

Ways to Develop the Speech of Elementary School Students

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ABSTRACT

In this article, speech, the methodology and importance of speech development, the methods and methods of developing students' speech, a number of aspects of speech acquisition, the requirements set for the development of students' speech, achieving speech development in the educational process information about the life skills that should be formed in primary school students is provided.

Teaching young people, who are the successors of our great future in our country, using innovative methods, using modern pedagogical technologies, and improving the quality and effectiveness of students in education, raising young people to be competitive is the main task of the educational system.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 14, 2016 "On State Policy Regarding Youth", the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. PF-4947 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated April 6, 2017 "On approval of state educational standards of general secondary and secondary special, vocational education" Resolution No. 187 of April 29, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" Decree No. PF-5712 creates a foundation for the development of speech competence. "Strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" defines: "to educate young people who are independent-thinking, have a firm outlook on life, are loyal to the Motherland, to deepen democratic reforms and to increase their social activity in the process of developing civil society; The task of increasing the independent thinking potential of students requires to be active, inquisitive and keep up with the times in our country, which is developing under fundamental reforms.

That is why, in education, the scholars of the East have written down the scientific views that cover the important aspects of independent thinking, expressing an opinion, and the process of creating a speech. explained in detail in the manuals.

Husayn Voiz was a contemporary of Koshifiy Navoi and wrote the work

"Futuvvatnomaisultaniy" on speech etiquette. In this work, he comments on the culture of speech and reveals the power of words in detail.

"If they ask whether the word is yours or you are the word, say: I am the word and the word is mine, because the word is the fruit of the human tree, the tree cannot be separated from the fruit and the fruit from the tree." scientist. A spoken word is like a child's liver for a person, just as a parent cannot be separated from a child, so a person cannot be separated from his own words. Just as a child is separated from a parent, the word is the speaker's. That's why the scientist says: the responsibility for what is said should be at the same level as the parent's responsibility for the child and the child's responsibility for the parent. If a child who benefits the people is considered good, and a child who harms them is considered unfit, the word will be similar. A good word brings honor to the owner, and a bad word brings dishonor to the owner.

The scientist also provides information about conversational etiquette. Both speaking and listening require great responsibility and culture. If a person speaks well but does not know how to listen, or can listen but does not know how to speak, this is a sign of spiritual deficiency. It is desirable for a cultured and enlightened person to speak with devotion and sincerity, to listen to the words of the interlocutor with open ears, with attention, goodwill and sympathy .

Speech and speech development. Speech is a type of human activity, the use of thinking on the basis of language tools. Language performs the function of mutual communication and message, the function of expressing mutual thoughts with emotion and influence. A well-developed speech serves as one of the important tools of a person's active activity in society. For the student, it is a tool for successful education at school.

Cultivating speech. If the student and his/her language activities are taken into account, speech development means active and practical acquisition of the language in all aspects (pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic structure, connected speech). In the case of a teacher, the development of speech means the use of methods and types of work that help students to actively acquire the pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic construction and connected speech of the language.

For speech activity, as well as for the development of students' speech, it is necessary to observe several conditions:

1. There must be a requirement for human speech to emerge. The methodical requirement of developing students' speech is to create a situation in which the student expresses his/her opinion, the desire and necessity of something verbally or in writing;
2. Any speech should have content and material. The more complete, rich, and valuable this material is, the more meaningful its description will be;
3. An idea is understandable only if it is expressed using words, phrases, sentences, and speech phrases that the listener understands. Therefore, the third condition for successful development of speech is arming speech with language tools.

There are several aspects of speech acquisition. They are as follows:

1. Mastering literary language norms;
2. Mastering important skills necessary for every member of our society, that is, reading and writing skills;
3. Improving students' speech culture.

In the development of speech, three directions are clearly distinguished:

- 1) Work on the word;
- 2) Work on the phrase and sentence;
- 3) Work on connected speech.

It is a linguistic base for working on words, phrases and sentences, lexicology (together with phraseology and stylistics), morphology, syntax serves; and connected speech is based on logic, literary studies and complex syntactic integrity linguistics. Consistency in the development of speech is to improve the ability to subordinate the four conditions, that is, consistency, perspective, diversity, different types to a common goal. provided with

Types of speech. People use language as a tool to express their thoughts. They think about their thoughts before they voice them. This is internal speech. Internal speech is unheard and unwritten, thought speech. External speech is speech addressed to others, whether it is spoken using sounds or written using graphic symbols. Internal speech helps to understand and retain material. According to the method of expression, speech is oral and written. Oral speech is often in the form of a dialogue. Written speech is in the form of a monologue.

Requirements for student speech:

- ✓ be meaningful ;
- ✓ let there be logic in the speech;
- ✓ let the speech be clear;
- ✓ the speech should be rich in language tools;
- ✓ let the speech be understandable;
- ✓ let the speech be expressive;
- ✓ speech be correct ;
- ✓ let the speech be civilized.

Speech is an important tool in developing students' thinking. Speech is not only a means of expression of thought, but also a tool of its formation. Thought serves as the psychological basis of speech, and the condition for its growth is the enrichment of thought. It is possible to successfully develop speech only on the basis of mastering the system of mental activity. That's why great importance is attached to the preparation, improvement of the material, selection of the topic, placement, and logical operations for the development of students' speech. Thought grows successfully only if it is verbally formed and expressed using language material. A concept is expressed using words or phrases. Therefore, the concept turns from the word, which is a tool of language, into an important communication material. Only if a person knows a word (phrase) that expresses a concept, he will be able to think in external speech based on this concept.

In speech, thought is formed, and at the same time, thought creates speech. "Speech is closely connected with thinking. If there is no speech, there is no thinking, and if there is no material of language, it is impossible to express the thought." Verbal formation of thought ensures that it is clear, understandable, pure, consistent, logical. Acquiring a language prepares the conditions for learning the phonetics, vocabulary, and grammatical structure of this language, for improving thought, and for developing thinking. Knowledge, facts, all kinds of information are the material of thought and speech. Speech serves as an important means of learning the thought process.

Speech is used as one of the main measures of the student's intellectual development. When thinking about the student's mastery of material from all subjects and general mental development, it is focused on how the child can express this or that topic in his speech (written essay, information, retelling, answer to questions). Thus, speech cannot be separated from thinking, speech develops on the basis of thinking; the thought matures and emerges with the help of speech. On the other hand, the growth of speech helps to form an opinion, improves it.

On the third hand, the growth of speech helps to form an opinion, improves it. The connection of students' speech development with other types of training. The development of students' speech is inextricably linked with the activities of other educational subjects.

In mother tongue classes, students learn about nature and people's life with the help of language; they learn to observe, to think, and to make accurate statements based on what they see, hear, and read. Native language classes effectively help to enrich the child's vocabulary, teach speech structure. The study lesson and the excursion conducted in connection with it provide students with knowledge about natural phenomena, people's life and work, moral rules, norms of dealing with other people; in this lesson, there is a wide opportunity for the student's speech, its formation and growth. With special language learning in grammar and spelling lessons, children learn to hear and say individual sounds, syllables, words and sentences. They include many words denoting object, action, sign, as well as sound, letter, syllable, stem, word, word-former, form-former, suffix, word group, noun, adjective, number, verb, pronoun, conjunction, sentence, part of sentence, primary clause, secondary clause, demonstrative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence; they will learn many new terms such as type, conjugation.

As a result, students have the following:

- Various different form and content efficient oral cavity, and written and to multimedia based on communication understanding, management and creativity to do
- Various different in the forms and tools through information analysis achievement, assessment, management benevolent to be different different to prospects attention with look
- In the team work get and leadership abilities manifestation reach different different roles and information acceptance do it get others with together efficient work do it get others benevolent to be different different to prospects attention with to look such as vital of skills formation guaranteed.

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