

SPEECH DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS IN MOTHER LANGUAGE AND READING LITERACY LESSONS IN PRIMARY GRADE OF GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18339792>

Abstract. *This article provides information on ways and solutions to develop students' speech in primary school native language and reading literacy classes.*

Key words: *native language, reading, activity, learning, student, methods, science, school, education materials.*

Introduction: Speech is a specific form of language as a type of social activity, a process that fulfills the need for people to express and exchange ideas. In the process of speech, each language unit serves to express speech and a specific meaning or to perform an expressive function. In the flow of speech, these units express syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships and enter into mutual relations both phonetically, lexically and syntactically.

In this complex process, in order to form creativity and independent thinking skills in students, to teach them to express their thoughts correctly and fluently in oral and written form in accordance with the speech conditions, it is necessary to radically update the content of native language education, adapt educational materials to the needs of the time, in particular, correctly pronouncing and correctly distinguishing speech sounds, reading without unnecessary pauses while maintaining the rate of speech, paying attention to stress during reading, intonation - tone - are the main elements of forming students' literacy, all of which together constitute speech techniques.

Speech this- speech process. Speech is considered one of the highest, most complex, spiritual functions of man. The exchange of ideas between people in the process of human social labor It is a specific function that arose as a means of [1,78].

Main part: In the formation of the speed and fluency of speech of primary school students, it is necessary to pay more attention to the following: External and internal, oral and written types of speech. External speech serves mainly the purpose of communication, therefore it is structured in a way that is understandable to the listeners.

Internal speech, which is not spoken and not written, plays a very important role in the processes of self-knowledge and thinking of the student. Written speech (writing and reading letters) is functionally closely related to internal speech (whispering what is being written inside, reading without making a sound). As is known, colloquial speech is considered the initial stage of speech development, and it gradually improves.

Colloquial speech is manifested in the oral narration of read texts. Learning to speak occurs in the process of all lessons, but lessons in the native language and reading literacy should be of leading importance. Spiritual development of young schoolchildren is embodied through the mother tongue. The mother tongue, including reading, is one of the most important tools in the educational process.

In normalizing the oral and written speech of students, ensuring their coherence, determining the nature and specific features of the national language, reflecting the laws of expression and pronunciation, developing melodiousness, that is, the practical significance of reading with recitation, literary language standards and criteria compliance to do, reading, reading It is necessary to look for ways to improve the methods and implement the most convenient ones in practice. The concept of literary language is a broad, multifaceted phenomenon [2,54].

In order to ensure the stability of literary language development, it is necessary to form speech cultures in children from a young age. It is necessary to teach and educate. In connection with the implementation of language laws in education, it is necessary to correctly apply methods for teaching children to read (demonstration, distributed assignments). papers with ways of working to know) methods is improved. It is necessary to take into account the specific development of students' cognitive activities, especially to pay sufficient attention to work related to their mental and physiological characteristics.

It is necessary to increase attention to them, be affectionate and always sweet-talking. The child's personality is rich in very delicate feelings from a pedagogical and psychological point of view, and the teacher should follow these feelings. It is necessary to show the child's psyche, pay special attention to the upbringing of humanity in the educational process [5,89].

The teacher's goal in teaching various subjects includes issues such as forming students' speech culture, speech skills, and developing their creative abilities. The teacher's speech is a model for students. In order for students' speech to be fluent and understandable, it is necessary to pay attention, first of all, to eliminate the defects in their speech. Speech has an internal and external appearance. Inner speech is a passive speech that a person speaks to himself, which does not require the participation of a second person. Therefore, this speech is considered to be directed at himself, it cannot be controlled. Inner speech serves as the basis for oral and written speech.

External speech is active speech that is directed at others and can be controlled, and it has an oral and written form. Another difference between written speech and oral speech is that we see and read written speech [3,36]. For a successful written speech, it is necessary to systematize the collected material, make a plan, prepare a draft of the work, rework on the text, improve it and translate it into print.

Speaking correctly and expressively every educated person person for vital necessity In the current era, the problem of developing students' speech should be considered one of the most urgent issues of the education system. That is why scientists KBBarkhin, B.Sokolov M.Ribnikova et al. methodical students in their works oral and written speech mutual appropriate to grow without Special attention is paid to issues [4,78].

Conclusion: It is known from the very beginning that the role of communication culture in the development of society is the most important cornerstone of peace and tranquility between people. After all, this foundation will be stable only if the foundation, concepts, and skills of all spiritual and moral qualities are formed from childhood. The culture of speech, communication, and communication occupies a special place in the structure of spiritual and moral qualities.

Pedagogy plays a great role in forming the skills of students to engage in verbal communication.

This is one of the first important conditions for the development of free and clear speech of the teacher, the speech and thinking of students.

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