



IMPROVING THE SPELLING LITERACY OF STUDENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL NATIVE LANGUAGE LESSONS

Ibragimova Maftuna Abdurayimovna

2nd year Graduate Student of the Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

934395382

Annotation

This article provides an idea of the development and improvement of the methods used in all aspects to further improve spelling knowledge in primary school native language lessons.

Keywords: spelling knowledge, native language, oral and written speech, togri writing skills

The native language is the own language of each Elat, people, nation. The vocabulary of the native language will consist mainly of words and concepts that represent the marriage, culture and traditions of the people belonging to this language. The development of the native language is inextricably linked with the social development of each elat, people and nation. Requirements for the activities of the student and teacher in the organization, management, control of the lesson, didactic rules are educational prinspes. These prinsps are researched in a specific way in each Science. We will talk below about the prinsps used in teaching the subject of the native language. Systematicity and consistency prinspi. The principle of systematicity and consistency plays an important role in teaching the Uzbek language. The study of the sections of language science in one order corresponds to this prinsp. When teaching the science of the native language, information is first given about phonetics, lexicon, after which about word formation, word composition, morphology and syntax. This means that the above prinsp has been followed. It is also important to attribute theory to practice when teaching the native language. To do this, each subject from phonetics and grammar must be passed with orthography or punctuation, in connection with orthoepy or vocabulary. To implement this prinsp, it will be necessary to take examples corresponding to grammatical rules from live speech, use exercises that will help to cultivate the creative thinking of students in strengthening the rules. Awareness also occupies an important place in teaching the native language. Mindfulness prinspi requires diligence on the conscious assimilation by readers



of a definition or rule: 1. Conscious verbal in teaching-justification for cognitive education (OVKT) 2. Paying attention to the proportionality of language material and age psychology of educators. 3. Strengthening the skills of independent and creative observation in students 4. Carrying out the lesson in a specific system 5. Attention to inter-subject communication 6. Strengthening speech skills and increasing language sensitivity is the principle of independence and activity. Through independence and activism, the student becomes an active participant in his education. Independence when conditions are created for activity, activity becomes the basis for the education of independence. The management of the educational process, based on the essence of the problem, questions and tasks for which the organization of independent work in training is laid, fosters independence and activity in the younger generation. To do this, it is necessary for the reader to work independently and creatively in each activity, make the most of the available capabilities of the language, increase vocabulary, and master the skills of fluent and clear speech. The principle of Science and intelligibility. The principle of science requires the statement of the subjects of study on the basis of the achievements of the current science. And the principle of intelligibility dictates the adaptation of the subject of study to the age, personal characteristics, life experiences, level of training of children. These two principles complement each other. In the implementation of these principles, it is required to pay attention to the following: - to teach language levels in interconnection; - the teacher must be aware of the subject's innovations; - the teacher must express his whole opinion based on science; - to be consistent with teaching, concise and pronunciation Meurs, with a distinction of language and speech; - to treat some students individually. Principle of instruction. Instruction is one of the means of increasing students' knowledge and making the teacher's work effective. The visual weapon can be used both in the issuance of new knowledge and in the return of what has been passed and in the interpretation of certain facts. As an exhibition, it is possible to use various tables, puzzles, educational tasks aimed at accelerating the thinking process, programs aimed at working at a computer, audio-video training programs. Specific principles of teaching the Uzbek language 1. Adherence to naturalness in Language Teaching. Language teaching at school should be a natural continuation of the process of mastering the language before school. When following the principle of naturalness in Language Teaching, it will be necessary to take into account the knowledge gained by students in the elementary school, pay attention to the teaching of language materials in the



structure of live speech. 2. Teaching written speech to oral speech. Teaching oral and written speech with mutual fluency increases students' spelling literacy, they become conscious separators of the differences of orthoepic and orthographic rules. Such teaching increases the speech culture of students. This principle is done in the following ways: to smear the sound with a letter, to smear punctuation with a tone, to go from an oral exercise to a written exercise. 3. The principle of developing the culture of speech of students. Skills and abilities that serve to ensure the expressiveness and expressiveness of speech are formed in the lessons of the native language. All sections of the language also have a wide opportunity in the development of speech skills. 4. Separation of language sections and meanings expressed through them. In order for students to master the language well, they must have a thorough knowledge of its phonetics. Phonetic rules, on the other hand, play an important role in determining pronunciation. Teaching phonetics well also helps to teach spelling, lexicology and grammar well. 5. To form in students a sense of "language sensitivity" from youth. Thanks to this ability, students quickly identify each word and form with the help of existing knowledge and skills in themselves and apply them to practical speech. 6. Continuous improvement of the writing culture, literacy of students. In order to improve the knowledge and skills of students regarding orthography and punctuation, oral and written speech should always be studied in a comparative way. For example, in order to correctly put punctuation marks, in addition to knowing well the syntactic construction of a flowing sentence, it is necessary to be able to interpret the tone side of speech. By correctly establishing the relationship between oral speech and written speech, students' writing skills are also improved.

One of the important tasks of elementary school is to cultivate oral and written speech of younger students. Obviously, all disciplines serve to grow the vocabulary of students, improve literacy from spelling and develop speech skills. An important condition for successful teaching of the native language is the connection of education with the life experience of students, with what they see directly, what they can read from books.

As you know, it is clear that the texts in reading textbooks come from different sources. When a native language lesson is associated with reading, it is possible to use the real knowledge that students acquire based on what they studied in a reading lesson. To do this, it is advisable for students to draw up a sentence using what they read about interesting events that happened in our country, school,



family, about changes in nature, to write some excerpts from a book, to complete tasks such as grammatical analysis.

It should also be noted that a good result cannot be achieved if the assignment from studying in the mother tongue lesson is given without thinking, thorough preparation, adaptation to the topic. To achieve the goal intended from the native language: first, the assignment from the study of the native language lesson should be prepared in advance, carefully thought out, and then given; secondly, the fact that it allows you to consolidate the topic covered in the lesson of the native language to be taken into account; third, it is necessary to take into account that the assignment (from which work the example was taken) will crack the idea of the given work, strengthening it even more.

As you know, grammatical knowledge is the basis of the formation of a conscious acquisition of language and the skill of literate writing. That is why the knowledge that students receive from grammar is accompanied by the formation of the correct writing skills. Interactivity, which is the activity of two people among themselves, i.e., from this, the educational and cognitive process is conducted in the form of dialogue (computer communication) as a mutual conversation or on the basis of interaction between teachers and students. Interactivity – occurs in mutual activity, movement, impressionability, student – teacher, student-student conversations. The main goal of interactive techniques is to create an environment for the student to think actively, freely, creatively, to impose his needs, interests, internal capabilities by creating the most favorable environment and situation for the educational process. Such lessons are such that in the process, not a single reader will be left out and will have the opportunity to openly express the feedback that he heard, read, saw. A process of mutual exchange of ideas is formed. In children, the desire for knowledge, interest increases, mutual friendly relations are formed.

Interactive learning by its nature includes methods of implementation using information communication technologies on the basis of creative – creativity by creating and solving a problem situation by designing an heuristic (thinking, searching, finding) conversation – lesson process through didactic games. Education on the basis of Information Communication Technologies, in turn, consists of teaching using computer programs, distance learning, training on the basis of internet networks, methods of media education.

For example, the phrase " Sheikh Mazididdin was in a hurry to pass an examination on horse running, sword fighting, striking " is written on a class



Writing Board. Then from the written sentence, the awal is assigned to write by choosing words that are not divided into syllables, and then into syllables, The Readers Write the words "Sheikh, horse, tattoo". When the assignment was completed, the students were asked: "Sheikh, horse, tattoo is a one-syllable word. Because in uiar there is only one vowel," the answer is obtained and the correct reading of these words is practiced. After that, it is entrusted to write the word Mazididdin in a syllable: "Ma-zi-did- din", and the written word is first syllables, and then the reading of sidirga is practiced. Then the readers will be able to correctly read and write the words Sheikh, tattoo, Mazididdin. This work increases the effectiveness of native language teaching.

"Most" given to students in Grade 3 "reading book" when the subject' number ' is studied the assignment" Write by selecting numbers from the text" is given on holy day. Readers write by copying the words March 2 and may 9, 1999. Upon completion of the assignment, the written words are determined by asking Which word category they are, its types, interrogations, writing. With this, students learn and master the topic of "number", benefiting from the life examples they have learned. And the teacher makes sure that the students have mastered the Topic "Number".

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