

**METHODS FOR GROWING SPEECH SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS**

Yulchiboeva Lola Kalandarovna

FerSu teacher

Annotation: *This thesis aims to explore and analyze various methods for promoting the growth of speech skills in primary school students. Effective communication is a vital aspect of a child's development, impacting their academic achievements, social interactions, and overall confidence. By investigating different approaches and strategies, this study seeks to provide educators with valuable insights into the most effective methods for fostering speech skills in young learners.*

Keywords: *speech skills, primary school students, methods, development, language acquisition, communication, teaching*

Developing strong speech skills is vital for primary school students as it enables effective communication, enhances academic performance, and fosters social interactions. This article explores a range of methods and strategies that educators can employ to promote the growth of speech skills in young learners. By implementing these techniques, teachers can create a supportive and stimulating environment where students can develop their speaking abilities with confidence and fluency.

Creating a classroom environment that values and encourages oral expression is essential for speech skill development. Teachers can provide opportunities for students to speak in front of their peers, engage in class discussions, and participate in group activities. Encouraging students to share their ideas, ask questions, and express themselves verbally helps build their vocabulary, fluency, and overall communication skills.

Active listening is a fundamental component of effective communication. Teachers can incorporate activities that enhance students' listening skills, such as audio recordings, listening comprehension exercises, and interactive discussions. By promoting active listening, students develop their comprehension, critical thinking, and ability to respond appropriately in various communication contexts. Offering opportunities for public speaking builds students' confidence and enhances their speech skills. Teachers can organize class presentations, debates, or speech contests, allowing students to showcase their speaking abilities in front of an audience. These activities develop students' public speaking skills, self-assurance, and ability to organize their thoughts coherently.

Reflection is an essential aspect of speech skill development. Teachers can guide students in reflecting on their speaking abilities, identifying areas for improvement, and setting goals for further development. Regular feedback, self-assessment, and goal-setting help students become aware of their strengths and weaknesses, motivating them to continuously work on enhancing their speech skills.

For speech activities, it is also necessary to comply with several conditions in order to enhance students' speech skills:

1. There must be a requirement for the student's speech to come to the surface. The methodological requirement for cultivating expressive speech is to create situations where students express their opinions, desires for oral or written statements, and the need to communicate.

2. Any speech should have meaningful content. The more complete, rich, and valuable the material is, the more meaningful the statement becomes.

3. An idea becomes understandable only if it is expressed using words, vocabulary, sentence structures, and speech patterns that the listener understands. Therefore, the third condition for successful speech development is equipping students with the necessary language tools.

When growing speech skills, three directions are clearly distinguished: working on individual words, developing vocabulary and sentence structures, and enhancing connected speech. Lexicology, morphology, and syntax serve as the linguistic foundations for working on individual words, vocabulary, and sentence structures. On the other hand, the development of connected speech relies on logic, literary studies, and the comprehensive study of syntactic structures.

Speech cultivation is ensured by increasing students' ability to adhere to four conditions: consistency, perspective, variety, and alignment with a common goal.

Speech is an important tool in fostering students' thinking. It is not just a means of expressing thoughts but also a weapon for their formation. Thought serves as the psychological basis of speech, and its cultivation relies on enriching thought processes. Effective speech cultivation is only possible through mastery of the system of mental activities, including preparation, material improvement, topic selection, logical operations, and placement.

Thinking develops successfully when it is formed and articulated orally using language material. Concepts are represented by words or word combinations, making them essential materials for communication. Understanding a word (or combination of words) representing a concept provides the foundation for thinking in external speech based on that concept.

Speech and thought are closely interconnected. Without speech, contemplation is impossible, and without language material, thoughts cannot be expressed. Forming an opinion through speech ensures clarity, understandability,

purity, consistency, and logic. Language acquisition provides the conditions for learning phonetics, vocabulary composition, grammatical structures, and thought improvement. Knowledge, facts, and various forms of information serve as materials for both thinking and speech.

Speech plays a vital role in studying the thought process and serves as a primary measure of a student's development of their opinions. Assessing how a child can express a particular topic in their speech (through essays, information sharing, retelling, answering questions) is a crucial aspect of evaluating their assimilation of materials across subjects and overall mental development. The cultivation of students' speech skills is closely linked to activities in other educational subjects. In native language classes, students learn about nature and individual lives using language. They develop observation skills, critical thinking, and the ability to express themselves accurately based on what they see, hear, and read. Native language lessons effectively contribute to enriching students' vocabulary and teaching them how to structure their speech compositions.

In conclusion, by adhering to the necessary conditions and integrating speech cultivation into various educational activities, primary school students can develop strong speech skills that will enhance their communication abilities, cognitive growth, and overall academic success. Developing speech skills in primary school students is crucial for their academic, social, and personal growth. By implementing effective methods such as encouraging oral expression, engaging in storytelling and reading aloud, practicing pronunciation and articulation, conducting role-play and drama activities, fostering active listening, providing public speaking opportunities, and encouraging reflective practice, educators can empower students to become confident and effective communicators.

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