Working with Text in Elementary Grades

KUCHKAROVA SHAKARJON AZIMBOY QIZI

Urgench State University Foundation doctoral student

qshakarjon@mail.ru

Abstract:

The article presents the idea that the historical development of human society goes from the simplest connections to complex, multifaceted social relations. If the simplest connections are based on the transfer of information by members of the clan in the primitive communal system to each other in many cases about the source of food, the emerging danger, the directions of organizing actions, then complex, multifaceted social relations –about production, maintenance, education, health, safety, performance of civil duties (for example, taxation) is manifested in the organization daily, as well as professional activities of subjects with each other in the process of taxation. The correct, rational organization of public relations ensures, firstly, the presence of a positive solution to the issue being solved, secondly, time savings, and thirdly, the emergence of a process of sincere communication.

Keywords: Speech development, work on text, oral and written speech, communication, word meaning, speech.

INTRODUCTION

In the educational sphere of each state, the cultivation of speech in children is recognized as the main structural element of the system. In Uzbekistan, the first stages of continuing education – the cultivation of speech in children during preschool and primary education-are established as an important direction of the pedagogical process. The formation of a global informatization and an innovative educational environment, an increase in the social need for the development of human capital necessitate a comprehensive maturation, intellectual development of the younger generation, the use of speech opportunities in this.

Taking into account that the stages of preschool and primary education in the cultivation of personality speech are the initial period, their improvement shows how relevant it is to "fully integrate the content of primary education, ensure the harmony of educational elements in this content"[1].

Methods. It has been proven from a psychological and biological point of view that speech is

not only the process of expression of thought, the exchange of information, the use of language tools, or its derivative [2]gina, but also the basis that develops the intellectual potential of the individual. Therefore, in the younger generation, special attention is paid to the development of speech from early childhood.

Such as" speech"," growing speech"," working on the text"," growing speech by working on the text"," growing speech by working on the text in elementary reading lessons " are important supporting concepts of the research problem. Sufficient understanding of their essence allows us to find the right, rational solution to the problem when conducting research.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS. Theoretical analysis has shown that the concept of" speech " is given different interpretations in the existing linguistic, pedagogical, psychological and methodological literature. In particular, in the"pedagogical encyclopedic dictionary", speech is" a form of communication (communication) carried out by means of language of people, which, along with being a means of expressing thought, is the main mechanism of thinking "[3], in the"National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" speech refers to the processes in its oral (voice) and written manifestation, that is, the process of Speech has been described by psychologists as "the process by which a person uses language for the purpose of mastering socio-historical experience and giving it to generations, or establishing interaction, or planning his actions" [4].

The following features are manifested in speech:

1) focuses on the implementation of the need to state an idea, expresses a completed topic, is drawn up on the basis of logical and grammatical rules, is divided into independent, completed, interconnected meaningful parts (it is called connected speech) [5];

2) expressed in oral and written form;

3) the development of oral and written speech takes place in a single process;

4) nevertheless, there are serious discrepancies between oral and written speech (they are discussed in detail in the next chapter of the work);

5) speech is divided into such types as dialogical and monological according to the number of participants in the dialogue;

6) dialogue is one of the most common types of oral speech, natural forms of colloquial communication, and occurs between two or more individuals;

7) oral speech, by nature, occurs more in the form of conversation;

8) the choice of language tools to express content in relation to a monologue dialogue, which is considered one of the very important forms of speech, has a somewhat traditional in the construction of speech.

Speech cultivation has always been one of the pressing issues in the history of educational development. In particular, the large-scale establishment of recitation in old schools, as well as the method of teaching tahajji, the method of maddiya, the method of savtia is directly related to the cultivation of speech. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the text books of usuli Jadid schools, "Ustodi ilk", "Sabzazor", "Adibi ilk", "Adibi soniy", "first teacher", "second teacher", "leader Salvation", "Risolai instrument savod", "recitation book", "reading book" also took a leading place. "School-based domains taught children lessons based on their methods and experiences. So, in Uzbekistan there were specific methods of teaching and they developed. This process has not gone smoothly. Some errors and omissions were also allowed. Chunonchi, in the 20s of the 20th century, very serious mistakes were made in the development of the school. In complex programs, the system of learning the native language was disrupted: grammatical, orthographic skills

were not given sufficient importance. The holistic word method in teaching Savod did not correspond to the phonetic characteristics of the language, did not provide analytical-synthetic work, did not lay the groundwork for thorough, correct writing issues. Later, September 5, 1931 "on Elementary and high school", August 25, 1932 "on the regime of elementary and high school curricula"helped the school and teachers in eliminating the mistakes and shortcomings allowed as above and in developing a training system. The analytic-synthetic sound method has been revived in speed basket teaching " [6]. It seems that the problem of growing speech and teaching a standing basket on its basis has a long history. At a natural pace, he always attracted the attention of progressive-minded intellectuals.

Speech cultivation is a pedagogical process that expresses the development of fluency skills by an individual using effectively the means of artistic expression of the language in him by mastering the rules of oral and written artistic language norms: correct pronunciation, emphasis, grammar, correct use of words. In its essence, speech cultivation refers to the practical mastery of the rules of oral and written artistic language norms by a person, including a student: correct pronunciation, accent, grammar, correct use of words, the effective use of the means of artistic expression of the language, pedagogical support using methods, tools, proper orientation, taking the necessary measures in the necessary places, as well as guiding the process.

In its essence, the concept of" growing speech "is used in many cases as an alternative ("substitute"," response divider") to the concept of" developing speech". In particular, research carried out in the Russian language, literature created in this language adopted the "development of speech" as a fundamental concept when it is expressed in preschool children and primary school students about the transformation of thoughts, experiences (internal speech)into external speech. In this regard, it is also advisable to highlight the essence of the concept of" inner speech": inner speech is thought speech, which is not expressed and not written using language, which expresses the individual's self – Appeal [5]. As in any speech, internal speech manifests its own characteristics. In particular, internal speech" does not have a clear grammatical form, it is formed using a concept – words with separate meanings, as well as holistic phrases " [6].

Didactic requirements for the development of speech, the awareness of what exactly the term "development" serves to illuminate before speaking about methodological approaches to it makes it possible to correctly determine the direction for the next practical action.

The concept of" development "(from the Arabic word" development"; from Arabic" spread"," spread"," expansion") means" transition from one qualitative state to another, higher qualitative State " [7]. S.I.Of Ojegov.Yu.The Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian language, compiled in the authorship of the shvedovas, gives a more comprehensive definition of this concept: development is the process of moving from one state to another , more refined state, from an old qualitative state to a new qualitative state, from simple to complex, growing above the bottom [8].

M.R.And in Lvov's Research, an ideological-theoretical study of the concept of direct "development of student speech" is described as follows: the development of student speech – the process of mastering speech: language tools (phonetics, lexicon, grammar, speech culture, methods) and language mechanisms (understanding concepts, expressing one's own opinion) [8].

In pedagogical processes, in many cases, when the so-called "speech development", the methods and tools used in order to ensure the transition of individual speech from one qualitative state to another qualitative state are also recognized. In the research work, the concept of" growing speech " should be understood taking into account the above-mentioned aspects of speech development. However, it should be mentioned in the same place that the person, the growth

(development) of the speech of students is considered a direct process, the developing method and tools are not the process itself, but only one of the factors that ensure its effective, successful course.

Speech cultivation " is carried out on the basis of continuity in the primary education system, gives a practical direction to one whole reading process, and teaches children to read consciously, to make their children understandable, to write literately. Given the young character and level of children, primary knowledge of the mother tongue and literature is given, and on the basis of these, their speech is enriched" [5].

Indeed, even at all stages of the history of the development of educational ideas, special attention has been paid to the cultivation of personality speech. The highest stages of public speaking, in particular, are the development of speech of the younger generation in Ancient Rome and Greece, the influence on social subjects using speech, verbal power, and even the development of the ability to control social groups using an impressive, highly emotionally – aesthetically expressed speech, which is achieved to be an important component of the educational process.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Aminova F. H. O'quvchilarni muloqot matni yaratishga o'rgatishning didaktik asoslari: Ped. fan. nomz. …dis. avtoref. – T.: O'zPFITI. 2007. – 22 b.
2. Aslonova O.P. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida tafakkur tezligini shakllantirishning pedagogik shart-sharoitlari: Ped. fanl. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD). ... diss. avtoref. – QarDU. 2020. – 49 b.
3. Asqarova M., Matchonov S., Qodirova F., G'ulomova X., Boymatova A., Bozorova M., Muhamedova D. O'zbek tili mashg'ulotlarida nutq o'stirish. – T.: TDPU, 2000. – 58 b.
4. Babaeva D.R. Nutq o'stirish metodikasi (tevarak-atrofni o'rganish misolida) – T.: Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – 128 b.
5. Bakieva X.S. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida mustaqil ta'lim orqali nutq va tafakkurni rivojlantirish metodikasi: Ped. fanl. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD). ... diss. avtoref. – TDPU. 2019. – 47 b.
6. FARMONOVA, S. (2022). BOSHLANG 'ICH SINFLARDA TA'LIM MAZMININI YANGILASH VA ONA TILI O 'QITISHNI IJODIY TASHKIL ETISH. *" ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ АКМЕОЛОГИЯ" международный научно-методический журнал*, *2*(2).
7. Farmonova, S. (2021). Pedagogical and Innovative Activities in Project Education. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, *1*(6), 176-180.
8. Farmonova, S. (2021). Opportunities for the Development of the Communicative Culture of Future Teachers through the Design of Teaching. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, *11*, 172-175.
9. FARMONOVA, S. M. (2020). Improvement of Professional Thinking in Future Teachers. *International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology*, *7*(05), 251-257.
10. Farmonova, S. (2019). THE TOLE OF THE PROJECT TEACHING TOOL IN DEVELOPING THE COMMUNICATIVE CULTURE OF FUTURE TEACHERS. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, *1*(6), 434-441.
11. Farmonova, S. (2023). The essence of student and Pearson's mathematical-statistical method in the development of communicative culture of future teachers through project education. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 420, p. 10006). EDP Sciences.
12. Фармонова, Ш. М. (2022). ОҒЗАКИ МАШҚЛАР ЁРДАМИДА БОШЛАНҒИЧ СИНФ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРИНИНГ МУСТАҚИЛ ФИКРЛАШИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ. *Scientific Impulse*, *1*(5), 805-816.
13. Фармонова, Ш. М. (2022). ЛОЙИҲАВИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ВОСИТАСИДА БЎЛАЖАК ЎҚИТУВЧИЛАРНИНГ КОММУНИКАТИВ МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ КАСБИЙ–ПЕДАГОГИК ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ТАШКИЛ ҚИЛИШ. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, *2*(4), 311-316.
14. Hamroev, A. R. (2019). Modeling activities of teachers when designing creative activities of students. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, *2019*.

15. Kamroev, A. (2019). STUDENTS'CREATIVE ACTIVITIES IN DESIGNING MOTHER TONGUE EDUCATION. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, *1*(7), 285-296.

16. Хамраев, А. (2018). Моделирование деятельности учителя при проектировании творческой деятельности учащихся. *Педагогічні інновації: ідеї, реалії, перспективи*, (2), 23-26.

17. Yunus, Y., & Yarashov, M. (2023). Effectiveness of experimental work aimed at forming general labor skills in students based on gender equality and differences. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 420, p. 06011). EDP Sciences.

18. Jobirovich, Y. M. (2022). BOSHLANG'ICH SINF MATEMATIKA DARSLARINI INTEGRATSIYALASHGAN HOLDA OLIB BORISHDA TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, *2*(12), 19-23.

19. YARASHOV, M. (2023). The Place of Digital Technologies in the Education System. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, *30*(30).

20. Jobirovich, Y. M. (2022). TOOLS OF USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL COURSES. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MODERN MEDICINE AND PRACTICE*, *2*(4), 119-123.