



# DEVELOPMENT OF SPEAKING COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS THROUGH QUICK SPEAKING IN PRIMARY CLASSES

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**Annotation.** There are many ways to develop the pronunciation of students in educational processes, among them, the genre of rapid speaking of folk art plays an important role in the development of students' pronunciation. This article discusses the rapid pronunciations presented in elementary school textbooks and their importance in the development of the student's pronunciation.

**Keywords.** Folklore, fast speaking, stress, fear, depression, rhythm, accent

## **Introduction.**

Among the problems related to speech observed in elementary school students, the main one is not being able to pronounce words or sounds correctly, putting syllables together. is not able to say. In the speech of students, we can observe a deficiency in two different cases.

## **The main part.**

These are the following:

- Mental stress
- Congenital speech defects

Speech problems caused by mental stress, that is, they occur in stress, fear, depression and other situations. Congenital speech defect can exist by being born with congenital defects. In order to eliminate both situations, it is necessary for a skilled pedagogue to work in harmony with the psyche of the child and try to eliminate it. When working with speech-impaired children, depending on which sound they have problems pronouncing, different words are given that involve these sounds. Sounds can come at the beginning, middle or end of a word. In addition, the genre of fast speaking is important for students to be able to pronounce words, phrases or sounds correctly, to learn to distinguish between sounds, and to strengthen their memory and develop their speech.

Fast sayings are one of the rich genres of folk art that have come down to us from ancient times. In the past, our great-grandfathers heated up the circles by competing with fast sayings at weddings and various gatherings. There are sentences made up of rhyming words or sounds that can get lost when spoken quickly. Also, slang consonants are repeated and words are spoken quickly with rhythm and accents. The party that makes a mistake in the pronunciation of the sound or words is considered the loser. When speaking quickly, sounds or words must be pronounced correctly and in one breath. This helps to speed up children's thinking ability, increase their vocabulary and make their speech more fluent. Therefore, in elementary school textbooks, rapid pronunciation should be given not as a separate lesson, but in every lesson.

Primary class 2021 edition 1 - class "Native language" textbook has 2 quick sayings, and "Reading book" textbook has 24. In the textbook published by "Novda" publishing house in 2023, that is, in parts 1 and 2 of the textbook "Native language and reading literacy" of the 1st



grade of the primary grade, the total number of rapid pronunciations is 8. From this situation, we can analyze that compared to the new textbook, our old textbooks have more quick words. This can lead to a slowdown in the development of students' speech. Practicing more rapid speaking will not only help to overcome speech defects, but also help to preserve our national values. In order to improve the quality of reading and speech development of primary school students, they should use more rapid pronunciations.

For example:

- Jamol, Jalol, Jo‘ralar,  
Boqdi jajji jo‘jalar.
- Sovuqda tovuqqa tovoqda bodroq sochtim<sup>1</sup>

In our first quick recitation, the words are close to each other in terms of tone, and the repeated use of sonorous sounds increases the students' interest. The name Jamal and the name Jalal, where the explosive sound changes to a sliding sound, i.e. the "m" sound becomes proud of the "l" sound, attracts the attention of the students, and the name Joralar rhymes with the word "chicks" and is also a rhyme. and the differentiation of the receptive sound into another explosive sound helps to make the rapid speech more vivid and easy to remember. Repetition of sounds in words greatly contributes to the growth and development of students' speech.

In our next rapid pronunciation, the change of the sliding sound to the explosive sound will also help the students to distinguish the sounds and pronounce them correctly. The exchange of the word "cold" with the word "chicken" and the word "chicken" with the word "tavoq" is considered to be very close to each other in terms of tone, and thus it is quickly remembered by the students.

- Pirpirak pirrilaydi,  
Childiroq chirillaydi
- Qalpoqni top, qopqoqni yop<sup>2</sup>

The repeated use of the explosive consonant "p" and the mixed consonant "ch" in the first rapid utterance creates confusion in the speech and encourages students to concentrate and pay attention. In addition to developing their speaking skills, we can also teach students to pay attention to each word they say by saying this rapid recitation.

Even if there is no semantic connection between the words in the quick saying "Find the cap, close the cap", the repetition of one sound or the difference with one sound creates a connection in terms of tone. Children of junior school age may have a little problem pronouncing the sound "q", that is, we observe that they pronounce the sound "q" in the form of "k". In this case, we can overcome this problem by repeating the given prompt quickly and many times.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, we should mention that the rapid utterances given in the textbooks serve to develop students' speaking competence. In the old textbooks, examples of "Folk oral creativity" were given in the form of a separate topic. This did not allow students to regularly engage in rapid speaking. Nowadays, rapid pronunciations are given between each lesson, and regular practice of rapid pronunciations helps students improve their pronunciation.

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<sup>1</sup>Ona tili va o‘qish savodxonligi 1- sinf 1-qism 62-bet

<sup>2</sup> Ona tili va o‘qish savodxonligi 1- sinf 2-qism 59-bet



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