that is understandable to others.

Ways of development of students' speech, methodology, a number of aspects of speech acquisition directions of speech cultivation, students whose speech is clearly defined in the process of education should be formed in students by achieving speech cultivation in the tálim-education process. Speech is understood as the process of speech and its result. In fact, speech is considered one of the highest, complex, spiritual tasks of mankind. A specific function of a person that arises as a means of mutual thought exchange between people in the process of social Labor. A person perceives objects and phenomena in the outside world with the help of sensory organs and through the means of speech.

Thanks to word signaling, that is, speech, a person can perceive being in general, thoughtfully. Speech organs, various parts of the human body that participate in the formation of speech sounds. Active speech organs include the tongue, lip, soft palate, and passive speech organs include teeth, hard palate, nasal cavity. There are external and internal, oral and written types of speech. External speech mainly serves the purpose of connecting communication, so it is structured so that it is understandable to the audience. An inner speech that cannot be spoken and written, that is, a speech that is for itself consciousness? In the processes of self-knowledge, contemplation, an extremely important roll is played. Written speech (letter writing and reading) is functionally closely related to internal speech (inchoating what is to be written, reading without making a sound).

It is important that the colloquial language is considered the first Bashkir of speech cultivation, and it gradually improves. Colloquial language, on the other hand, manifests itself in the oral narration of the texts read. Conversational learning takes place in the course of all classes, but reading classes must be of leading importance. Spiritual perfection is embodied in schoolchildren of younger age through their native language. The native language, including

reading, is one of the most important tools in the educational process of speech cultivation.

In normalizing oral and written speeches of students, ensuring their proportionality, determining the nature and specificity of the national language, in reflecting the laws of expression and pronunciation, it is necessary to cultivate the practical importance of reading with tonality, that is, to adhere to the norms and criteria of the literary language, to look for ways to improve reading, reading methods, The concept of literary language is a comprehensive, multifaceted phenomenon. In ensuring the stability of literary language development, it is necessary to compose and educate children's speech cultures from a young age. In connection with the application of language laws to education, the methods of correct application of methods in teaching children to read (clairvoyance, knowledge of ways to work with distributed assignment papers) are improved. It is necessary to take into account the specific progress of students' cognitive activities, especially to give sufficient importance to the work related to their mental, physiological characteristics.

It is necessary to strengthen attention towards them, be affectionate and always shirinsukhan the personality of the child is rich in very subtle emotions from a pedagogical and psychological point of view, so that the teacher can advance those feelings. It is necessary to show the psyche of the child, pay special attention to humanitarian education in the educational process. The goal of the teacher from teaching various subjects includes such issues as the formation of the speech culture of students, speech skills, the development of their creative abilities. Teacher speech is an example for students. In order for the speech of students to be fluent, understandable, it is necessary first of all to pay attention to the elimination of defects in his speech.

Speech has an internal and external appearance. Internal speech is a passive speech of a person, which does not require the participation of a second person.

Therefore, this speech is considered self – directed, it cannot be controlled. Internal speech serves as the basis of oral and written speech. External speech is an active speech that is aimed at others and can be controlled, and it has an oral and written appearance. Another difference between written speech and oral speech is that we see and read written speech. For the successful release of written speech, it is necessary to systematize the collected material, draw up a plan, make a homaki copy of the work, reproduce and improve on the text, and move it to the White. Speaking correctly and expressively should be considered one of the most pressing issues of the educational system, the problem of growing the speech of students in the current period, which has become a vital necessity for every educated person.

Therefore, in the process of teaching, I believe that it is permissible for students to use the following recommendations to teachers in order to cultivate speech thinking, to form a culture of speech:

1. Each teacher uses a variety of methodological forms and methods designed to cultivate the student's speech.
2. Organization of a system of exercises designed to grow oral speech for students.
3. To form a monologue and dialogical speech skills in a system of exercises in which students are focused on the cultivation of oral speech.

Now speech etiquette, oratory skills, oratory, oratory skills should take a wide place from the life of schools. Especially if there is enough expressiveness in the teacher's speech, of course, such speech also affects children's speech. It is previously known that the role of communication culture in the development of society is the most important cornerstone of peace and tranquility between people. After all, the foundation, concepts, competencies of all spiritual moral qualities are formed from childhood, then this foundation will be stable. A

special place in the structure of spiritual moral qualities is occupied by the culture of speech, communication, attitude. The role of pedagogy in the formation of the qualification of entering a speech attitude in students is great. It is considered one of the most important first – class conditions for the development of free and clear speech, speech and thinking of students of the teacher. The methodology for the individual formation of a culture of speech in primary school students includes the following stages:

1. The study of the real personal characteristics of the individual style of the upbringing of the development of speech in primary school students and the development of fluency in the speech of students. Independent analysis of the growth of speech in primary school students is carried out on the basis of mutual comprehensive descriptions, observations of the teacher. About speech circulation among elementary school students, how do I deal with other people? conduct a conversation on the topic.

2. Work on the identification of shortcomings in speech circulation and their elimination: overcoming shyness, reluctance, negative states in the style of treatment.

3. Assignments for the development of a style of treatment for an educator in speech that is convenient from emotional jухat and their comparison with self-observation data. 4. Works in the field of mastering the components of their individual methodological pedagogical treatment in speech circulation. In the organization of the educational process, jухats of pedagogical treatment play an important role in the cultivation of the speech of students. In this place, several stages are highlighted.

REFERENCES

1. Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti Karima Qosimova Safo Matchonov, Xolida Ğulomova Sharofat Yoʻldosheva, Sharifjon Sariyev Ona tili oʻqitish metodikasi darslik.T.2016
2. 2020 Jumayeva Zulxumor Fayzullayevna Buxoro. Viloyati Kogon shahri.
3. Pedagogik mahorat va pedagogik texnologiyalar / Maʼruzalar matni. Tuz.: A.X.Qosimov, F.A.Holikova. – T.: TATU, 2004.
4. Sultonova G.A. Pedagogik mahorat. – Toshkent: Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU, 2005.
5. Interfaol metodlar: mohiyati va qoʻllanilishi / Met.qoʻl. D.Roʻzieva, M.Usmonboeva, Z.Holiqova. – T.: Nizomiy nomli TDPU, 2013.