

Methodology for developing language skills in primary school students

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Abstract: As the student's language skills develop, he will develop into a mentally perfect and well-rounded generation. The teacher is the main factor in this. This article presents the principles of language skills development and mother tongue science.

Keywords: language, literary language norms, speech.

Introduction: Language plays a crucial role in shaping and expressing thoughts, as well as conveying impressions, emotions, and feelings. It serves as a medium for communication among members of society. The more developed this medium, the clearer and more impactful the expression of thoughts becomes. The need for a deep study of the native language in schools arises from these fundamental functions of language.

The native language is a vital means for acquiring skills and abilities in speaking, reading, and writing, which are essential tools for students' academic efforts. When a child begins to learn reading skills, it is essential that they first study their native language, as it is the key to knowledge and understanding. The native language is also a medium for learning other subjects; history, natural sciences, and other disciplines are studied through the native language. Therefore, the native language plays a special role in the overall development of a child and in fostering their interest in knowledge and work.

Language is an essential tool for upbringing. A child who reads literary works, newspapers, and magazines cultivates positive qualities and develops a sense of cultural communication. Since the native language occupies a central place in primary school education, it is crucial to instill interest and love for it in every student.

Content and Activities in Native Language Lessons in Primary Grades

Native language lessons in primary school encompass

the following types of activities and content:

1. Developing Oral and Written Skills

Activities include reading, writing, studying grammar materials, making observations, and linking these to students' social activities to enhance their oral and written communication skills.

2. Teaching Literacy to First Graders

This involves teaching children elementary reading and writing skills and turning these skills into competencies.

3. Mastering Literary Language Norms

Students learn orthographic and punctuation literacy, proper pronunciation (phonetics), and the basics of style and expression.

4. Studying Grammar, Phonetics, and Lexicon

Theoretical materials are covered to form students' understanding of language and its structures.

5. To acquaint students with examples of literary, scientific-popular and other literature through reading and grammar lessons, to form the skills of perceiving a work of art in them. All these tasks are solved by the subject of the native language in primary grades and are reflected in the native language program of primary grades. The theory of knowledge of the world is the methodological basis of the methodology of teaching the native language. The practical significance of the methodology is to ensure that students fully understand the richness of the language in all respects. To do this, we must remember the following: language is a necessary means of communication in the lives of

people; a society cannot exist without language; the importance of language as a means of communication is constantly increasing; the task of the school is to turn language into a developed, subtle tool of communication between people. Language is a rational, logical means of cognition; with the help of language units and forms, generalization, connection of concepts with discussion and conclusion are carried out in the process of cognition; language and speech are inextricably linked with thinking; we form thoughts in speech; with the acquisition of language and the development of speech, the student's thinking ability also grows.

Principles of teaching the native language:

1. The principle of paying attention to the language material, the growth of speech organs, the correct development of speech skills. Even a small amount of attention to the laws of speech and language negatively affects the acquisition of practical speech activity. For example, insufficient attention to phonetic skills undermines grammatical literacy. This principle of education requires ensuring auditory and visual attention in language lessons and training the speech organs (speaking, expressive reading, speaking internally).

2. The principle of understanding the meanings of the language (lexical, grammatical, morphemic, syntactic meanings). Understanding a word, morpheme, phrase, or sentence means identifying the connection underlying certain events in existence. The condition for adhering to the principle of understanding the meanings of language is the interconnected study of all aspects of the language, all disciplines related to language (grammar, lexicon, phonetics, orthography, stylistics). For example, morphology can only be studied and mastered based on syntax. The study of syntax relies on morphology, while orthography relies on phonetics, grammar, word formation, etc. Analyzing a word from a morphemic perspective helps to understand its meaning. All aspects of the language are interconnected, and this must be taken into account when teaching.

3. The principle of developing sensitivity to language. Language is a very complex phenomenon, without understanding its structure, system, and without mastering, at least to some extent, its laws and similarities, it is impossible to memorize it. The child collects language materials by speaking, reading, and listening, and assimilates its laws. As a result, a person develops the property of sensitivity to language (understanding of language phenomena):

4. The principle of assessing the expressiveness of speech. This principle implies understanding the

communicative function of literate writing, speech culture tools, and not only their content, but also their expressive (stylistic) function, the emotional nuances of words and speech turns, and other artistic and visual means of language. To follow this principle, it is necessary, first of all, to use fiction, as well as other texts that clearly express the functional-stylistic features of the language.

5. The principle of mastering oral speech before written speech. This principle also affects the development of human speech and serves to establish the methodology of language teaching.

Based on these aspects, it can be said that a modern teacher must always be aware of the innovations in the world education system and be able to master them and apply them throughout his work. In conclusion, until now, the goal of teaching the native language has been to teach the grammar of the language, to memorize the rules of language structure. In the new textbook, only the most important rules have been left. More emphasis is placed on colorful images, interesting puzzles, and tasks for the development of students' speech.

In general, the newly updated edition is aimed at developing students' creative abilities, independent thinking and expressive skills in their native language and reading literacy lessons. In the formation of such abilities and skills, the teacher should organize the lesson based on his pedagogical skills. That is, he can use various methods, games, exhibitions to interest students in the lesson and conduct it in the form of discussions.

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