

TYPES OF WRITTEN WORK IN PRIMARY CLASSES AND METHODS OF THEIR ORGANIZATION

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Abstract: Written work is the highest form of creative work and occupies a special place in school. All speech exercises are subject to the types of written work in a certain content: dictation, presentation and essay. The type of written work should be selected in accordance with the spelling rules gradually mastered by the student, be aimed at consolidating the knowledge, skills and competencies acquired by the student on the topics covered, and be aimed at determining the extent to which the student can apply the knowledge he has learned. The type of written work should be selected in accordance with the spelling rules gradually mastered by the student, be aimed at consolidating the knowledge, skills and competencies acquired by the student on the topics covered, and be aimed at determining the extent to which the student can apply the knowledge he has learned. Based on the calendar-theme work plan, written work can be carried out on time, but the main issue is to develop activities based on the results.

Keywords: dictation, statement, essay, written work, spelling rules, literacy

Introduction

The knowledge, skills and qualifications that students should master in improving the written literacy of students in primary classes in the lessons of mother tongue and literature include the following aspects: conscious mastery of spelling rules, creativity, clear, concise, concise and understandable statement of thought. In order to improve the literacy of the reader, it is prescribed to regularly conduct such types of written work as essay, statement and dictation in the terms specified in the calendar-subject Work Plan. In fact, the literacy rate of the student becomes clear to the teacher who is

teaching a lesson before control work has yet to begin. Because checking the student's turntables between at most three lessons gives the careful coach this opportunity. At this point, it is worth mentioning that a regular examination of turntables not only in the field of language, but also in mathematics lessons, where a written task is given to the house, is a prelude to individual work with each student and a necessary diagnosis that cannot be performed. If it is permissible to compare this work for something, it is appropriate to evaluate it as the basis of teaching activities, equal half of its load. Checking turntables as a daily routine requires a rate of at least two hours each day from the Class owner, three to four, sometimes five to six hours, depending on the type of control after the day of control. In addition to determining the literacy of a student, circular notebooks are of great importance in teaching literacy. In the way of practical communication about the norms of spelling of a correctly checked word, sentence or sentence, the reader is easily remembered and in subsequent practice serves as a beacon. Checking tasks for creating text performed in the classroom and at home with a point in each student's cross section, attention to verguli, allows the teacher to determine the achievements and gaps of a particular student, to react to them in subsequent lessons. When primary school students have a low level of written literacy, it is effective for the teacher to make additions to the calendar-subject Work Plan or for students to organize additional classes in order to improve their written literacy. Only these lessons should be lessons on purposefully established topics, based on the diagnosis of real knowledge, qualifications, skills of students, and not in the form of a chala copy of the calendar-topic work plan from the native language, which is presented on the internet as a "round work plan". Let's say a short dictionary on the basis of literacy, incorrect dictates("Enlightenment" newspaper, October 12, 2013), elimination of methodological mistakes that readers have made in the tasks or creative writing of the text yara-Tish House, thematic teaching of punctuation and spelling rules on paragraphs (of course, not to "enrich" the training with a lot of knowledge load, so that without compromising the reader lagging behind it is necessary to focus on the formation of skills and competencies that can be applied in practice later).

There is a gap in the knowledge, skills and competencies that students need to learn in lower grades or in previous subjects. This gap is the same for all – from non – standard to individual-creative approach of each teacher to this issue. As a rule, we hear a lot of complaints from upper-class teachers that students who take it from the beginning do not know the career schedule or that the speed of study does not meet the minimum requirement. It is almost impossible to bring these poor-quality lessons “fruits” to the level of equals, because the more important problems of an upper-class teacher with such a student will be enough than to deal with a career schedule or speed of study. Therefore, the anchor of today's school graduates, savodi, is bowing in the ranks of the” captives”. It is not for nothing that Abay, the great of the Kazakh people, said: “the luck of work is his time.”

It is required that the teacher carefully study not only written work, but also class and household work, drawing up a list of errors that each student made and grouped on their basis, providing a frontal view of common mistakes and shortcomings, individual development of private mistakes and defects, due to the real situation. Suppose that after the lesson in which the subject of exclamation and introductory words is mentioned, the text in which the exclamation and introductory words are involved can be selected and a dictation can be obtained on this text. First of all, during the course of the lesson, the topic of exclamations and introductory words can be carefully taught, encouragement in exclamations can be aimed not only at individuals, but also at things-phenomena; all expressed modal meanings of introductory words, their purity and relevance should be encouraged to comprehend — conscious perception through textbooks, as well as additional examples. Today, obviously, it rains. The undeniable statements of the Rain Today show the manifestations of the introductory word as a taskmaster and an independent word. As long as the reader does not understand which unquestionable word in these sentences is the introduction, which is an independent word, it is inevitable that he will make mistakes in the spelling of these words.

Hence, a cornerstone is placed on the reader's written literacy not in the process of writing written works, but in the process of teaching topics related to the rules of

spelling. Written work covers several stages. Accordingly, there are several types of each of the written works, such as dictation, statement, essay, from which only the intended use gives the intended effect. Dictation is considered a relatively moderate type of written work. Writing it for an excellent grade is not so difficult. In this type of written work, the need for the free thinking of the reader is not felt, since the finished text is recited and the reader writes. At this point, we would like to say that not all teachers know the requirements for dictation (reading and writing). In the process of dictation, upper-graders are choked, and lower-graders are faced with cases of mispronunciation, improper interruption, which is read by emphasizing a word or sentence. Sometimes we see that the student only forms a skill for his teacher's dictation. In knowledge contests, there are cases when the dictation of an unfamiliar teacher made the students stink.

When organizing written work, one should pay attention to the following points::

- ✓ Organization of written work taking into account the age characteristics of readers.
- ✓ To adapt written works to the interests of readers.
- ✓ Organization of written works in a playful and interesting way.
- ✓ Assessment of the written work of readers with positive thoughts.
- ✓ Encourage readers to do written work.

Literature reviyew

One of the important requirements for elementary school native language classes is to work on the growth of ulaming skills in the formation of students ' knowledge to achieve knowledge awareness, to get students used to thinking about each job.

Although the importance of practical work in the school is properly assessed by students, they find it difficult to use students ' theoretical knowledge in practice. Little use of grammar rules when performing written work. In fact, transcribing and practical exercises play an important role in order to improve spelling literacy.

It is known that the elementary grade is to help practical mastering in the literary language norm of the textbook of the native language. A variety of exercises make up

the main part of the textbook. For Example, K.Kasimova, S.Fuzailov and A.Ne the textbook of the native language of the 2nd grade in the authorship of matova begins with the repetition of what was passed in the 1st grade. In this, knowledge of the sentence and the word is repeatedly strengthened, and gradually the next knowledge is given. The cover of the 2004 completed edition featured a picture of two students walking towards the school. This picture will increase the interest of students in this textbook. It is very desirable that in the exercises a special mark is placed on the exercises given to the house for task and thinking.

Especially the pages of the book are equipped with taste. The pictures given are clearly, beautifully drawn. The rules are given in lines, making it clear, understandable. At the end of the textbook, a dictionary is given, clearly distinguishing between consonant and non-consonant. The textbook is worthy of use.

S.Fuzailov and M.The 7th edition, published by the khudayberganovas in 2004, was also made very suitable for 3rd graders. Selected pictures on the cover and our grandfather A.The monuments and O'gits of the Nawab are given very appropriate. Textbook pages are also created on the basis of quality paper and colors. The issuance of a picture of Independence Square on Page 3 of the textbook is of great importance in educating students in the spirit of loyalty to their homeland, people, President. Also, the illustrations worked on the pages of the textbook are very appropriate, clearly rendered. The rules are also given with a separate color within the lines. This also plays a special role in the students ' quick and thorough mastery of grammatical rules from their native language.

Research methodology

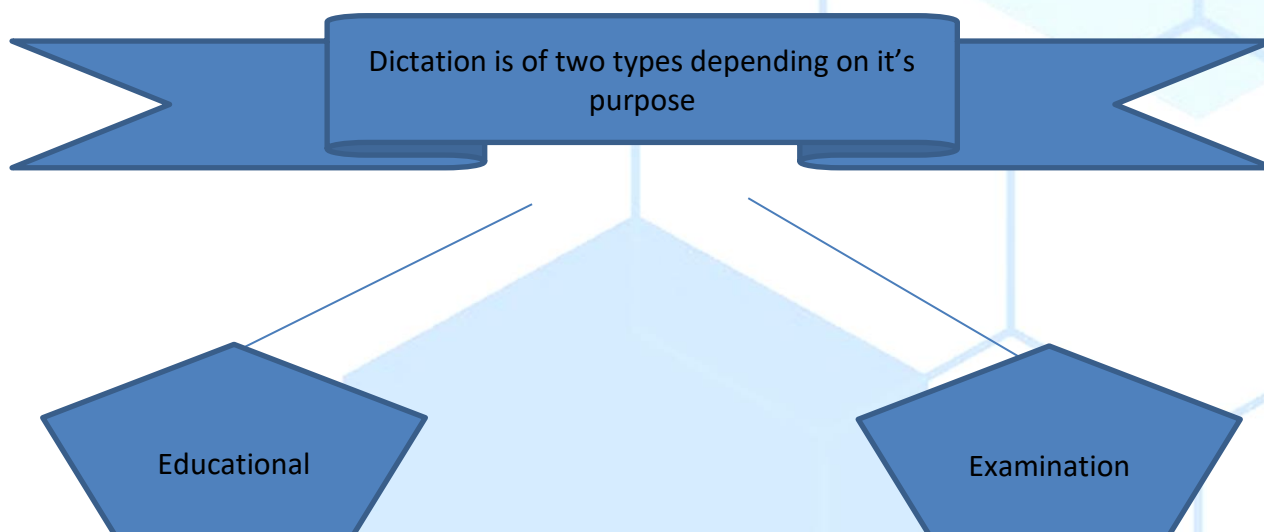
A particular condition for a dictation is more important than the notion of dictating – writing without saying in its own lexical meaning. The dictation is not just writing what you hear, but copying the image of the word being said, sealed in the mind, in the mind. That is why it is a Prime matter to achieve that the reader can write correctly, no matter what the dictation is. One should not hope that the grade will be “good” or “excellent” if the reader does not consciously perceive the placement of commas before

contradictory, causal and clarifying connectives, although a short vowel i is heard among consonants that come in a row in monosyllabic words such as reason, understanding. So, even for the dictation, it is necessary not to mark only the moment when the dictation is writing as important.

At this point, it is appropriate to speak two mouths on the basis of dictation and statement sets, which are considered the most important source for improving student literacy, on the basis of the literacy of instructions coming in the control direction from higher organizations. The sets of dictation and statements used should be used with caution, since there is no text that can be used without one of the spelling, punctuation or methodological corrections. We will not deliberately give examples of these conclusions, because neither the authors nor the publisher will take these mistakes. In addition, a specialist with a small basket using them does not notice the need to search for proof of this iddao. Dictation, along with being an exercise in improving student literacy, prepares them to write a statement and essay.

The organization of dictations in primary classes is divided into two types.

1. Examination dictation
2. Educational dictation



The contribution from the story is that RTM should do practical work on the publication of perfect dictation and statement collections of thematic materials based on multiple (at least three) variances in the cross section of classes and topics until the new (2019-2020) academic year. But this issue is so impossible that no one has a heart

to take responsibility, because: first of all, there are spelling rules, but everyone's attitude to it is different;

secondly, the rules of punctuation based on the Latin script were not developed, having passed the folk discussion. So it is necessary to come to a stop in the rules regarding spelling and punctuation before creating perfect dictation and sets of statements. As long as this issue is not resolved, all talk about native language education is nonsense, nothing more than “hanging something in the ear.” And when the relevance of the issue is realized and a solution is found, the problem arises of the strategic scope of work, the implementation of which is necessary based on these rules.

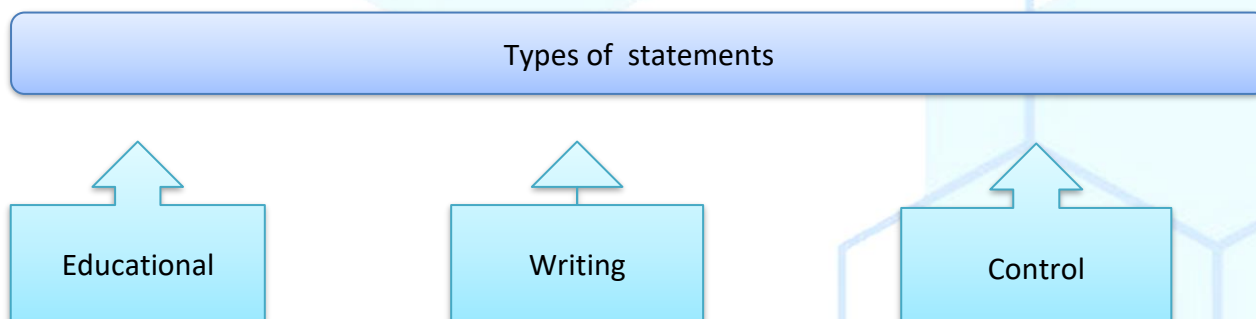
Results and Discussions

When writing a dictation, it is necessary to follow:

- it should be borne in mind that this type of written control serves to strengthen knowledge and skills on the topics studied during the academic year, as well as to verify;
- for the dictation, it is advisable to choose a material that fully corresponds to the topics covered and provides the opportunity to test the knowledge gained, serving spiritual and educational purposes;
- the text chosen for the dictation should be obtained from enlightened excellent sources, works of art, have educational and educational significance[1]. High results in educational efficiency are achieved when primary school students write a dictation, following the instructions below.

In addition, the practice of applying electronic variants of dictation is being delayed in order to quickly increase the effectiveness of Education. In fact, no one has been confused in this matter yet, and if someone had projects in this regard, we would have heard from him. In the testimony of this article, that is, we are not even going to claim the project because we are the first to speak about it. It is not the chief issue of who will do this project, the important thing is to step on the right path. But we need the help of “strong”, “excellent”, qualified programmers when creating an electronic textbook, excellent because the projects presented as an electronic textbook from the

native language are not in demand, we express our gratitude to the programmer's service for the project of creating a universal electronic textbook, which is used not only by schoolchildren, but also allows representatives of Whoever has a desire to cooperate on this issue can contact the editorial office of the newspaper "Enlightenment". Someone is responsible for errors in referrals, principles, important information about tasks, slogans, announcements, which represent the basis of the activities of each institution. In schools, the responsibility for this work was assigned to Native teachers, but we did not witness the joyful situation in any of the schools where we reached our step.



The reader is taught to write a statement that is more complex in relation to the dictation after passing a certain stage of literacy. Bayonne differs from dictation in her creativity. In it, the creativity of the reader is manifested in the individualization of the text in the process of listening, bringing it to the eyes, restoring the remembered landscape, state, development of events in its imagination — in the choice of a specific expression in its own language. A statement is one of the main types of written work of a creative nature, a creative work of the reader, consisting in the re-Statement of the content of the text in writing with his own word. The statement is a means of growing connected speech and helps students develop the ability to express their opinion in a broad and diverse way, to form speech skills. When writing a statement, serious importance is attached to the ideological-political, educational side of the text, along with the cultivation of speech.

Texts are collected that cultivate the worldview of readers, help them to form, develop human qualities, and are aimed at educating their morality, spirituality. For the

statement, it is selected from various works of art, publicistic, scientific and popular science materials and takes into account its content, structure (composition), variety of images, comprehensiveness, compliance with the level of knowledge of the reader, actuality. Both text and narration and image can be of a dialogue character. The most convenient is the story, taking into account the fact that the text is plot, there are not many episodes, it remains easy in memory.

The main purpose of the oral statement is to thoroughly master the content of the text and prepare the ground for the cultivation of oral speech as well as written speech. Control (control), a type of written statement, is carried out with the aim of testing the knowledge and qualifications from which the statement is made. And the main goal of the educational statement is to promote the skills of student-students to work more independently on the text, expand the vocabulary, analyze the main idea and language characteristics of the text, teach to draw up a statement Plan, improve literacy and raise the culture of written speech by improving stylistic skills. During the training of the educational statement, students use the necessary artistic texts, textbooks and dictionaries, practical learning to draw up a plan, as a result of which their qualifications for making a connected written speech grow. This leads to successful writing of the control statement. In the process of writing such a statement, the content of the text is fully, freely stated without abbreviations. The reason for being called a statement approximated to the text is that, using the construction, style of the chosen work of art, the form of speech is perceived, the vocabulary wealth of the text is assimilated.

Additional (grammatical) assignment statement. This type of statement, which is one of the main tools of speech cultivation, helps to consciously master the grammatical rule on the example of an artistic text and strengthen the acquired knowledge and put it into practice. Grammatical assignments may vary based on the text. For example:

1. Using the content of the text, draw up sentences, interrogations, orders writing a statement.

2. Writing a statement by converting simple sentences into compound sentences.
3. Writing a statement using phrases appropriate to the text and other content.

In this place, the reader can enrich, animate the text, make appropriate use of pictorial expressions, or, conversely, distort what he has and make stylistic mistakes. At such times, each sentence, sentence, word interweaving of a particular reader will have to reflect, in general, on the technique of expression, eliminate the error allowed and stimulate the success achieved.

The essay also stands in high status regarding the creative approach to the statement. It is led by research, data collection, sorting, generalization of conclusions, and most importantly, beautiful artistic expression. The essay begins structurally with an introduction, and then the topic, idea, is covered. Then it is concluded. Well, the topic, idea, material, facts, plan and Conclusion are the main theoretical tools of the essay. The thought that reveals the content of the essay only in Lo is said to be peshlava (epigraph).

The peshlava is usually written after the plan, at the beginning of the text of the essay, on the edge of the page to the right. In peshlava, of course, the author of the opinion should be shown taking into brackets. One or two headboards can be placed on one essay.

The essay begins with a small verbal information and a passionate story in the 1st grade and becomes a serious planned mental work of educational importance, serving to express one's opinion, the formation of a student's personality.

The essay is a useful tool in the formation of personality, evokes emotion, teaches mental independence, thinking, assessing what you see-forgive and assimilate, observability, finding a causal connection between Event-events, comparing them, drawing conclusions. The essay regulates thought, creates confidence in oneself, one's own strength and opportunity in readers. "Essay "is originally an Arabic word meaning" to create"," to build"," to start". The meaning of the word is now much narrower and is mainly used in the sense of creative written work written by students and students.

An essay is a creative work that requires activity, interest, expression of opinion from the reader. All complex work, such as preparing Material, arranging it, thinking about the composition and plan of the essay, setting a logical connection, choosing a word, vocabulary, making a sentence and correlating it, checking spelling, requires the reader not only to fully exercise his mental strength, but also the skill of managing his spiritual activity.

In the essay, language theory is added to the experience of speech. The reader also loves the essay because it is of an independent, creative character, and because he writes “his own”. At all stages of the development of the school, special importance is attached to the story-essay, which the children independently composed. Its importance was further increased in connection with the transition of schools to a new program for the growth of student speech, mental, creative growth.

In the process of teaching an oral and written essay, students are formed skills to understand and illuminate the topic, subordinate their essay to a clear idea, collect material, organize and place it, draw up a plan and write it according to the plan, use language tools in accordance with the content and speech situation, improve the essay they wrote. In addition to these, “technical” tasks are also carried out, that is, when writing a text, such requirements as spelling rules and attention to the dictionary, writing the text from a paragraph, compliance with the framework are also followed.

Conclusion/Recommendations

Proposals for organizing written work in different forms:

1. Story writing: readers are given the task of writing a story on a particular topic. Stories should be short, simple and illustrative.
2. Letter writing: students are given the task of writing letters to friends, family members, or fictional characters. Letters should be sincere and interesting.
3. Writing poetry: readers are given the task of writing rhymed poems. Poems should be short, simple and fit the imagination of readers.
4. Dialogue writing: readers are given the task of writing a dialogue between two or more characters. Dialogues need to be short, clear and understandable.

These proposals will help develop written speech in primary school students and make their written work more interesting and effective. Types of written work in primary classes play an important role in the development of written speech of students. Given the age characteristics of readers, written works should be organized in different forms, playful and fun.

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