



PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS DEVELOPING SPEECH
THE PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF INDEPENDENT WORK

РЕЧЕВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ
МЕСТО И ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

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O'STIRISHDA MUSTAQIL ISHLARNING O'RNI VA
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ABSTRACT: *The article discusses the concept of speech development, the current state of student speech development, the forms and means of speech development in mother tongue classes, the use of non-traditional methods of speech development.*

Keywords: *speech, speech development, vocabulary, connected speech, distribution, didactic material, fairy tale, story.*

АБСТРАКТ: *В статье рассматриваются понятие речевого развития, современное состояние развитие речи школьников, формы и средства развития речи у матери. занятия языком, использование нетрадиционных методов развития речи.*

Ключевые слова: *речь, речевое развитие, словарный запас, связная речь, распространение, дидактический материал, сказка, рассказ.*

ANNOTATSIYA: *Maqolada nutq o'stirish tushunchasi, o'quvchilar nutqini o'stirishning mavjud ahvoli, ona tili darslarida nutq o'stirishning shakl va vositalari, nutq o'stirishda noan'anaviy usullardan foydalanish haqida so'z yuritiladi.*



Kalit so'zlar: nutq, nutq o'stirish, so'z, bog'lanishli nutq, tarqatma, didaktik material, ertak, hikoya.

Pupils are not only under the guidance of the teacher, but also independent is also taught to work. 8-10 minutes of the lesson for independent work

Didactic materials help a lot in making separation interesting. Literacy the use of didactic materials during training is the main part of speech development serves as a foundation. Underline syllables and words in initial training cards with different pictures are used, children are still learning to read and write taking into account that they do not know, divide such picture cards into groups, put in envelopes and write the name and picture on each envelope is attached. These envelopes are distributed to students. Children what is inside the envelope looking at the picture on the envelope, and after developing reading skills, on the envelope they separate the text by reading it and perform the task independently.

The teacher is familiar with the objects depicted in these pictures or observes that they are not familiar, asks them short and understandable questions about these pictures and answers his questions. For example, pictures of pets from inside envelopes the task is given to get and read the word under it. This is the children's teacher they complete the task: they take the pictures and read the words. If the initial letter of the word or if a syllable is omitted, replace the dots with the corresponding letter or hyphen they find and fill in the alphabet. The more didactic handouts are used in independent work, the better the mastery.

A lot of examples (appliqués) for everything, training and didactic appropriate use of them in the work process encourages the student to be creative. For example, The following task can be given when working according to the pattern of fruits:

- Guys, here we saw pictures of apples, apricots, peaches, again what kind of fruits All of you take the remaining fruit pictures from your envelopes and come to the desk. Students do this work with pleasure. Teacher from student work examines how well the task is performed. Vegetables like this, it can also be used on household appliances and flowers. Students are independent He is very interested in doing things



quickly and well, demonstrating his knowledge in front of his peers strive to do. Didactic materials are the same as children who come to school with different preparation at the same time, it helps a lot to work using different methods. Didactic materials for children who have time to complete the task quickly complex ones, and simpler tasks for the children from home submits. The teacher shows red, yellow, and blue things to the students things: fruits, vegetables asks for toys to be of that color.

From that Then the children red a number of things such as cherry, pomegranate, strawberry, tomato, flag they remember and say that it is colored. Such independent thinking increases the activity of children, strengthens his memory, enriches his vocabulary.

Various games: different shapes from sticks; corner, rectangle, ladder and the making of some letter forms is carried out alternately with other works. This 7-8 minutes are allocated between lessons for work. Using didactic materials in students' free creative work possible With the permission of the teacher, the students, using colored shapes, different they draw pictures of boxes and carpets. From these activities, children corner, side, they form a concrete idea about right, left, bottom, top, harmony with their comrades they learn to work together. A way to frequently organize various didactic games in the development of children's speech it is possible to quickly assimilate the knowledge given with it. If the game is for children taught dynamically, they don't realize they've learned the game, the game in the process, they do not really struggle to thoroughly master the educational materials. "Games plays a very important role in the proper growth of children. The child plays with all his being enters. During the game, his speech develops quickly."

Games, especially didactic games, to children's natural need-mobility fits perfectly. That is why children love the game so much. In the development of speech of preschool and school-aged children the game is important. In almost all didactic games, for example, "Divide into syllables", "Which Action elements in games such as ``Letter" contribute to children's physical and mental growth has a great impact. Sensitivity and the ability to hear, see, move in children in development, especially didactic games are of great importance. For example, "Silence", "What's knocking?",



"Knock-knock", "Who hears what?" and so on in games, children's memory and hearing abilities, as well as attention, grow. Didactic games, organized scientifically and methodically, are excellent for children that he plays with joy is always evident in the experience. Every game During this period, children's attention and intelligence develop. While reading, children watch each other's movements, not to miss anything, the game they try to remember the rules and assigned tasks. Besides during the game, students work on the basis of previously learned material, as a result this material will remain firmly in the children's memory. Didactic games make children want to know everything, allows them to actively engage in mental work, observability, things and the ability to compare, analyze, generalize, identify events, and speak grows. Didactic games teach children to act consciously. "Didactic games demonstrate the unity of the first and second signal systems, instructiveness, strengthens the unity of words and actions. Student teacher in didactic games not a single word should be left unheard, otherwise, the reader rules the game can't learn well, can't complete the game task on time, from others from this point of view, the child's memory and attention Didactic games are great for strengthening, normal development of vocabulary and speech is important. Children eagerly await the start of the game, tomorrow in their minds a joyful scene of the school day is embodied.

"Individual characteristics of children's psyche during play, they are conditional the speed of emergence of reflexes and their strength are more obvious appears. This is the individual attitude of the teacher to the work of the students allows to be". One of the simplest didactic games is the game "Continue". In this the teacher shows the beginning of a word, i.e. the first or first and second syllable says, and the students continue it. The words used in this game are two-three should not exceed a syllable. It is appropriate to start such words with children's names such as Gul-nor, Khol-mat, Jo'-ra, Nodi-ra, A-za-mat. Then the names of things and actions such as sha-mol, stork, tul-ki, bo-la, uch-di, oy-na-di are said. Game at the end, the teacher says 3-4 similar words. For example: Nodira-Nazira, NormatKholmat, Non-don, water-milk, tea-soy. Then have the children think of similar words says to find. Among didactic games, games such as riddles and quick telling are also



educational besides being important, it provides spiritual nourishment to children. The daily life of teacher children in the last periods of literacy training, envelopes with pictures of games are distributed to the students and the envelope tells a small story about the contents of the pictures inside. For example, "Summer one day the children went to the lake to bathe. Lola and Salim on the boat they swam After telling the story "Other children had fun bathing", tell the children that assigns the task of finding a picture related to the story. Students find it and put it on the desk put on it.

Teacher: "Now, children, look at the picture, and I will tell you about the people in the picture What I didn't tell you, how about finding it?" he said. Pupils are watching the picture, children are far away filling their baskets with fruit and talking as much as they knew about their return home they give The same applies to other pictures in the envelope. Picture the child's age, interest, and the content of the picture are taken into account when choosing, Play activities develop children's speech, as well as their mental abilities, spiritual and moral qualities, being able to deal with the collective it builds habits and increases strength. Besides these, during the game children also develop basic labor skills. During the alphabet period, children are introduced to a lot of games, with the help of which they can read and learn to write. And after the alphabet period, they are Mother Tongue and Reading Literacy expand their knowledge through the book. Didactic games are also part of this process it becomes complicated according to its nature.

It is worth mentioning that it is recommended for use in mother tongue and reading classes There is no strict limit to the use of didactic games it can be adapted and used for higher classes as well.

I. Peaceful games.

I will check it myself.

When conducting such games, the teacher selects small dictations.

It can be used at the beginning of the lesson in each class of elementary grades. The teacher writes a small dictation to the students. Write down all the lectures after that, the teacher shows the dictation on the board. The students are the teacher they check the dictation they have written.



If the dictation is written on the blackboard first, and the top is closed, the teacher is a curtain opens. Such dictations can also be used in the alphabet period, and the teacher first dictation consisting only of letters and then (after introducing consonants) syllables can write.

Option 1: Oo, Ii, Uu, Ff, O`o`.

Option 2: -Io, -no, -ta, -mi, -un.

Option 3: Child, lola, mother, excellent, par.

Option 4: It is hot today.

II. Action games.

1. What is he doing? ("pantomime")

One of the students walks up to the children and makes silent movements. Students team should explain his actions together. To read such a game to develop students' speech, intelligence and avoid boredom in mother tongue classes will be held.

III. Mixed games.

1. What is missing?

Cards with pictures of several or individual objects on the table will be placed. Pupils will remember things by looking carefully at the table. After that, the teacher takes away one of them without informing the students. Students must find what is missing from the table. In the lesson from this game and can be used for extracurricular activities. This is a game especially in the alphabet era very useful in the process of learning letters. Games of this type help to expand children's knowledge and imagination

It is important to increase the vocabulary, as well as the pronunciation of sounds in speech helps to identify. Problem teaching is one of the latest achievements of pedagogy, education the most productive way to develop children's creativity in the process is considered Solving assignments based on problem-based learning program materials organized by It is problematic to organize problematic teaching at school to know the nature and types of assignments and the methodology of their practical application it is extremely necessary to acquire.

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