

Methodology of learning the basics of phonetics and graphics

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The knowledge of phonetics is of great importance in the acquisition of oral and written speech by young students:

a) is taught to read and write based on phonetic knowledge.

b) phonetic knowledge is the basis of correct pronunciation of the word.

c) phonetic knowledge, along with morphological and word formation knowledge, is the basis for the formation of a number of orthographic skills in students.

g) phonetic knowledge is necessary for correct pronunciation, accent, and speech according to the tone of the sentence.

d) it is important to know the sound side of the word, to understand its meaning and to use it consciously in speech.

According to the program, elementary school students acquire phonetic-graphic skills: sounds and letters, vowel consonants, voiced and unvoiced consonants with a pair, dividing the word into syllables, accented syllable they will have the skills to separate things.

Even before they come to school, children learn the division of words into syllables and the sound construction of speech, but they do not know how to pronounce the sounds in words correctly and consistently until they study. It is necessary to work consistently to achieve the goal.

Since sound is a complex concept, it is not defined in primary classes, but practical work is carried out. In this case, the leading method is to observe the pronunciation of the sounds in the word, the lexical meaning of the word, and the dependence of the sounds in the word. For example: brothers, kul-gul.

Work on the sound structure of the word begins during literacy training. They learn to analyze the word from the sound side. For example: k, e, l in the word kel; they must say that the word rain has the sounds y, o, m, g', i, r. This helps to write the letters in the word without omitting them and to pronounce them correctly. Work on the sound structure of the word is continued in 2-3-4 grades.

Sounds are divided into 2 groups: vowels and consonants. When explaining it to students, the following signs are taken into account:

1. Method of pronunciation.
2. Participation of voice and noise
3. The feature of joint formation.

Students are not allowed to memorize these symbols. It is taught by observing signs.

The Uzbek script is a phonetic script, the sound is represented by a letter.

1st grade students should know the following.

1. We pronounce and hear sounds.
2. We see and write the letters.
3. The letter J represents 2 sounds.

In the 1st grade, the observation method is used when studying voiced and unvoiced consonants. Students should actively participate in the observation. For this, words such as faqir-paqir, dil-til, which differ only by one consonant, are compared, and the difference between b-p, d-g consonants is explained practically. In the same method, paired and unpaired sounds are compared, and the prepared exhibition is brought to the attention of the students.

Stressed consonants: b, v, g, d, z, j, j, g' y, l, m, n, r, ng Unstressed consonants: p, f, k, t, s, ch, sh, x q, h

It is enough for children to learn that unpaired consonants correspond to their pronunciation when they come at the end of a word. When there is a pair of voiced consonants at the end of the word, there is no such agreement. Therefore, students should develop the following skills and abilities regarding the spelling of consonants.

1. Distinguish between voiced and unvoiced consonants in pairs.
2. A voiced consonant with a voiced pair at the end of the word can be heard with an unvoiced pair, so it is necessary to check such a word.
3. That a consonant sound does not change with another sound when it comes before a vowel sound.
4. Comparison of the consonant letter in the checking and checking words (kitobi-kitab).

The definition of a syllable is not given in elementary grades. During literacy training, students learn that there are as many syllables as there are vowels in a word.

A student who can correctly divide words into syllables can spell correctly. Regular work should be done for this. Exercises in progress:

1. One letter cannot be left on the previous line and cannot be transferred to the next line.
2. It is necessary to pay more attention to places such as moving words with the letters ng, ч, sh into a syllable. In this case, it is said that the stress falls on the last syllable, the stress moves when adding a suffix, the stress may not be on the last syllable in some words, and with the help of various exercises is strengthened. Accent is introduced in the 2nd grade. Students will be interviewed about accent.

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