

**METHODS OF USING CREATIVE TASKS AND DIGITAL RESOURCES IN
DEVELOPING WRITTEN SPEECH IN PRIMARY GRADES**

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Abstract: From a didactic perspective, the development of written speech constitutes an integral part of the educational process. In teaching written speech, it is essential to take into account students' age characteristics, psychological capacities, and interests. From a methodological standpoint, exercises such as dictation, retelling, essay writing, creative tasks, text analysis, and story writing play a significant role in the formation of written speech.

Keywords: Didactics, resources, speech, cultural development, pedagogy, writing, psychology, creative tasks.

During the primary school period, the formation of written speech is of particular importance. This is because, at this stage, the child begins to actively acquire language, expand their vocabulary, and develop a need to express their thoughts. Through the teaching of written speech, students develop logical thinking, a creative approach, and skills in text construction and expression. Moreover, the well-developed written speech serves as an important factor in mastering other academic subjects.

In the educational process, written speech functions not only within mother tongue lessons but also as a fundamental tool in the acquisition of all other subjects. For instance, students solve problems in written form in mathematics classes, record experimental results in natural science lessons, and document events in history classes. Thus, written speech is a key factor that enhances the overall effectiveness of education. Therefore, paying special attention to written speech from the primary grades is a pedagogical necessity.

N. Mahmudov particularly emphasizes the need to expand students' vocabulary and to develop their text-creation skills in the process of fostering written speech [14].

Written speech represents one of the significant stages in the development of humanity, as it determines not only the evolution of language but also the advancement of thinking, culture, and social life. Since the invention of writing, broad opportunities have emerged for preserving knowledge, transmitting it to future generations, and fostering the development of science and art. Today, written speech is regarded as an integral component of the educational process. In particular, the formation and development of written speech in primary education play a crucial role in students' future learning processes.

Written speech is interpreted in linguistics as a specific type of speech activity. It is a form of communication expressed through writing. Linguistic scholars explain written speech by highlighting its differences from oral speech. For instance, while sound, intonation, and gestures play a significant role in oral communication, written speech relies primarily on a system of symbols—letters, punctuation, and graphic means. The distinctive features of written speech include coherence, logical consistency, and adherence to strict grammatical norms.

The American linguist L. Vygotsky (Lev Vygotsky) defines written speech as “a type of intellectual activity that elevates a child’s thinking to a higher level” [19].

Examining the historical roots of written speech, ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, Mesopotamian cuneiform, Chinese characters, and ancient Turkic inscriptions can be considered among the earliest examples of the written expression of human thought. Through these writing systems, people recorded their worldviews, religious beliefs, and everyday life processes. Since then, writing has remained one of the most important means of preserving humanity’s cultural memory.

The issue of developing written speech has been thoroughly studied by psychologists. In L. Vygotsky’s theory of education, written speech is regarded as a key factor in the formation of higher psychological functions in children. J. Piaget, in turn, directly associates written speech with the stages of a child’s cognitive development. In the process of acquiring written speech, a child actively utilizes memory, imagination, and logical thinking abilities. Therefore, written speech is considered one of the most effective tools for developing a child’s intellectual activity [13].

From a linguistic perspective, written speech is viewed as the process of text production. A text is a speech unit that expresses a complete idea and possesses semantic integrity. In the process of constructing a text, a child acquires skills such as selecting appropriate vocabulary, organizing sentences in a logical sequence, and using cohesive devices. This process fosters logical thinking, grammatical literacy, and a creative approach in the child.

The British educator J. Bruner, in turn, defines written speech as “a means of developing a learner’s creative thinking and constructing knowledge.”

The British educator J. Bruner considers written speech to be “a primary means of ensuring long-term retention” [12].

The methodology of developing written speech in primary grades is of particular importance. At this stage, students pass through the literacy acquisition process, master writing symbols, and gradually learn to express their thoughts independently in written form. In the process of teaching written speech, the following methods can be effectively employed: dictation, retelling, essay writing, text analysis, creative tasks, report writing, maintaining electronic journals, and others.

Through dictation exercises, students reinforce their adherence to spelling rules and develop accurate writing skills. Retelling activities help students improve their ability to comprehend, analyze, and reproduce texts in written form. Essay writing enables learners to independently express their personal opinions, feelings, and life observations. In this process, creative tasks play an indispensable role.

Creative tasks are one of the primary means of developing written speech. They foster students’ independent thinking, observation of reality, and the ability to express it in written form. For example, assignments such as descriptive essays, composing stories on free topics, attempting to write poems, or creating short scripts not only enhance written speech but also develop students’ creativity.

Creative tasks encourage students to engage in communication, expand their vocabulary, and shape their aesthetic taste. During these activities, students are not merely copying texts but are given the opportunity to express their own ideas and propose new ones. This, in turn, makes the educational process more engaging and effective.

The psychological foundations of written speech are also of particular significance. As psychologists emphasize, written speech develops a student’s thinking, memory, attention, and imagination. In the process of composing a written text, a child organizes their thoughts and

learns to express them in a logical sequence. Therefore, the development of written speech is not only a process of language acquisition but also a process of cognitive development.

From a didactic perspective, the development of written speech is an integral part of the educational process. In teaching written speech, it is necessary to take into account students' age characteristics, psychological capabilities, and interests. Methodologically, exercises such as dictation, retelling, essay writing, creative tasks, text analysis, and story writing play a crucial role in the formation of written speech.

Creative tasks are among the most effective methods for developing written speech. They help students think independently, observe reality, express it in their own words, and expand their imagination. For example, assigning short essays on topics such as "If I were a writer..." or "The most beautiful day in nature" contributes significantly to the development of students' creative abilities [15].

The use of digital resources has become an integral part of the modern educational process. Multimedia tools, interactive platforms, electronic textbooks, and online programs provide extensive opportunities for developing students' written speech. For instance, through interactive tests, online journals, and blogs, students practice expressing their thoughts in written form.

Written speech represents one of the significant stages in human development, as it determines not only the evolution of language but also the advancement of thinking, culture, and social life. Since the invention of writing, broad opportunities have emerged for preserving knowledge, transmitting it to future generations, and fostering the development of science and art. Today, written speech is regarded as an integral component of the educational process. In particular, the formation and development of written speech at the primary education stage play a crucial role in students' future learning.

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