

# Forming the Correct Pronunciation of the "R" Sound in Pupils' Speech

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## ABSTRACT

This article provides methodical advice for Grade 1 students on how to form the correct pronunciation of speech sounds in the Alphabet class.

**KEYWORDS:** *Our great ancestor, pronunciation, literacy, speech, conversation, lesson, didactic game, method*

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In today's era of globalization, the new content of education is aimed at the comprehensive development of students, increasing their interest in education, as well as practical work on teaching literacy.

At this point, we would like to draw your attention to the wise words of our great ancestor Muhammad Khorezmi: "Word is a flower, work is fruit."

The art of public speaking has long been considered the highest level. Even Kaikovus, in his "Qobusnoma", offers a variety of ideas for his son to have a beautiful speech.<sup>1</sup> As the head of our state said: "The more mature the plans you set today, the better your work will be."<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, the teacher's goal of teaching different subjects is also important, such as shaping students' speech culture. However, all the knowledge we give today is a solid foundation.

<sup>1</sup> 1. 6th edition of Kaykovus's "Qobusnoma" translated from Persian by MR Ogahi; Teacher Publishing House - Printing House; Tashkent-2018

<sup>2</sup> 2. Speeches of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the "Youth Forum" on 05.12.2020;

In particular, the role of the textbook "Alphabet" in the literacy of first-graders is invaluable. In today's topic, we need to focus on correcting the speech defects of students who pronounce the sounds given in the textbook "Alphabet" differently. During this period, the teacher has a great responsibility; first of all, he must have mastered the culture of speech. His speech should be grammatically correct, free of various dialects and barbarisms. Simple explanations of two forms of speech, oral and written, are effective in elementary school. It is important to teach children to breathe properly and to pronounce sounds correctly when speaking. Defects in students' speech can be caused by shyness, not sociable, and lack of pronunciation, or by adults flirting with them. At this time, it is helpful to say the sounds, words, and expressions in unison (with all students).<sup>3</sup> During the

<sup>3</sup> Kasimova K, Matchonov S, Gulomova X, Yuldasheva Sh,

Sariev Sh Methods of teaching native language; Textbook for students of the Faculty of Primary Education - Tashkent "Nosir" Publishing House, 2009

literacy period, students have a variety of pronunciation deficiencies. In this case: they pronounce one sound instead of another, alternate sounds and stutter. That is, they pronounce the “V” sound as “F” and the “Sh” sound as “S”. The most important of these is the “R” sound, which is sometimes pronounced as “Y” and “L” when students pronounce the r sound. Teachers need to work together to address these gaps by observing students in class and out of class, explaining how to pronounce them correctly.

Today, educators need to demonstrate their skills and use a variety of methods when working with students, rather than using a ready-made template. That is, the student should be able to draw attention to the topic: make the lesson interesting, use a variety of didactic games, have conversations with picture exhibitions, and ask more questions. The task of developing students' speech is to enrich their vocabulary. The more vocabulary a child has, the more fluently they will speak.

#### There are several ways to teach a new sound in a lesson:

- Longer pronunciation of the new sound in the word: -rrr-aketa;
- by saying the name of the picture: the teacher shows the picture of a bee and says a, the students add - ariii;
- Students should analyze the example of the beginning, middle and end of the word:- randa, -asalari, -anor;
- by pronouncing a new sound more: rrrrr;

It is also possible to reinforce the theme through various exhibitions: the phonetic structure of the word fig (anjir) is recorded and the new sound is determined by the teacher;

A	N	J	I	R
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- Asks students: What sound did we hear today?
- How is our “R” sound pronounced? Where we pronounce together: r r r r.

Students are asked to give examples of the “R” sound:- randa, -rasm, adras

Each lesson in the literacy period focuses on speech development. Here we present an hour-long lesson on the basis of the sound “R” and the letter “Rr” on page 26 of the textbook "Alphabet" (authors: R. Safarova, M. Inoyatova - Tashkent Republican Education Center, 2021.-80b).<sup>4</sup> On page 26 of the textbook, we

present an hour-long lesson plan based on the sound R and the letter Rr.

**Course Title:** The sound “R” and the letter “Rr”

#### Course Objectives:

**A. Educational goal:** to get acquainted with the sound “R” and the letter “Rr”, to form the correct pronunciation. Learn to read and compose “Rr” syllables and words correctly

**FK2 information competence:** can pronounce speech sounds in Uzbek correctly, use words related to “R” sound in oral and written speech and choose books and magazines suitable for his age.

**B. Educational purpose:** to increase students' love for the textbook "Alphabet", to teach them to love the motherland, to respect national values, to form a dress in the middle.

**C. Developmental:** to increase students' literacy, to teach them to follow literary norms in oral and written speech.

**Lesson method:** explanation, conversation, question-answer.

**Type of lesson:** a lesson on the transition to a new topic, forming a new concept of knowledge

**Classroom equipment:** textbook, exhibition with printed and written form of the letter “Rr”, multimedia, handouts and various pictures

#### I. The procedure of the lesson:

Organizational part: greeting, determining attendance. Ask and answer questions about today, get students ready for class, and introduce the robot that visited today's class. Kids, a robot came to our class today to take you to a new town. The robot invites you to its train carriages and introduces you to new journeys. But he had one condition: he said that he would take only active and polite children to the new campus, and that he would not take students who did not listen to the lessons and did not complete the lessons. Do kids want to go and see all the new towns? then we can all get on the train carriages and start our journey today.

**II.** Reinforcing the theme: Abdulla Turdiyev's poem "Kitobman" will be broadcast on multimedia and students will be interviewed.

Kitobman

Men ki-tob-man, ki-tob-man,

Nurga to'la oftobman.

Agar meni yirtsalar,

Biling, shunda betobman

<sup>4</sup> Safarova R, Inoyatova M. Alphabet textbook - Tashkent Republican Education Center 2021.80b.

"Dear children, what is this poem about?"

- When will our book get sick?
- Why do we have to read so many books?
- From which book are we currently learning sounds and letters?

After that, each student is taught the links in the textbook and interviewed based on the picture provided.

In order to connect the previous lesson with today's new lesson, the teacher reads a new poem to the students and repeats it together:

Rost so'zlamog odatim,

Rostgo'ylik saodatim.

Nur ziyoga to'laman,

Rostgo'y inson bo'laman

- Dear pupils, what is this poem about?
- Are all the pupils in our class honest?

The questions are followed by an introduction to Honesty:

Kids honesty is the most beautiful quality. The truth is, kids are loved by everyone. The face and demeanor of a person who speaks the truth will be beautiful, children, if you use one lie, he will start the second, and the second will learn the third, and you will learn to lie. Then when you tell the truth, no one will believe you and everyone will laugh at you and say, "Here comes the liar." So always tell the truth! At that time, try to correct your mistakes and apologize to the person, explain why and say that it will not happen again.

- Are there any lying students in our class?

In this way, the lesson is reinforced and linked to a new topic.

Guys, which of our voices is most involved in this poem?

So, our new familiar voice today: the "R" sound.

**III. New topic statement:** students are shown pictures of rockets, robots, and rubabs, and students are asked for their names. After naming the objects in the picture, the first sound is identified and introduced to the students. We call it the consonant sound because children get obstructed in the oral cavity when we pronounce the "R" sound. Together with the class, the "R" sound is pronounced and students are told words beginning with the r sound. Relevant

multimedia will be provided. After that, the capitalized "R" sound in the textbook, the uppercase and lowercase "Rr" letter are taught and the teacher reads the syllables and words given to the students to the students, the children repeat them aloud together. The students then read the syllables by adding the letter "R" to the learned vowels:

**ra, ri, ro, ar, ir, or**

**rom a-ri bar-ra ro-bot**

**bor ar-ra ka-ram ran-da**

Once the syllables are taught to read, together the r sounds are identified and analyzed where the words come from. After that, the class is divided into rows and

**Row 1:** Boys' names beginning with the letter "R";

**Row 2:** Girls' names beginning with the letter "R";

**Row 3:** Words beginning with the letter "R" are explained and the lesson is conducted in a competitive manner. Where are the students in our class that have names that start with the letter "R"?

What letter do people's names and place names always spell?

are asked. Afterwards, the students' attention is drawn to the picture in the textbook, "What does my mother say?"

- Children, let's name the boy in the picture and his mother?

Sister Rano and Rustam.

- Where did the "R" sound come from in the words Rano and Rustam?

- Early in the morning, Rano wakes up her son Rustam and tells him to get up.

- Who says that r is used in which words in a given sentence?

- Rustamjon's mother told him that in order to read well, you need to read more books

- Do we all say read your book?

- After preparing their lessons, Rano-opa asked Rustam to "Eat your food".

- The called to the kitchen and they ate together.

- Then his mother allowed Rustam to walk around the house. Rustam enjoyed playing and walking in the yard.

Kids, tell me, how many of our "R" sounds are in the phrase, "Walk around the house"?

What is the fourth syllable of the “R” sound in our speech? Where do we pronounce it together?

Kids what does your mother tell you? the question is asked and the interview is conducted.

Students will be given a break to avoid boredom and distractions.

Aren't the kids tired of the long train ride? Let's get up and have a rest:

#### Minutes of rest:

“R” ga ruxsat beramiz,

Raketada uchamiz.

Ra’no, Rahim, Ruhsora,

Rosa uchushdi mana.

- Did you like our poem during the break, dear children?
- Which of our poems sounds the most?

So which letter did we learn today? The name of the town we are going to today also starts with the “R” sound, so take a closer look at the “R” sound.

**IV. Consolidating the new theme:** the role of didactic games and exhibitions in developing the speech of young students is invaluable. Therefore, it is possible to play the following inter-row game:

#### Game Name: “Super Drum”

**Purpose of the game:** today's topic is to repeat the sound “R” and the letter “R” so that they can master it. Encourage students to understand how they understand the topic through play.

**Game mode:** today’s super drum will have words related to the “R” sound. Students will be given a picture of the words to make it difficult to read and not to prolong the game. To make the students more interested, a mysterious prize is placed between the words and the lucky student is determined by turning the drum.

The students are divided into 3 groups, one student from each group. One by one, they have to turn the drum and pronounce the word correctly, and the word is copied on the board.

**End of game:** students who pronounce correctly and follow the calligraphy will be rewarded with picture books, and the student who receives the mysterious prize will be crowned with a gold crown.

**Game Summary:** All students take an active part in the lesson in order to win a prize;

- students can learn all the sounds and letters through this game;
- learn how students have mastered the lesson;
- calligraphy also develops.

**V. Summarizing and concluding the lesson:** the kids robot saw your participation in today’s lesson and because there are excellent students in this class The town's exhibition will show that Rohat arrived quickly. Homework is to learn to read the syllables in the textbook, look at the pictures, and express your ideas. We conclude today's lesson by telling students that our next trip will be to Mars.

**Through this article, I recommend the following tips:** By working more with students' oral speech during literacy instruction, it will be easier for them to transition to written speech. The exhibition and news serve as the main basis for drawing students' attention to the lesson.

**In short:** A. Navoi, the sultan of words and gazals, explains the relationship between language and speech as follows: “Language is a tool of speech with so much honor. If the speech is inaccurate, it is in the interest of the language. ” So language, no matter how great, is a tool for speech. The power of language is manifested in the process of speech. If the tongue is an arrow, the speech is a bow. This means that we express ourselves in a beautiful and fluent way in order to convey our thoughts clearly to our interlocutor. I think it is important to pay special attention to the child's speech from the moment he speaks, and to have more conversations. After all, speech is a form of communication that is unique to humans.

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