Working on Phrases in Native Language Lessons

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Abstract—this article will talk about working on phrases in native language lessons. Along with this, information on practical and creative work carried out in the course of working on phrases is also presented in the course of the lesson. And also opinions on the importance of phrases and stable combinations in the cultivation of the speech of the readers are expressed. In the article, opinions about some places that should be paid attention in the process of speech cultivation and about some criteria of acquired knowledge, skills, and skills are reflected.

Keywords— phrase, knowledge, qualification, skill, stable combination, unstressed combination, pictorial expression, formative words, synonyms, shy words, many synonyms.

I. INTRODUCTION

The goal, which comes from the basic content of the mother tongue education, implies the delivery of the younger generation to perfection by making every mature. In the process of teaching the mother tongue, the students are integrated with positive features such as love for the Mother-In-Law, love for nature, respect for the surrounding people, respect for goodness, fairness, and love and loyalty to their work.

The main emphasis in the lessons of mother tongue should be placed on an independent and consistent statement of the product of creative thought in students, the development of vocabulary and the formation of text-building skills.

The reader should be able to work independently and creatively in each lesson, make productive use of the available opportunities of the language, increase vocabulary, apply stable units in speech depending on the meaning of the word and the essence of the language, and acquire fluent and clear vocabulary skills.

In speech activity, each language phenomenon has its own role, its own function. And to apply them in place in the process of speech is considered the main issue. It should not be forgotten that it is necessary for young people to have the skills to use the opportunity of language depending on the situation, to express their opinion clearly, to be able to choose and apply the necessary forms of words and phrases, phrases and pictorial expressions is a requirement of the period. To do this, the teacher of the native language should be well aware of his specialty, advanced pedagogical technology and modern educational and technical means. The main thing is that the native speaker himself should be an excellent speaker. Only then will the effect of education and the level of training be higher.

A thorough study of the materials of the native language, the reader will be able to observe the phenomena of the language, compare, divide into groups, learn perfectly, etc. This thing, of course, has a positive effect on a deeper study of the essence of language phenomena, strengthening the skills of using the word in moderation and place in speech.

In the teaching of mother tongue, relying on previous studies, by observing new concepts, dividing them into groups, comparing, summarizing itself, an independent rule, the reader who has learned to make a definition, works on similar and different phenomena, draws conclusions and judgments with the help of the teacher.

Conducting a general analysis of the word, relying on what was learned in the primary classes, teaches the student to determine the level of knowledge, skills and skills acquired in working on the word, to think independently, creatively, to draw a concise and clear conclusion, to use each sound and
word productively. In the lessons of the native language, in particular, the passage of phrases and their application in the process of speech are also expressed in an integrated educational program. In increasing the creative thinking and speech of students, it is important to be able to apply the phrase and pictorial expression in speech. Enriching a child's speech with phrases is a complex process, it is multifaceted.

II. MAIN PART

Knowing the meaning of unstressed phrases or the etymology of words is very interesting for readers. Analysis of events such as the history of the Uzbek language, the richness of its language, the changes taking place in it, the emergence of new words in the composition of the dictionary and the formation of subtleties of meaning, the improvement of grammatical construction gives a good result. It is also good to interpret the phrases as follows in the course of the lesson:

"Cast into the shadow of the bed" – means to bypass the norm of self-esteem. The same meaning can also be given by the following expression: "write a shadow to a mattress; roll a shadow to a mattress". "Dust before the herd" - talk ahead of time with the yard about something that is not clear when it will come true, variant: dust before the herd, the meaning: before the wedding, rust before the tambourine;

"Stake" – 1: Walking persecute the whole behavior. Meaning: "to fall in the footsteps"; "to fall in a row"; "to fall behind", like: "to fall behind". 2. Try to succumb without being interested. Meaning: "get down".

While we are working on the phrase he or she interprets the meaning of this phrase, we find its synonym or antonym, distinguish the phrase from such units as a word combination, a figurative expression, a joint word, and students form the qualification for the correct application in their speech. It is also convenient to bring readers to the world of phraseology in our language, there are also complex aspects. The convenience is that most of the phrases available in our language are phrases that are commonly used. Knowing the meaning of these phrases or applying them in speech almost does not cause difficulties for the reader. For example, in everyday life, the meanings of such phrases as "tastefully escaped", "to raise up the chest", "to lighten the heart", "to love", "to see badly" are understandable to the child, so he can freely use these phrases in his speech. Here are such phrases in the speech of students, that is, they serve as a threshold for the study of poorly used phrases in the speech of phrases that are used in general. In artistic speech, an important role is often played by the plurality of meanings and synonymic properties of expressions. Our language is very rich in many meaningful and synonymous phrases. For example, it is possible to use the phrase "wax toothbrushes", in order not to speak at all, to give meaning not to participate in conversation at all. Therefore, in order to give exactly this meaning together, it is possible to use the words "quota; put a talcum in his mouth", "soak yogurt in his mouth", similar: «did not say"; "did not take out the rest"; "did not open his mouth".

But the reader can not master all the meanings of phrases that exist in our language at once. Therefore, together with him in his speech can not easily support. All the meanings of the phrase will have the opportunity to use them only when it becomes clear to the readers. Therefore, the teacher of the mother tongue should constantly analyze the speech of the child, determine the phrases that are difficult to use in their speech and find ways to lead the reader to his personal dictionary.

The teacher of the native language should not forget that it is in our language that the phrase and words that the reader encounters for the first time are news for the child. For example, in the artistic literature, children are faced with such expressions as" escape from the body of the mouth"," play a tambourine"," remove dust before the herd"," do not carry water with vinegar"," scold from the hair"," do not overdo it with the face", the meaning of these phrases for the reader is completely unfamiliar.

III. MATERIAL METHODS

In this regard, this phrase can be taught both in the process of studying language phenomena and in the process of educational work from the classroom and out-of-school, using it in conversations of parents at home.

Well, getting the student into the world of new phrases that are unfamiliar is a complicated process, which requires the teacher to work diligently on phrases and convey it to the child's consciousness. In the system of school education, in the lessons of the native language, students, as they learn phrases, enter the inner world of phrases, get acquainted with their various meanings and learn the subtleties of meaning. Therefore, the study of these units is of great interest to the child.

We teach the child a wide range of expressions such as the meanings of expressions, meaningfulness, features of coming without contradictory meaning and formality, as well as the fact that they are synonymous with the word, phrases that are used in general, expressions that are characteristic only for the literary language. When teaching phrases, it is best to work on different texts in the textbook, mostly in the elementary classes, fairy tales read outside the classroom and in the upper classes on phrases presented in artistic works. For example, in the "literature textbook" of the 5th grade, the story of the Gafur Gulom "My thief son" is given. Here on the given phrases in the story it is possible to work at the last moment on the topic "phrase", which in the 5th grade should be passed in the science of the native language. In particular, in the above game, the phrase" I beat myself to the grass, to the peak, to the peak of Ali to find four bread "was used, which by this phrase is explained to the child about the meaning of the phrase" beat himself to the grass, to the water " and the way he is used in the style of speech. Similarly, in the 6th grade, the story of Gafur Gulom “Mischievous child”
is studied. From this work it is possible to analyze by taking the following fragment: "towards him I will enjoy, I will add an avalanche to the climax; I will tremble the edges of the sky." It is in this place that it is expedient when the literary language is given information about the meaning of the phrase "to climb, climb up, and climb up" and its application in the meaning of "Raise Up, raise to a higher level". In addition, teaching students to use exercises such as constructing a dictionary of phrases in their native language classes, choosing an alternative phrase or vocabulary that contradicts expressions is also important in increasing and developing vocabulary.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the study of free, accelerated thinking, it is important to work on the phrase and its meanings. The use of expressions in the lessons of the native language helps to increase the vocabulary of students and develop their world view greatly.

To bring such phrases into the vocabulary of the reader it is necessary to be constantly engaged in studying all levels of the language, constantly working on them, not only in the sections "phraseology", "lexicology", but also in the study of all levels of the native language.

REFERENCES


