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Correct Writing is the Age of Literacy

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Abstract: Writing a right Spell is a very necessary factor for each person's activities in society. The Ricuses, on the other hand, learn from primary schools and apply it in a written speech. In it, the role of the primary school native language textbooks is important. This article also analyzes topics for spelling in these textbooks.

Keywords: accuracy, orphographic literacy, spelling problem, textbook, assignment, exercise.

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Introduction

Writing words correctly based on the standards of the literary language is one of the important signs of literacy. To be literate, it is necessary to know the rules of spelling. Therefore, spelling rules are the basis of our literacy. Spelling is related to the written form of the literary language, and it is a separate branch of linguistics that teaches the rules of correct writing and provides detailed information about them. Spelling regulates the writing of words and word forms in the same way through writing tools. Thanks to spelling, words have a single written form.

Spelling is based on certain rules. These rules include the spelling of vowels and consonants, the spelling of bases and suffixes, the spelling of compound words, the use of capital letters, and the rules of transposition.

Spelling rules are drawn up considering a certain stage of language development. With the development of the language and, in some cases, the change of writing, the spelling rules are also improved accordingly.

Spelling is inextricably linked with orthography and the alphabet. The precise development of literary pronunciation standards, in turn, helps to make the rules of spelling accurate and mature. If the alphabet has enough letter symbols to fully and correctly express the phonemes of the literary language, the spelling will accordingly contain perfect and convenient rules that can meet the requirements of the time.

Any writing system works on the basis of certain laws and orthographic principles underlying them. Spelling principles are considered the main factor that keeps th e rules of writing norms in a uniform, stable form in a certain order.

Research Methodology. The well-known Russian pedagogue K. D. Ushinsky on students' orthographic

skills that they have acquired grammatical knowledge before working on itspecifically emphasized the necessity. Students learn grammatical concepts andafter getting acquainted with knowledge, they learn orthographic rules. After that Analytical work is carried out systematically on orthographic exercises. K. D. Ushinsky paying particular attention to the concept of systematic exercise, he writes: "Success the most the first and head basis systematic exercise, the main reason for failure is defects in systematic training. That's a long time cause many organized exercises to fail." [3].

The need to organize orthographic exercises in a systematic way is the opinion of other scientists also emphasized in his works. They are with the previous exercise of any spelling exercise pay special attention to the fact that the connection leads to a step forward in the work those who looked The systematicity of spelling exercises can be different. In this words whose spelling is studied depending on the students' ability to learn will be included in the exercise. How many words can you present during the exercise if done, the teacher will have to provide less help to the students. Orthographic exercises serve to enrich students' vocabulary with words in addition to doing it, it also plays an important role in developing their connected speech.

First of all, coherence and continuity are necessary in written speech, and each word should complement the previous sentence and be related to it. Disjointed thoughts confuse the reader.

There is a big difference between spoken text and written text. Conversation is somewhat easy. Thoughts that have come to mind, which have not yet formed well in the brain, are automatically transferred to the language, sentence after sentence continues to flow. And written speech requires thinking. In the process of creating a text, the student's skill increases. This is stated in the state educational standard for the subject of the mother tongue: "In the process of creating a text, observe the norms and possibilities of the grammar of the Uzbek literary language, follow the norms of colloquial speech and book speech, fill in the words in the sentence. It is required from the student to acquire such skills as "to be able to place correctly, to be able to use the changed order and inversions correctly".

Analysis and results. The rules of correct writing are drawn up by linguists and are subject to public discussion. Spelling rules are approved by the government. People are obliged to follow the spelling rules of the language in their correspondence, in official work, in the educational process, in cultural and educational activities. First of all, both oral and written speech are equally necessary for every person. Some of the students are better at writing, some are better at speaking. This is natural. If we let them, they often prefer to talk rather than write down the process of discussing a topic. But this does not give students the opportunity to express their opinions in effective sentences. Therefore, the teacher must give the student a written task about a work or topic. The advantage of written speech is greater. The student selects words and uses them to understand their meaning. In my opinion, the same situation is waning among students today. In order to form the culture of oral speech in the student, it is appropriate to practice first writing and then telling him a story.

The growth of the student's written speech, his interest in science and positive attitude to reading are not formed by themselves. Written literacy should be promoted by teachers from the first grade and developed in the educational process.

It is also worth noting that written speech is a major factor in the level of literacy. Because it is necessary to avoid grammatical, stylistic and spelling mistakes in written speech. It is known that the more a person writes, the more beautiful his personality becomes.

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That's why teachers write the same letter over and over again in primary classes. The purpose of this is to improve the student's character and improve his literacy. This, in turn, is the achievement of the harmony of two factors affecting the quality of knowledge.

French writer, Nobel laureate Albert Camus: "My mother tongue is my homeland." As much as I love the country, I love the language as much." True patriotism is seen in loving the mother tongue! Among those

who consider our mother tongue sacred and love it, there are also our friends who do not know it well and do not appreciate it. A person who knows his worth learns and loves his mother tongue at a high level. A person who does not value his language devalues himself.

During the period of independence, the state paid great attention to our mother tongue. Such high appreciation bears its sweet fruits over the years.

Conclusion/Recommendations. Correct writing - orthographic literacy has been a very important factor for the development of society and language in every era. For example, we cannot imagine every aspect of our life without written and spoken language. And for this speech to be perfect and free of defects, every person has a place in social life. Spelling errors, which are often found in the written speech, advertisements, announcements, and even in the mass media, which are found around us today, are confusing. The reason for this is that the orthographic literacy of the speakers is not well formed and the level of orthographic vigilance is low. It follows that when the student uses written speech, he should pay attention to spelling each word and phrase correctly.

Not only by writing more control dictations in the course of the lesson, we can achieve activation of the student's orthographic alertness. In the analysis of dictation, the student tries not to repeat this mistake again by studying the meaning and usage of the words and phrases he wrote by mistake through comments. In the extract dictation type, the student can use it to further develop and test the orthographic alertness that he has developed by finding exactly the wrongly written words in the text and correcting them in terms of spelling. As a result of this, a primary school student develops a lot of orthographic alertness skills. Similarly, another reason why elementary school students make spelling mistakes is their use of dialectal words in written speech. In order to prevent this shortcoming, first of all, the teacher should not speak dialectally.

Because many students make phonetic, orthographic and orthographic mistakes in the local dialect. In the course of the lesson, in order to overcome this, it will be useful to recommend the students to read more books. Because works of art are written in literary language, the student learns to write words correctly through visual memory. It is possible to develop the student through various methods and pedagogical technologies.

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