

# NEW WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF WRITTEN LITERACY IN THE LESSON OF A NATIVE LANGUAGE

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A native language teacher can be a true artist, encourage students to listen, understand, work freely and independently in the learning process, to compare, differentiate, classify and classify themselves. The ability to communicate their ideas and ideas to others should monitor and guide the development of skills and competencies. He should also be involved in the moral and spiritual education of young people, to cultivate them with such qualities as oriental communication, respect for national traditions and love for the motherland. Formation of speech and linguistic competences is important for the development of oral and written speech skills, and the ability to read and think correctly. Acquaintance of students with pronunciation and spelling is mainly observed in the native language classes in grades 5-6-7. The notion of written word literacy includes requirements for spelling, as well as how to acquire literacy skills and how to properly use punctuation in written speech. It is important to take into account these three areas when studying the literacy of students. Dear teachers, first of all, we would like to share your experience in this field.

All teachers are given handouts. They write a brief overview of the methods they use. Traditional methods in the language classes are described on the basis of these records.

1. Use of dictation types.
2. Exercises for text editing.
3. Creating creative works.

It is important to pay special attention to the work of writing, especially in writing, when writing students' written speech. Of course, the reader needs to understand the grouping of mistakes and what mistakes they make. The teacher will provide insights into the types of errors in the written control studies. Every student has made a mistake in word or punctuation and sentence formation and corrects it in the classroom. In this word, the proverb forms a sentence.

Errors on punctuation are avoided by repeating the rules regarding the use of the same punctuation mark. For example, students often use commas, dashes, and two points. There are many common mistakes. Compatible pieces, simple and concise sentences. Punctuation marks between horseback and possession are explained to students beginning grade 5 with native language lessons. This means that the student can correct his mistake. Only if the teacher gives him the right direction.

This method is "Sergak literate", "Pronunciation and thinking", "Where is my place?" Includes such methods as "Memory Chart", "Magic of the Image". These game modes can be used in every theme.

This method is very easy for you to learn the spelling of words. The teacher puts the basics on the blackboard on the blackboard and ends with the consonants. Column 2 contains the verb base ending with the vowel in column 2, and the column 3 writes examples of the verbs ending with the consonant q.

Three students will be posted on the blackboard. They are crowned with the ancient form of verbs, the plural, the suffix. They will be given a choice of their mates. The student who does the task quickly and correctly will recite a proverb, a wise word or a poem.

The teacher will write a vocabulary of words that have undergone a change in pronunciation and

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writing on the class board. — from the beginning of the class.

The tasks that are set before the master classes in native language and how they can be accomplished can be achieved only if the advanced textbook, based on any perfect program, is effectively absorbed into the minds of the students. In my opinion, teaching at a modern level is the duty and responsibility of every teacher.

Primary education is an important stage in the implementation of state law It is considered to be the main focus of mother tongue education. The primary purpose of teaching the mother tongue in the elementary grades is the age of the children

to develop oral and written thinking abilities as individuals to formulate, to increase their interest in learning, exercise, ability, independence, hard work and ability to cope to achieve increase.

Develop mental and speech abilities of children it will allow them to master the sciences in the future.

The elementary school mother tongue program includes the following knowledge:

1. Teaching literacy beyond reading and speaking.
2. Extracurricular reading and speaking skills in the classroom.
3. Growing up of science, grammar, spelling, and speech.

As is the case with students in the teacher training process

theoretical, practical and the methodical organization of the teaching staff is aware of the innovations in this area implementation of advanced pedagogical and innovative methods.