

EDUCATIONAL DICTATION AND ITS TYPES

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Annotation:

This article is about dictation and its types. It contains complete information about the types of dictations. Information about what methods can be used in which process of the lesson is provided. The purpose of taking dictation from elementary school students is explained.

Keywords: dictation, educational dictation, vocabulary dictation, elective dictation, show dictation, memorized dictation, emphatic dictation, annotated dictation, creative dictation, free dictation, review dictation.

"Elementary school should lay the foundation for all-round development of children, fast, conscious, expressive reading, calculation, literate writing, developed speech, cultural behavior skills, education of perfect people." ¹ For this reason, it is useful to teach children to write dictation in the development of hearing and visual abilities of elementary school students². Teaching children to write dictation in the 1st grade begins with teaching them to copy and write from a blackboard and a book. Then, students' written speech is developed by teaching them to listen and write syllables, words and sentences and to check whether they are written correctly.

A special method of learning spelling is dictation. Dictation is derived from the Latin word "dicto", which means "to tell", "to say", "to speak and speak". Dictation is the most common written speech, text writing is one of the analytical-synthetic exercises, which consists of repeating what has been heard, that is, the process of expressing the text received by hearing or its individual elements in written form. Dictation is one of the most common written exercises that determine students' grammar, spelling and punctuation literacy. Grammatical, orthographic and punctuational literacy of students is determined through it. Dictation plays an important role in teaching the mother tongue and should not be neglected. In order to write a dictation without mistakes, the teacher needs to be able to choose the text correctly and recite it while following the rules of pronunciation.

When choosing a text for elementary school students, it is necessary to follow a number of principles: the selected text should be based on the level of mastery of the students of the class, the content of the text should be taken from events, events that occur in the life of the students, for dictation the resulting text should provide educational and educational knowledge to the students, and the event repeated in the text should be repeated 5 or 6 times.

"Dictation is the writing of a word, sentence, and speech text that is perceived by hearing"³ is considered.

"Dictations are of two types according to their purpose:

¹ Q.Abdullayeva, M.Yusupov, D.Abdullayeva "Diktantlar to'plami" (Birinchi sinf o'qituvchilari uchun qo'llanma) TOSHKENT "O'QITUVCHI" 1997 – yil 3 – bet.

² Q.Abdullayeva, S.Rahmonbekova "Diktantlar to'plami" Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun (qayta ishlangan ikkinchi nashr) TOSHKENT "VEKTOR – PRESS" 2011 – yil 3 – bet

³ G'oyibnazar Ernazarov "Boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili o'qitish metodikasi" Pedagogika kollejlari uchun qo'llanma 4 – nashri Toshkent – "ILM ZIYO" – 2013 – yil 149 – bet

1. Educational dictation.
2. Inspection dictation⁴."

Educational dictations are aimed only at imparting knowledge and are held to reinforce the topic learned in writing lessons and native language lessons. Separate hours are not allocated for educational dictations. The time, type and place of conducting educational dictations is determined by the teacher himself.

There are the following types of educational dictation in primary grades:

1. Dictionary dictation.
2. Optional dictation.
3. Dictation of the show.
4. Writing dictation from memory.
5. Emphatic dictation.
6. Explanatory dictation.
7. Creative dictation.
8. Free dictation.

Dictionary dictation consists of teaching the meaning and essence of a word in the native language, leading to the feeling of the word. In this case, acquiring the meaning of words and forming the skill of using them correctly and appropriately in speech has a special place⁵.

Before writing the dictionary dictation, the meaning and pronunciation of the words and how we use them in our speech will be explained. Then each word is written by a separate teacher.

In addition, we can use pictures to write vocabulary dictations. For this, the children are shown the pictures and asked what is depicted in the picture, and the students write the names of the things depicted in the picture and put a comma between them. After writing, students can open the dictionary in their books or check it on their own, and then the teacher checks and evaluates it.

When taking vocabulary dictations, it is necessary to take into account the age characteristics of children: 8 words in the 2nd grade, 10-12 words in the 3rd grade, 12-15 words in the 4th grade⁶.

Optional dictation - in this case, students do not write all of the given text, but only the part that corresponds to the task given by the teacher. For example: 1st graders are taught the topic of capitalized words in their mother tongue class. In order to strengthen this topic, if the text is given and the students are given the condition to write only the words written with a capital letter, in this selective dictation, the children will write the words written with a capital letter. Elective dictation is aimed at strengthening children's knowledge of the subject and determining the level of mastery.

The show will be held in all primary grades of dictation. For this purpose, a text corresponding to the topic covered in class is selected from the book of dictations. During the lesson, the text is shown to the children with the help of a projector, and it is read expressively, looking at the full stop and

⁴ Q.Abdullayeva, S.Rahmonbekova "Diktantlar to'plami" Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun (qayta ishlangan ikkinchi nashr) TOSHKENT "VEKTOR – PRESS" 2011 – yil 5 – bet

⁵ B.To'xliyev, M.Shamsiyeva, T.Ziyodova "O'zbek tili o'qitish metodikasi" Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan oliy o'quv yurtlarining pedagogika universitetlari va institutlarining filologiya yo'nalishi talabalarini uchun o'quv qo'llanma sifatida tavsiya etilgan. O'zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi Adabiyot jamg'armasi nashriyoti Toshkent – 2006 – yil. 88 – bet.

⁶Q.Abdullayeva, M.Yusupov, D.Abdullayeva "Diktantlar to'plami" (Birinchi sinf o'qituvchilari uchun qo'llanma) TOSHKENT "O'QITUVCHI" 1997 – yil 5 – bet.

comma. The words that need to be explained are explained to the students and the content of the text is strengthened. The projector is turned off, the text is hidden for a certain period of time, and the teacher dictates the text.

After writing the dictation, the dictation is displayed on the screen and the students can check the errors in their dictation.

It is also called dictation from memory or self-dictation. This type of dictation is taken from all primary school students. For dictation, the text can be sent home in advance for memorization, or during the lesson, it can be shown to the children through the screen and read by the teacher two or three times without haste, and the content of the text is explained and taught to two or three students. Children are given time to memorize. When the time is up, the mant is closed. Students write the memorized texts by themselves. After writing the text, the text is displayed on the screen, students can independently check whether they have written the text correctly or incorrectly. It can be seen that dictation from memory not only develops children's oral and written speech, but also forms their memory and ability to remember.

Emphatic dictation plays a special role in students' conscious acquisition of orthographic and punctuation rules⁷. Before writing an emphatic dictation, the rules learned in the course of the lesson are recalled, and an understanding is given of which words to write. Emphatic dictation does not have to be given only from a dictation book. Mother tongue can also be given from reading books. The reason is that the text is given to the students to read at home. Because the purpose of taking dictation is to determine and strengthen the ability to apply the learned spelling rules in practice.

Annotated dictation is suitable for all grades of primary school. It is taken in order to remind the student to write the words that are difficult to spell in the text. The text is written to the students, but the spelling is not reminded. After writing the text, the students will check it together and find out which words are misspelled. Another student stands and comments on the misspelled words whether they are spelled correctly or incorrectly, and the misspelled word is written on the board. In this way, the students correct the mistakes and shortcomings in the text they wrote. This will certainly help to improve students' written speech and literacy. We can also choose an explanatory dictation from the students' textbooks. Students can also check their written texts using their books. Creative dictation strengthens children's acquired knowledge and forms their ability to correctly apply it in the process of writing sentences. It develops children's oral and written speech, forms creativity and independent thinking skills.

Children are prepared for creative dictation from the time of literacy. The reason is that if we look at the alphabet textbook, we see that different pictures are given and empty cells are placed, or letters are omitted by placing dots between words. For example, write x or h instead of dots. Ta.ta (board), mi. (nail), ba.o (grade), ja.on (world) . In some native language textbooks, we can see that a word has been omitted between the sentences, we can see that a question has been asked and we are told to write an answer, or we can see that we have to make a sentence from the given words when the words are mixed up. For example, write the word corresponding to the content of the sentences.

⁷ G.Ziyodullayeva, M.Mamadiyeva, Sh.Toshmirzayeva "Ona tilidan diktnlar to'plami va uni baholash mezonlari" O'qituvchilar uchun qo'llanma. Toshkent "Yangi nashr" 2018 – yil 8 – bet

Spring is here... Mother Nature Words to replace the dots: came, woke up⁸. So, it can be seen from the above examples that creative dictation can be conducted in two ways. 1. Compose and write sentences using the given words. 2. Compose and write sentences from the given words in a mixed state.

Free dictation develops students' oral and written speech and improves their literacy. For writing free dictation, a text is selected that is not too big and contains words that do not cause difficulties for children in the writing process. If there are words in the text that are difficult for children to understand, write or have not yet learned, they can be replaced by another word without changing the meaning of the sentence. So, free dictation is read to children two or three times. Children retell the text without changing its content. For example, I am going to the doctor, my friend is sick⁹. My friend is sick, you can write as if I am going to the doctor. In conclusion, the main goal of taking dictation from elementary school students is to develop their oral and written speech, increase their literacy, and develop their ability to think independently. Choosing the right dictation requires great skill from the teacher. Because it is necessary to be able to choose the text of the dictation correctly, the text must be related to the topics covered and should be chosen on a topic that is close to the children's life. Only then children can write the given text correctly and without mistakes.

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