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The Significance of Phonetics Department in Mother Language Acquisition of Primary Students

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ABSTRACT

In accordance with the school program, primary school students form a system of phonetic-graphic skills: sounds and letters, vowels and consonants, paired voiced and unvoiced consonants, unpaired voiced and unpaired voiceless consonants; they will have the skills to divide the word into syllables, distinguish the accented syllable.

KEYWORDS: Phonetics, graphics, program, speech sound, mental exercise, analysis, synthesis, comparison, participation of sound and noise.

The knowledge gained from phonetics is of great importance in the acquisition of oral and written speech by primary school students:

- a) Based on phonetic knowledge, 1st grade students will learn to read and write during the period of literacy;
- b) Phonetic knowledge is the basis of correct pronunciation of words (correct pronunciation of sounds, separation of accented syllables, and compliance with orthoepic norms);
- c) Phonetic knowledge, along with morphological and word formation knowledge, is the basis for the formation of a number of orthographic skills (writing unvoiced and voiced consonants) in students;
- d) g) Phonetic knowledge is necessary to correctly say the sentence according to its tone, to observe the logical emphasis and stops in the construction of the sentence;
- e) Knowing the sound side of the word is important for understanding its meaning and for its conscious use in speech; the difference in the meaning of the words házir and now, átlas and atlás is separated only by emphasis. Imagining the sound side of a word is necessary for differentiating words in pronunciation, for correct pronunciation and use of certain words.

The teacher constantly works on the clear and correct pronunciation of the word in the lessons of all subjects taught in the primary grades, for this purpose, he often uses the analysis of the word from the sound side.

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Children learn the sound structure of speech even before they come to school, but they do not know how to divide the word into syllables and pronounce the sounds in the word consistently until they read. First grade students should work on the formation of the ability to pronounce words correctly, to divide them into syllables, to pronounce each sound in order. In addition, in turn, to analyze, allows learning mental exercises such as synthesis, comparison, grouping, as well as mastering some elementary knowledge, such as the nature of sounds, their effect on each other in the structure of words.

In the 1st grade, the study of phonetics and graphics given a large place, because it is in this grade that students master the process of reading and writing. This knowledge will be strengthened and improved in the following classes.

Because sound is a complex concept, it not defined in primary grades. Nevertheless, the correct scientific perception of sound in children formed with the help of practical exercises. In this case, the leading method is observation of the pronunciation of the sounds in the word and the lexical meaning of the word depending on the composition of the sounds in the word. For example, words that differ by one vowel or one consonant, such as aka, brother, sister, mother, father, ash, flower, black, and black, express different dictionary meanings.

Working on the sound structure of the word starts from the period of literacy education. During this period, children learn that the spoken or heard words made up of sounds. They learn to analyze the word by sound, that is, they divide the word into syllables, and they say the sounds in the word in order. It is important not to confuse the sound analysis with the letter analysis.

Correctly imagining the sound structure of a word without omitting or replacing the letters in it is of great importance for the formation of writing skills and for the correct pronunciation of the word. Therefore, even after teaching literacy, it is necessary to work on improving the skill of determining the composition of sounds in a word with the help of sound analysis exercises.

It known that speech sounds divided into two large groups: vowel sounds and consonant sounds. When explaining this to students, their following signs are taken into account:

1. Method of pronunciation (when pronouncing a vowel sound, the air flow passes freely through the oral cavity, when pronouncing a consonant sound, the air is blocked in the oral cavity);
2. Participation of sound and noise (vowels consist only of sound, noise is heard when consonants are pronounced, sometimes noise and partial sound are heard);
3. Syllable-forming feature (vowels form syllables, consonants do not).

It is necessary not to allow students to memorize these signs, on the contrary, from the 1st grade, it is necessary to develop the ability to observe the situation of the speech organs when pronouncing a sound, when a sound or noise is heard. Such observations will be continued and summarized in class IV. Such an approach to the acquisition of sounds not only allows for thorough acquisition of vowels and consonants, but

also serves to develop the mental abilities of students; in particular, children learn to compare and summarize several signs of the observed event.

The Uzbek language script is a phonetic script, because letters in the script represent the sound. Students of the 1st grade should know the following:

- a) We pronounce and hear the sound;
- b) We see, read and write letters;
- c) Letter - a symbol of a sound expressed in writing.

Students often make a mistake by mixing up the sound and the letter. In order to develop their graphic skills, it is necessary to teach them the following:

- 1) One consonant letter can represent two consonant sounds in writing (for example, the letter b in the word school represents the sound p, the letter b in the word my school represents the sound b);
- 2) The j sound in the words "chick" and "jajji" (jaggery, explosive) and the j sound in the words "journal" and "conscience" (jaggery, sliding) are represented by one letter j;
- 3) The third sonorous consonant (ng) in the words tong and wide represented by the combination of two letters (ng);
- 4) Letter combinations sh, ch also represent one sound (wind, tea).

In the first half of the school year in the 1st grade, dividing words into syllables orally and in writing, as well as choosing words with specific syllables, according to the teacher's assignment, are done every day will be conducted. Forming the skill of dividing the word into syllables correctly and quickly is one of the important exercises conducted in the first grade. Students rely on this skill to master the reading and writing processes. In Uzbek graphics, the principle of articulation is the leading principle. In order to write the word correctly, the student first breaks it into syllables. Determines the mutual influence of sounds in syllables, uses the necessary letters to express consonant and vowel sounds.

According to the program, when dividing and moving words with a consonant (meaning, artificial) into syllables, the consonant should always be in the first syllable, such as capital. Two when two identical consonant words are divided into syllables, one of the two identical consonants remains in the previous syllable, and the other one moves to the next syllable (such as kat-ta, ik-ki) students are taught in the second grade¹.

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