

ACHIEVING SCIENTIFIC PRIORITY IN TEACHING SPEAKING LITERACY TO PRIMARY-CLASS STUDENTS

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Abstract: Speech is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, language is separate from a certain form of living and is understood as a type of social activity. The speech is in two states is manifested: oral (voice) and written.

Keywords: conversation, remain, shortcoming, rules, young students, realse, focus, learning, effective, elinate,shortcoming, language,consider,practice,speech.

Main body:

Memorize the conversation process the remaining part is also an example of speech form. Literacy for young students the main attention to the formation of correct and fluent speech from the age of release is focused. These, in turn, are grammatical concepts and grammatical rules for better learning, and mistakes and shortcomings in bringing them into the speech as a whole of elimination. Learning grammar is the basis of effective speech and eloquence is considered In addition to learning the Uzbek language well, he speaks it in practice being able to use it is of particular importance. Fluent from the age of literacy formation of speech skills is convenient for our future work. Several factors ensure effective speech let's look at the situations:

-segmental and supersegmental units: accent, stop and pause, correct facial expressions be able to: Segment units are the letters in words and sentences it is said that the words come in a certain sequence and express a specific concept. To be able to correctly use adverbs in the construction of sentences, from figurative expressions and phrases used to enrich speech;

The supersegmental units are expressiveness of speech and fluency of expression are the units that provide. It is necessary to focus on the part of the sentence to separate it from other words by bringing a participle before it. leading to listener boredom to eliminate the coming factors (uniformity of voice tone or constant high volume). assistance, in which attention is paid to the variability of the voice timbre. Stop (pause) to increase the emotional level of the speech is one of the factors that serves. If we pay attention to the ancient art of oratory, the manifestations of the art of giving are also at the climax of the epics. they use pauses or speech restrictions.

We believe that speaking fluency alone is not enough to attract the listener and improve speech expression by adding facial expressions (mimicry) and hand movements

improvement is achieved.

- Formation of students' skills in the use of dialect words to the method of literary speech:

Depending on the social background, mistakes or differences in speech are observed during communication in everyday life. To ensure that they learn the words included in the literary language to achieve their fluency. Focus on pronouncing each word clearly and fluently;

-teaching not to reflect the sound changes reflected in oral speech in writing (reduction, metathesis...);

Reduction - the phenomenon of reduction is the phonetic occurrence of sounds in the base as a result of addition to the composition of words, and the second appearance is that vowels are not pronounced in the process of pronunciation. Vowel sounds are reduced, and sometimes consonants can also be observed.

We can see two different phenomena of reduction; oral and written. Verbal means that it is reflected only in pronunciation and not in writing. With M: the first "I" sound in interesting words is pronounced unknowingly.

Metathesis is a sound change that is reflected only in oral speech. It is said that the sounds in the words are used interchangeably. M: like rivers and streams, soil and soil... We can enumerate several phenomena that are not reflected in written speech, with sound changes only in oral speech, and teaching to distinguish such words in writing and pronunciation serves as a basis for ensuring a fluent speech process.

- to explain the grammar rules of the Uzbek language to students with the help of practical exercises:

In the course of the lesson, not being limited to the rules and exercises in the book, paying attention to increasing the ability of students to apply most of the lesson in their activities.

- an important aspect in the development of oral speech in students is teaching them to speak in front of the general public, audience, public:

Young students must have fluent speech and eloquence, regardless of whether they are experts in any field. Therefore, the ability to speak in front of a small group serves as a basis for students from making a simple speech to being able to speak well.

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