



O‘QUVCHILARDA NUTQIY SAVODXONLIK MADANIYATINI OSHIRISH USULLARI

Masharipova Nargiza

Toshkent gumanitar fanlar universiteti

Filologiya va tillarni o‘qitish yo‘nalishi talabasi

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada o‘quvchilarda nutqiy savodxonlikni rivojlantirishning nazariy asoslari va amaliy usullari yoritilgan. Nutqiy savodxonlikning tarkibiy qismlari – fonetik, leksik, grammatik, uslubiy va imlo ko‘nikmalari mazmunan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari o‘quvchilarda adabiy til me‘yorlariga rioya qilish, mantiqli va ravon nutq tuzish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘z: nutqiy savodxonlik, og‘zaki nutq, yozma nutq, lug‘at boyligi, metodlar, so‘z, fonetik, leksik.

Abstract: This article discusses the theoretical foundations and practical methods of developing verbal literacy in students. The components of verbal literacy - phonetic, lexical, grammatical, stylistic and spelling skills - are analyzed in detail. The results of the study serve to form students' skills in observing the norms of the literary language and in constructing logical and fluent speech.

Keywords: speech literacy, oral speech, written speech, vocabulary, methods, word, phonetics, lexical.

We know that today our students speak using various words. However, some of them use inappropriate words instead of correctly applying them. This indicates a lack of cultural literacy in their speech. Therefore, regardless of the language they are speaking, it is essential to understand the meaning of words and in what context they should be used.

First and foremost, it is necessary to understand what speech is. Speech is a type of human activity that involves the use of linguistic tools (words, phrases, sentences) to engage thought. Speech serves the purpose of communication and conveying messages, expressing one's thoughts and emotions, and influencing others.

Thus, to enhance students' speech culture, various exercises need to be conducted. A well-developed speech serves as one of the essential tools for human activity in



International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24th July, 2025

society. For a student, speech is a fundamental weapon for successful learning in school.

The methodological condition for developing speech lies in creating a broad system for speech activities; that is to say, first, understanding good examples of speech and second, providing conditions for using learned linguistic tools to express one's thoughts.

To improve a child's linguistic and speech activities, various methodological approaches need to be employed. For this purpose, it will certainly require performing different tasks related to speech. There are several indicators of mastering speech:

1. Mastery of the norms of the literary language. It teaches school students to distinguish between the literary language and simple conversational speech, dialects, and jargon, introducing them to the artistic, scientific, and conversational variants of the literary language.
2. Acquiring essential speech skills that are crucial for every member of our society, namely reading and writing skills. This helps students understand the characteristics of written speech and how it differs from oral conversational speech.
3. Improving students' speech culture. Language is the most important means of communication in society. Based on this social significance of language, special attention is given to the speech culture of students in schools.

To achieve these tasks, teachers must first carry out planned work with students. Only then will students strive to enhance their speaking abilities, which will lead to higher results.

In today's era of globalization, an individual's success is directly related to their literacy, speech culture, and communication skills. If a student learns to speak correctly and fluently from a young age, logically express their thoughts, and adhere to the norms of written and oral speech, it will be easier for them to achieve success in any field in the future.

Oral Literacy is not just about writing or speaking grammatically correctly; it also involves engaging in cultured communication, possessing a rich vocabulary, and the ability to appropriately apply different speech styles. These skills are developed during school years, particularly in the primary and secondary education stages.



International Conference on Economics, Finance, Banking and Management

Hosted online from Paris, France

Website: econfseries.com

24th July, 2025

One of the main tasks of school education is to instill a love for the mother tongue in students and to teach them how to speak and write in literary language. However, nowadays, due to the influence of the internet, social media, and distortions in spoken language, many children are increasingly making spelling mistakes, and their ability to construct concise, logical, and beautiful sentences is weakening.

Therefore, teachers face the challenge of applying new methods and tools to enhance oral literacy and transforming traditional lessons into interactive and engaging formats.

Oral literacy consists of the following components:

Phonetic literacy refers to the correct pronunciation of sounds, as well as the appropriate use of stress and intonation.

Lexical literacy involves having a rich vocabulary and using words in accordance with their meanings.

Grammatical literacy pertains to the proper application of sentence structure, word combinations, and morphological forms.

Spelling and punctuation literacy ensures that written communication is free from errors.

Stylistic literacy is the ability to distinguish between and appropriately use formal, artistic, scientific, and oral styles.

Students' speech literacy defines the quality of their knowledge, thinking, and culture. Modern pedagogy can develop speech through an integration of interactive methods, innovative technologies, artistic texts, games, and competitions. The use of such methodological games plays a key role in enhancing speech literacy.

Growing students' speech involves specific methodological tools and various types of exercises. Among these, cohesive speech exercises are particularly important.

In developing speech skills, consistency is crucial; this includes the coherence of exercises, their forward-thinking nature, diversity, and the ability to align various types of exercises with a common goal. Each new exercise connects with the previous one while preparing students for the next task and introduces some innovation while remaining aligned with the overall objective.



References:

1. Khayrullayeva, R. L. (2021). Effective approaches to enhancing students' vocabulary in mother tongue textbooks. Problems and solutions of ensuring the continuity of language education through innovative technologies.
2. Khayrullayeva, R. L. (2021). Ways and functions of students' speech development. ACADEMICIA An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(12).
3. Jumanova, F. U., Mirzarakhmonova, Sh. M. (2021). Dual education and its opportunities. Online scientific journal on Educational Management and Ethical Guidelines.
4. Mirzaahmadovna, M. S. (2021). Didactic System of Vocational Guidance of Students on the Basis of Dual Education. European Journal of Life Safety and Stability.
5. Qosimova K., et al. Methodology for Teaching the Mother Tongue. Tashkent-2009.