

SOME COMMENTS ON THE METHOD OF EXPLAINING THE MEANING OF WORDS IN THE PRIMARY GRADE MOTHER TONGUE AND READING LESSONS

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Annotation: *This article discusses the system of work carried out in the lessons of the native language and reading, so that primary school students can fully understand the meaning of words.*

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One of the main tasks of primary classes is to develop students' speech. It is noted in methodological literature that speech development is carried out in three directions: working on words, working on word combinations and sentences, working on connected speech. Work on the meaning of the word is carried out in the following directions:

1. To teach the correct literary orthographic pronunciation and reading of the word.
2. Explanation of word meanings.
3. To introduce new words to students' speech, that is, to enrich their vocabulary.
4. Teaching to choose words from the dictionary in the right place.
5. Teaching how to use words methodically.
6. Teaching how to spell words that are part of the minimum vocabulary.

The main type of vocabulary work is to explain the meaning of unknown words to students. In the process of such exercises, the vocabulary and visual tools of the native language are opened to the students, and the children learn a large number of words belonging to different categories.¹⁶⁷ At the same time, children learn to use these words in their speech by creating phrases and sentences from new words or by including them in the text.

Explaining the meaning of the word should take very little time and should not distract students from the main topic of the lesson. For this purpose, during the preparation for each lesson, the teacher determines the words whose meaning needs to be explained, the most convenient ways to explain them, and where to explain them in the lesson.

Some words encountered in textbooks for the first time, which children do not know the meaning of, are explained before reading the text.

¹⁶⁷ Istamova Sh.M. Tushga xos ramziy ifodaviylik va uning badiiy asarlardagi estetik-kompozitsion vazifalari. /Filologiya va usuliyot masalalari. Ilmiy-usuliy maqolalar to'plami.2-kitob. Buxoro, 2010. –B.69-73.

In the process of reading the text, it is necessary to stop explaining the meaning of words. If there is a need to explain a word while reading the text, the meaning of the word is briefly explained without distracting the attention of the readers from the content of the text.

Figurative words and artistic speech units used figuratively are explained after reading the text, because their meaning is better understood from the content of the text and the context. Especially when reading parables, the allegorical¹⁶⁸, metaphorical words¹⁶⁹ in it cannot be explained before reading the work or during the reading process.

In the methodology, several methods of explaining the meaning of unknown words to children have been developed. These methods differ depending on the nature and meaning of the word. For example, for words with object meanings, it is best to give students a visual explanation.

When it is not possible to visually explain the meaning of the word, the teacher should use one of the "semantic interpretations" and reveal the meaning of the incomprehensible word in short explanatory ways.

The following methods of semantic annotation can be used in the primary class:

1. The meaning of an incomprehensible word is revealed to students by giving it several synonyms.

2. The meaning of an incomprehensible word can be explained by listing the objects (things, signs, actions) referred to by that word. For example, metal is gold, silver, iron, lead..., insects are butterfly, beetle, bee, ant...

3. The meaning of an unknown word can be explained to the students in a visual way. This explanation provides all the necessary information about the meaning of the word.

4. The meaning of an incomprehensible word can be revealed by means of a logical definition, that is, by referring to the gender relationship. For example, sona is an insect, a mosquito-like insect that sucks the blood of cattle.

The use of the above-mentioned methods of explaining the meaning of words by the teacher in lexical training not only ensures that the students understand and master the vocabulary they need, but also helps the children to connect with this or that word. It helps to expand and deepen the perception of related concepts.

In elementary grades, the process of working on the figurative meaning of a word can be divided into two stages:

1. Explain the figurative meaning of the word to the students.
2. To teach students to use words figuratively.

It is possible to explain the figurative meaning of the word starting from the 1st and 2nd grades. The following methods can be used to make the student understand the figurative meaning of the word:

1. Comparison of the forms of words used in their own and figurative sense.
2. Comparison of combinations of the word used in its own and figurative sense.

¹⁶⁸ Istamova Sh.M. Uchinchi sinf "O'qish kitobi" darsligidagi "Tabiatni seving va asrang" bo'limini o'rganish orqali yosh avlodga estetik tarbiya berish. /"Kasb-hunar ta'limi sifat va samaradorligini oshirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari: muammo va yechimlar". Respublika ilmiy-nazariy anjuman materiallari. Toshkent, 2017yil, 20-may. –B. 258-259.

¹⁶⁹ Istamova Sh.M Boshlang'ich sinflarda xalq og'zaki ijodini o'rgatish. **O'quv-usuliy qo'llanma**. Buxoro: Durdona, 2021. 52 b.

3. Finding figurative words from the text. This work is done after the students have an understanding of figurative words.

The following exercises can be used to teach students to use the word figuratively:

1. Using words in non-standard contexts, make a phrase.
2. Pupils are given a specific word, use it in a figurative sense and are instructed to make a phrase.

The text "Mangulikka tatigulik kun" written by Safar Barnoyev is presented in the textbook. This text contains the following sentence: From this day on the land of Uzbekistan, the brave word "Independence" moved to our language, the lock on our mind and language was opened. The word "lock" in this sentence is used figuratively, and its meaning is slavery, ignorance of one's past, fear. Because during the period of Soviet colonialism, there was an attack on the language, history, and national traditions of the Uzbek people, and an attempt was made to separate our nation from its identity. Thanks to independence, these pressures ended, and our people speak their own language freely, study their past freely, and think freely.

The text "Generous Season" in the "Golden Autumn" section of the textbook begins with the following sentence: The golden autumn spread its blessed dowry to our Motherland. The words gold and dowry in this sentence are used figuratively. To understand the meaning of the sentence, it is necessary to know the meaning of these words. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the combination of golden autumn is explained as the time of the year when everything is drowned. The original meaning of the compound to spread the bridegroom is to show off the bride's wealth, and the figurative meaning is to beautify, to beautify. So, if we express the above sentence with the words used in its meaning, it will have the following appearance: Our motherland was made abundantly by autumn with its blessings. However, in this case, the imagery and attractiveness of the sentence is lost.

In the textbook, figurative meanings are mainly formed by the method of metaphor. However, in some places there are also other types of meaning transfer.¹⁷⁰ For example, the name of one fairy tale is "Reward to Chakimchi". The word prize is in quotation marks in the title, which is an ironic transfer of meaning. In this tale, the horseman tells his brother the secret he confided in the governor. Soon after that, the governor dies. His brother became the governor in his place and immediately ordered the horseman to be hanged. The reason for this was that the breeder betrayed the previous governor and cheated. Therefore, the word reward in the title is used in the sense of punishment.

Students may not be able to form sentences directly. To teach students to use the word figuratively, the following method can be used: Found word. Word combinations are formed with the participation of the word used in its meaning. After that, the word used in its meaning in these compounds is replaced by the word used in the figurative sense.

¹⁷⁰ Istamova Sh.M. Hamidulla Yoqubov she'rlarining mavzular olami, badiiyati va yosh avlodni har tomonlama tarbiyalashdagi ahamiyati. /Boshlang'ich ta'lim asoslari va usuliyoti III. Ilmiy-metodik makolalar tuplami. Toshkent. 2017.

If the above methods are regularly used in the mother tongue and reading classes, elementary school students will learn to use words figuratively. This makes their speech figurative and impressive.

It should be known that only introducing the meaning of the word enriches the students' vocabulary with new lexical units, but it cannot include them in the student's active vocabulary. It cannot be learned without using it in speech. The main task of lexical exercises is to teach students to use words correctly and accurately in speech. Therefore, firstly, it is not appropriate to conduct lexical exercises on separate words isolated from the sentence, text, secondly, so After the meaning of the word is explained, students should practice making phrases and sentences that show exactly what words the new word is associated with. Without knowing how each word is connected with other words, students cannot learn to use the learned words correctly and clearly in speech.

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