Develop Spelling Skills in Elementary School Students

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Abstract: The article explores didactic games and techniques that require mental activity to help younger students form the correct writing skills.

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Today's children are growing up to be smarter, more demanding and smarter, because today there are changes and innovations in every field. Including in the field of education. Decree PF-5712 of April 29, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", developed by President Sh. Mirziyoyev on education reform, 2018 An example is the Resolution No. PQ-3907 of August 14, "On measures to educate young people in a spiritually, morally and physically harmoniously developed, to raise their education system to a qualitatively new level." La takes. Today's child is no longer interested in simple things, but wants to spend every day on news-rich and audio-visual means.

Spelling skills are special speaking skills. Correct spelling is a special speaking activity; writing is also a complex movement, based on speech. Spelling skills as a component of speech activity include syntactically correct sentence construction and methodologically accurate use of words.

Spelling is a complex skill that is developed over a long period of time and is based on the ability to phonetically analyze a word and determine its morphemic structure. [2] We know that in order for an activity to become automated, one needs to do one exercise or similar exercises on a regular basis. By automating the knowledge of spelling, it becomes a skill. In Grade 1, the word is replaced by a letter, a syllable, then a whole, and then a sentence. At this stage, spelling knowledge is given on the principle of easy to difficult.

Spelling exercises in the methodology of teaching the native language include: 1) grammatical and spelling analysis; 2) transcripts: 3) dictations; 4) lexical-grammatical analysis; 5) statements. [2]

Copywriting and dictation, which are one of the types of spelling exercises in the methodology, are suitable for students in grades 1-2. A transcript is a written representation of a word, sentence, or text that is perceived by sight. [2] Primary school students should be able to follow the rules of spelling and grammar, not to drop letters, not to change their order, and to use punctuation correctly. This type of exercise should be practiced regularly from the time of the alphabet.

The basic rules for developing students' copying skills include:

1. Read the letters, syllables, words, and sentences that need to be written first.
2. Divide the words in each sentence into syllables and say them in syllables.
3. Compare what you copied to the original and correct your mistakes. Words, phrases and small texts are used for copying.

Dictation is the writing of a word, a sentence, a text that is perceived by hearing. Dictation plays an important role in the development of oral and written literacy of primary school students. The student focuses on dictation and tries not to make mistakes. Making mistakes depends on how
well they have mastered phonetic, lexical, and grammatical knowledge. Spelling rules are related to grammatical events. So, to write a good dictation, you need to know the grammar rules.

There are a number of principles to follow when choosing a text for dictation in elementary school: 1. Choose a text in the form of a monologue. 2. The size of the text should be based on the reading speed of students in grades 1-4. 3. The content of the text is relevant to children's lives. 4. Dictation text to teach students about this or that. 5. The selected text should be ideologically and artistically high, affect the feelings of children. 6. The text should be educational. 7. The event studied in the text should occur at least 5-6 times.

The use of a variety of didactic and methodological methods in imparting spelling knowledge to primary school students is very effective. In this case, the use of information on topics that are close to the student's own life, familiar, interesting, leads to the intended purpose.

The following are examples of such didactic games and methods:

1. "Think of a word"

Objective: Make words from existing letters. Children are asked to find a few puzzles. Two teams will participate. First one guesses, then the other. Out of the four accepted letters, each team must form a word - the name of the animal - and line it up to write the name on the board.

For the first team:
White-haired heads,
There will be tears in the river. (Mountain)
The sword shines in the sky,
In the water, the reflection shines. (Moon)
It has ears, it has a tail,
Sometimes white, sometimes colored.
No arms, no wings,
It flies in the sky every spring. (kite)

2. You can see the latter in the untranslated version (uzb)

\[\begin{align*}
Yanvar bobo novvot sotdi, 
Olgan edim qo‘lim qotdi. (Muz) 
Ko‘zlarimga qilib zo‘rlik, 
Tongda ketdi charchab, sho‘rlik. (Uyqu) 
Sochlaringni silaydi, 
Ko‘rolmaysan qo‘lini. 
Qulog‘ingga shivirlar 
Tushunmaysan tilini. (Shamol) 
Sichqon tutar tun qushi, 
“Haqqu” deb aytar qo‘shiq. 
Yapaloqushning o‘g‘li, 
Qarindoshdir boyo‘g‘li. 
Aytqolay olmay “ikki” 
Bu qushning oti…..(Ukki)
\end{align*}\]
Children who guess the first one are also given tablets with the answers to the riddles written in capital letters: M, U, Sh, U, K. [This word also has a certain meaning].

Once the answers to the riddles have been found, each group is asked to combine the initials of the answers to find the names of the animals and provide information about the animals whose names were found.

2. "Gift". Dictation.

A gift

The children spend their summers vacationing in the mountains. During the camp, the students traveled under the guidance of Sister Fatima. During the trip, students collected a variety of medicinal plants. (22 words)

3. "Smart Editor"

Students are asked to write the mixed words in two columns. The first column should contain words that fall or change in pronunciation, and the second column should contain words that differ in pronunciation and spelling.

Words to use: book, cucumber, class, tree, joy, spring, table, pain, make, search, hundreds, sun.

4. Copy.

There will be comments on the board and words to use below them. Students are asked to find out which words are relevant and copy them.

For example:
1. A city surrounded by a wall
2. Gavda, body-
3. A part of a tree or shrub-
4. Get rid of, be free-
5. Feeling we have 'Run out of gas' emotionally.
6. Free, free-
7. To give something as a gift-
8. Photo, image, view-
9. Alone, one, only-
10. A field, a pasture, where cattle graze freely.

Words to use: castle, body, horn, deliverance, fantasy, hur, donation, picture, single, pasture.

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