

WAYS TO USE APHORISMS IN THE CULTIVATION OF SPEECH OF JUNIOR SCHOOL PUPILS

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ANNOTATION

Speech has two forms –oral and written speech. Although these are intertwined, each has its own characteristics. In oral speech, sounds, when words are pronounced through speech, are perceived through the auditory organs. Therefore, in the cultivation of oral speech by students, we must first find out the reasons for the shortcomings in their speech, looking for ways to eliminate it.

Keyword: Beautiful, some children, as is known, pronunciation.

INTRODUCTION

A reader who does not know how to speak beautifully, competently, correctly write, fluently and clearly state his / her opinion, or can not make a statement, will not be able to successfully master the knowledge. Everyone's speech is beautiful, perfect, the pronunciation is clear, fluent, the range of thinking is wide, the perception is also thoughtful. The man with the back of speech also describes his inner feelings, while the speech does not remain the same in all people-fully developed or formed.

Some children can not only pronounce the sounds incorrectly, but also distinguish them from each other. Such shortcomings in speech cause significant difficulties for children in mastering the lessons. In such cases, they will need the help of logoped training.

It is known that the elimination of defects in the speech of primary schoolchildren is entrusted to pupils and logopeds. When determining the shortcomings in pronunciation, it is necessary to check the speech of the child, to study the causes of speech impairment. To do this, each child's speech verification sheet is filled out, which determines which sounds are pronounced correctly or incorrectly. Speech cultivation-involves conscious reading, teaching to speak and write, giving knowledge about the language that corresponds to the age and understanding of students, increasing their vocabulary wealth, growing attention and interest in the speech of others, arousing love for reading books.

In the first period of teaching oral speech, dactiology (hand Alphabet) is used. The thing is that as children pronounce and master the sounds, it only serves as an auxiliary tool.

The leading role of all classes in the lessons of the native language of the primary class is speech cultivation, which includes the tasks of teaching literacy, the formation of beautiful writing skills and the expansion of the circle of thinking. In these lessons it is necessary to pursue more practical goals, formulate the skills of using language riches in speech, creative thinking, educate the language sensitivity of students. Regular cultivation of their oral speech provides practical assistance in making coherent speech, text.

As you know, the ways of performing these tasks are diverse. The use of interesting and vibrant things, technical tools, a variety of in-game and in-game exercises in the integration of skills and a wide range of practical skills in the lessons of literacy training provides effective results. Unfamiliar words in stories, fairy tales, poems and articles about the textbook are read or heard. For example, "who is sensitive", "What Is it", "tell Name" games.

These types of exercises are conducted with the aim of testing and strengthening the extent to which they are mastered after the students are taught a new letter. The teacher dials the letters on the whiteboard in a certain order, and after reading it, he also alternately teaches the whiteners. Then some letters unnoticed to children are replaced. In this, the sensitivity, resourcefulness of students is assessed and encouraged. Even in the lessons of Labor Education, great attention is paid to the cultivation of the speech of the students, the use of games of the instructive character is well tolerated. For example: "we are waiting for a guest", "the store of vegetables and fruits", "who makes a lot from The Shape of a balloon?".

It is known that speech is associated with contemplation, so it is grown in a state of inextricably linked with contemplation. In order for the work read in the lesson to be understood by the readers consciously, to understand the main content, idea, logic primes such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization are used. In the analysis of the Read work, various methods of work are used. Children tell the main participles in the story, draw up a schematic plan of the work under the guidance of the teacher (node, culmination, solution). For example, children as participants in the story of O. Usmonov "the Sparrow boy", they say grandfather, the Sparrow boy, Talat; in the fairy tale "The Sparrow dog" the participants say: the nickname is a dog, a goat, a cat, a cock, a jackal. Participants can be told by pupils in different order. However, the teacher asks them to tell in the order in which they took part in the game. As a result, a table of the story is drawn up under the guidance of the teacher.

With the help of the question posed by the teacher, the children will tell that Bobokhan Sparrow captured the child from the Dragonfly, tortured him, saw his comrade Talat on the street, offended grandfather Talat from his work, the Sparrow exchanged the child for a red pen and an eraser and blew it (rescued), and Bobokhan was dumbfounded. The content of the story is thus determined. Thus, the first acquaintance with the content of the story requires a conscious performance from readers, that is, an analysis of events, the content of participants. Such logical work, which is carried out in connection with the study, begins to gradually become complicated.

USED LITERATURE

1. "speech is connected with thought" 2020
2. "Speech education" 2009
3. "speech of scientific culture" 2018