

**GENERAL AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING MOTHER TONGUE**

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*On the basis of mutual cooperation of students, it should increase the efficiency of the lesson, form the skills of independent thinking, reflection, and reaction, that is, create the concept of interaction. In this method, the student, with his active participation, tries to find answers to problems and questions in pairs and groups, thinks, evaluates, writes, speaks, and tries to clarify the issue through evidence and grounds. This will be kept in the memory of students for a long time. He can take a critical and analytical approach to mastering a new topic. The teacher acts only as a guide and an observer.*

**Key words:** *mother tongue, education, principle, educational*

Since mother tongue is one of the main and leading academic subjects in school education, "Mother language teaching methodology" has the same position in the bachelor system of family education.

The principles of education come from the requirements of our society for the school. It is closely connected with the comprehensive development of the personality, the expansion of his creative possibilities, and the implementation of the principles of education.

**What is the teaching principle?** "Principle" is a Latin word that means basis, rule, requirement. "Principle of teaching" means ensuring the effectiveness of the lesson, rules. When the teacher organizes the educational work, he proceeds from these rules and requirements and achieves the intended goal by applying them in practice, ensuring the organic connection between them.

Requirements for the activities of students and teachers in the organization, management, and control of the lesson in the educational process, didactic rules are the principles of education.

These principles are applied in each educational subject.

The principle of education.

- The educational principle of education implies bringing the young generation to maturity in all aspects. In the process of learning the mother tongue,

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pupils are instilled with positive characteristics such as national pride, loyalty to the Motherland, love for nature, respect for people, respect, kindness, and fairness.

- There are many ways to educate young people in mother tongue classes:

- full use of the educational opportunities of each subject and department;
- to the linguistic event of the selected texts and the oriental
- adaptation of fiber to education directions;
- This includes ensuring that the educational texts given in the textbook have educational value.

**The principle of harmony of education, upbringing and development in teaching the mother tongue.** At the school, students are equipped with a series of necessary scientific knowledge in the field of phonetics, lexis and grammar of the mother tongue. They are provided with the necessary knowledge and skills in the spelling, pronunciation, correct use of punctuation marks in the written speech. At the same time, mother tongue training is also a means of educating and developing the student's personality.

**The principle of scientificity and comprehensibility in mother tongue teaching.** The principles of the scientific nature of education and its comprehensibility for children are interconnected and complementary didactic categories.

**The principle of systematicity and consistency in mother tongue teaching.** It is known that the mother tongue as a subject of study consists of a certain system. This system includes phonetic, lexical, grammatical aspects of the Uzbek language. In addition to the fact that the elements that make up this language system each have their own characteristics, they are integrally and closely connected with each other. It is a fact that does not require proof that it is impossible to learn the grammar of a language without learning its phonetics at school. Only a reader who has sufficiently studied phonetics and graphics can thoroughly study the lexicon. When vocabulary is well organized, it becomes easier to learn phrases. Therefore, the study of language phenomena in their interrelationship is considered the main tool that ensures its effectiveness.

In education, the principle of consistency is inextricably linked with the principle of systematicity. There must be regularity in a person's daily activities as well as in his academic work. Academic I.T. Pavlov: "At the very beginning of the work, train yourself to consistently master the basics of science. Explore the beginnings of science before it reaches its highest heights. "Don't try to organize the next ones without reducing the previous ones," he advises the students.

**The principle of connecting theory with practice in mother tongue teaching.** When we connect theory to practice in mother tongue teaching, we mean ensuring that students keep the scientific-theoretical knowledge they acquire from the language in practice, arming them with practical skills necessary for



independent living. Linking theory to practice, turning mother tongue teaching to useful goals. Subordinating the studied language phenomena to the development of students' speech activity means connecting language learning with life, with everyday life, with people's work.

**Principles of consciousness, activity and independence in mother tongue teaching.** In didactic literature, consciousness is defined as a reasonable acquisition of the content of information related to the organized topic, a deep and comprehensive understanding of conclusions and generalizations, a systematic and accurate presentation of knowledge on the topic, the transformation of the acquired knowledge into confidence and belief, and the ability to independently use the organized knowledge in life. This principle requires awareness and understanding of the essence of language phenomena, conscious reduction.

**The principle of consciousness.** Consciousness is a principle aimed at conscious reduction of knowledge. It has the following features:

- to determine the main purpose of education, its necessity for life;
- to be able to consciously acquire and distinguish between evidential materials;
- learning, strengthening, repetition of knowledge;
- educates the characteristics of being able to evaluate acquired and self-achieved results.

1. So, based on the principle of consciousness in the methodology of teaching the mother tongue, understanding the meaning and content, and performing practical tasks - asking, listening, reading, writing, etc., allows for reduced knowledge and competence, creative initiative, and increased independence.

2. Awareness of mother tongue education is based on the following principles:

- 3. Increase vocabulary and work on spiritual groups.
- 4. Ensuring logical consistency in expressing opinions.
- 5. To be able to use the expressive possibilities of the language correctly and appropriately in speech situations.
- 6. Formation of skills in independent and creative observation. Development of creative thinking buds.

7. Communicative literacy, knowledge of various methods and means of effective use of modern technical tools in the process of learning.

The introduction of the system of linguistic and psychological educational tasks into the teaching of the mother tongue serves to satisfy the need for independent observation, choice of words and expression of opinion in the student's mind, formation of knowledge and skills, and expansion of the scope of speech activity.

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The classification of relations in the student-learning-teacher system is as follows: according to the requirements of SES, the student as an active subject of the learning process should search for himself, observe, distinguish, analyze and classify language phenomena, and conclude. Only by working with such methods can we form and develop independent and creative thinking in students.

The basis of the content, essence, structural formation of the updated education can be determined as follows:

Implementation of a consistent system of language tools, opportunities and norms in the teaching process, which are necessary for understanding, evaluation, and practical application.

Formation and development of oral and written speech skills in gradual paralysis of speech activity.

Only then, the student will learn not to rush to express an opinion, to conduct independent observation, to think over each word before adjusting, to choose a word suitable for the situation, and to use it correctly in his or her speech. He develops a sense of responsibility for his voice, gets used to speaking concisely, fluently and concisely.

### **The principle of independence and activity.**

Only through independence and activity does the student become an active subject of education. If independence creates conditions for activity, then activity is the basis for education of independence.

"If children are not organized to think freely, it is inevitable that the effectiveness of the given education will be low. Of course, knowledge is needed. But knowledge is of little use. Independent thinking is also a great asset," he says. President I.A. Karimov.

It is no secret that a person's independent mental activity is realized only through independent thinking. As A. Disterverg said: "Teaching that leads to independent activity serves truth, beauty, goodness, educates character and confidence."

- Organizing independent work in classes, based on the nature of the problem, question, assignments, manages the educational process, educates independence and activity in the young generation. And this:

- the skills of using reduced knowledge in practice
- shapes and stretches;
- strengthens students' confidence in their little power and limited knowledge;
- knowledge leads to the creation of a clear emotional image, to the understanding of the essence of tariffs and classifications, to the mastery of the imagination at the level of understanding.



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In mother tongue classes, the main attention should be focused on the independent and coherent expression of the product of creative thought in students, and on increasing vocabulary.

The student should work independently and creatively in each lesson, use the existing possibilities of the language effectively, increase vocabulary, keep his speech short depending on the meaning and emphasis of the words, acquire the skill of fluent and clear tuning.

For example: task 1, make new words by adding a consonant to the words ...il, ...ul, ...ol.

Bil, dil, jil, zil, yil, nil, sil...

Bul, gul, kul, pul, tul, shul, kul...

Bol, lol, mol, tol, fol, pol, hol, kol...

Task 2 Find the synonyms and nested words of the resulting words.

Example: bil-organ..., bul, shul, ushal, bol-asal.

By interpreting their meanings, it forms the student's speaking skills.

Task 3, students create word combinations with the words they find, create a text.

The use of such games and tasks in language classes encourages young people to think independently and actively participate in the lesson. Implementation of the principles of independence and activity gives good results in improving the educational system, in educating students' cognitive activity and independence.

**The principle of taking into account the age and personal characteristics of students, as well as educational opportunities.** Taking into account the age and personal characteristics of students and learning opportunities in the educational process is one of the most important principles of didactics, and it is of great importance in increasing the effectiveness of mother tongue teaching. Without following this principle, it is impossible to achieve thorough and conscious reduction of language phenomena.

For example, the following educational context can be used to study the topic "Copying and reducing sentences".

## **Thief.**

A rich man lost his gold. He went to the judge and complained. The judge found all the servants in the plaintiff's house and gave each of them a stick. The judge found all the servants in the plaintiff's house and gave each of them a stick. He said to them: "Whoever is burdened with money, tomorrow his staff will be one width longer."

Everyone dispersed and was busy with their little work. But the thief panicked: his stick was extended and he was afraid that his secret would be revealed. As a result, he cut off the ground with his stick.

Assignment. 1. Finish the text. Find another title.

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2. Change the form of sentences 1-2.
3. Pay attention to the content of what the judge said. Say it in your own voice.
4. Find synonyms for the words gold, money, qazi.

For example: in the study of the topic "Combined parts of speech" you can use the text from the work "Devonu lugatit Turk" by Mahmud Kashgari. "I spent many years traveling around the cities, villages and pastures of the Turks, Turkmen, Ughyz, Chigil, Yagmo, Kyrgyz, collected dictionaries, organized and defined various features of speech. I did these things not because I don't know the language, but to find out every little thought in these languages. I paid so much attention to them that these languages completely fell in love with me. I arranged them thoroughly in every way, on one basis.

Assignment. 1. Read the text carefully and find the title.

2. Pay attention to the meaning of the sentence, "I did these things to find out every little difference in these languages."
3. Change the forms of the sentence and say it in your own words.

It is desirable that the texts chosen for the mother tongue textbook should be educational and educational, on various topics, perfect in form and content, logically correct, and the language should be clear and fluent, understandable for the teacher. Only then the text, text creation system and text analysis will provide the necessary result for the reader - it will serve to increase the level of communicative literacy.

In the methodology, the principle of scientificity requires the presentation of educational subjects on the basis of current scientific achievements, while the principle of comprehensibility requires adapting the educational subjects to the age, personal characteristics, life experiences, and level of preparation of children, that is, to go from simple to complex, from specific to general.

In the methodology of teaching the mother tongue, the principles of scientificity and comprehensibility are considered as the only principles that complement each other and ensure the effectiveness of the lesson. In parallel implementation of these two principles.

- to interpret the meaning of the concepts and terms in linguistics, to provide a comprehensive, detailed analysis, to ensure a thorough understanding;
- learning to interrelate language levels;
- finding and practicing ways and means of distinguishing language and speech.
- it is envisaged to use language-psychological games-tasks aimed at taking into account the young capabilities, intelligence, talents of students, independent creative thinking, formation and development of the skills of



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expressing their products verbally and in writing in accordance with speech conditions.

For example: identify and interpret the similarities and differences between the words night and day.

1. Similarity: given power and yesterday's words:

- equality of the number of letters;
- beginning with the same consonant;
- proximity in pronunciation;
- they are pronounced close to each other due to the ending of the last present with -cha.

2. The difference is: the first day is different;

- dictionary meaning; night-night, evening; In densely populated areas, the road is used by pedestrians and traffic.

### **Consistency principle.**

Systematicity is a measure of learning consistency. About this, Ya.A. Komensky says: "Training should be conducted in such a way that the next event is based on what has been organized, and the current one is strengthened by studying the next ones."

In fact, it is achieved through the principle of consistency, relying on students' speech preparation, taking into account the knowledge they have formed in previous classes, ensuring the connection between organized and organized knowledge.

For example: based on basic information such as nouns, their meanings, suffixes, singular and plural, agreement, possessive suffixes, students learn to form phrases and sentences with the help of noun phrases, which prepares the ground for systematic and consistent knowledge.

### **Principles of directiveness and consciousness.**

The use of demonstrability in education is determined by the external expression of the subject and the repetition and strengthening of acquired knowledge. In elementary grades, direct observation and grasping of toys, pictures, objects, and a deeper understanding of their logic and essence, and the need to verbally express the constructions, helps the student to enrich, develop the knowledge of independent observation, and develop primary speech skills.

In higher classes, especially in academic lyceums and vocational colleges, it is desirable to organize exhibitions in a wider scope. Various symbolic symbols, color tables, lingaphone, tape recorder, dictaphone, radio and television shows, numerous achievements of teaching and learning techniques: efficient and effective use of computers, multimedia, kaleidoscope, vodeoglas, etc. are conditions for choosing the student's creative and speaking skills, expanding their spiritual outlook. creates.

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Modern textbooks and study guides should be enriched with grammar tables aimed at repeating, summarizing, strengthening acquired items, programs aimed at working on a computer, educational tasks aimed at accelerating the thinking process, questions, tasks and puzzles that expand the scope of creative thinking.

It should not be neglected to develop the skills of speech entrepreneurship, the development of the buds of the art of speaking, and the formation of the skills of creating oral and written texts in the personality of the student.

Visual communicative tables are one of the most effective and proven grammatical tools for studying language phenomena.

Communicative tables differ according to the purpose of use:

1. Lexical tables.
2. Phonetic tables.
3. Grammar tables.
4. Spelling (orthographic) tables.
5. Stylistic style charts.
6. Mixed tables (spelling and word formation, phonetics and word composition)

Scheduled have two different looks depending on the material they are made of.

1. Printed (graphic) tables (on white paper or material of various sizes processed)
2. Slide tables (displayed in color on a colorless canvas)
3. In addition, there are modern technical tools for learning the modern Uzbek literary language:
  4. Learning the art of reciting, using the lingaphone, that is, correct pronunciation through the auditory organs;
  5. Video course: learning Uzbek language pronunciation standards audio-video communication.
  6. The use of computer educational programs aimed at ensuring communicative literacy leads to good results. For example:
    - spelling programs (in which educational exercises aimed at increasing the student's spelling literacy are placed on diskettes);
    - phonetic phenomena computer program (in which phonetics training exercises are given on diskettes);
    - Grammar program (morphology and syntax educational tasks are created,
      - placed on diskettes);
      - Stylistic (methodical) program. There are questions and assignments, exercises, educational and task pictures (independent text creation) designed to form the knowledge and skills of the student in terms of methodology, choosing



words, expanding and shortening the sentence, continuing the given text and working on the step-by-step system of text creation (MYaBT). for) is given.

- Audio-video programs. They include meetings, scientific-practical councils and conferences, ceremonies (anniversaries, weddings, bridal greetings, cradle weddings); Holidays - Independence Day, Navruz songs, New Year's Eve, graduation night (evening) are recorded on videotapes and placed in order on videocassettes.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd educational programs listed above are recommended for increasing vocabulary, strengthening the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in phonetics, orthography, lexicology, morphology, and syntax. designed to develop the skills of speech formation and text creation.

In addition, it is an urgent task of today to ensure the process of learning the modern Uzbek literary language with modern and necessary educational techniques such as overhead projector, multimedia, "Videoglaz", their availability in educational institutions and their implementation.

Nowadays, the Uzbek language is being enriched with the achievements of the science of teaching methodology, new generation textbooks and training manuals are being created.

One of them is a new study guide called "Using communicative tables in learning the modern Uzbek literary language", which is brought to your attention. The main focus is on increasing vocabulary, repeating, consolidating and generalizing acquired grammatical knowledge, adjusting and choosing words, creating text and forming speech culture.

The communicative and demonstrative tables attached to the manual cover all the language phenomena used in the Uzbek literary language and serve as a necessary material for creating and solving test tasks.

Teaching techniques such as overhead projectors and video glasses can be effectively used in mother tongue classes. For example, if slide-tables can be displayed on a special screen with the help of an overhead projector, videoglas can display all images - records, all visible creatures, from test tasks to essay texts, on the TV screen.

Compared to "Videoglaz", the possibilities of the overhead projector are many limited. An overhead projector is adapted to display images on transparent film only. The image on the white paper is not visible on the overhead projector. Therefore, it is advisable to write each image (test, text, form) that needs to be displayed on the screen on colorless (transparent) film sheets with colored felt-tip pens.

A student who has completed the assignment on film can display his creative work on the screen and discuss it with his peers, defend his idea and innovation, come to a clear conclusion and solution whether it is right or wrong.

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"Videoglaz" is the newest technical tool that gives the effect of "explosion" in educational technology. Its scope of use, internal possibilities are extremely wide, and it requires great creative experience and pedagogical skill from the teacher.

The convenience and perfection of "Videoglaz" is that it acts as a sleeping eye for the video camera. In it, everything is transmitted directly to the TV screen or mobile screen for re-image. This turns into an absolute celebration of thinking in the educational process, a factor that reveals various aspects of human intelligence, and creates an opportunity for the child to demonstrate his talent.

## **Specific principles of mother tongue teaching.**

The basics of knowledge organized in the science of linguistics, their specific features are described in detail.

The science of methodology deals with issues such as what, how, how much, to learn, the amount and content of knowledge to be reduced in the language.

Therefore, the methodical principles of language teaching are defined according to the specific characteristics of both linguistics and methodology.

## **Development of creative thinking**

Creative thinking, creative research develops through independent thinking.

As a result:

the process of learning unknown language phenomena in the reader activates;

thoroughness and interest of acquired knowledge is ensured.

Interest in making language materials increases.

Therefore, the improvement of thinking occurs on the basis of the formation of the skills of observing, repeating, classifying, summarizing, and choosing the most convenient means of sleep during language training.

One of the urgent tasks facing language education is the development of speech culture. Knowledge and skills are important in ensuring the expressiveness and effectiveness of speech (accent and logical emphasis, pauses and tone of voice, figure of speech, sound, tone, voice, speaking fluently, pointing to the meaning of the sentence, interrogative, command, and exclamation tone). is formed in language classes.

All parts of the language have a wide range of opportunities for speech development.

For example: in the study of "phonetics" by changing a certain sound in a word, forming consonants, words, as well as making rhyming words from consonants, adverbs, rhyming words, working on their linguistic meanings and groups of meanings, the reader increases vocabulary and develops his speaking skills.

Task 1. Expand the given word in the form of a ladder and make new words. Let each word differ from the previous one by one sound.



O	L				
O	L	A			
O	L	A	M		
O	L	I	M	A	
O	L	I	N	M	A

1.2. Interpret the meaning of the resulting sentence.

1.3. Make sentences out of them.

1.4. Make sentences using these compounds.

When studying "Lexicology", distinguishing the meaning of a word from a simple one, working on words with a large meaning, synonyms, and similar forms serve to increase and enrich vocabulary. In the hearts of the young generation, pride in their mother tongue and love for it is cultivated.

Task 1 Read the sentences given below. **Head** Find out what the word means.

1. Aybek had a headache. 2. Aibek's head works well. 3. How many people lost their lives in the war. 4. Ten heads of black cattle were given to the farmer.

Task 2. Read the sentences. Tell me which word is used in a simple sense and which one is used in a figurative sense.

1. I read Navoi's works - I read Navoi.
2. I learned from A. Oripov's poems - I learned from A. Oripov.
3. Water boils in the samovar. - Samovar

Working on linguistic and psychological tasks in mother tongue classes develops mental activity, increases intellectual abilities such as attention, memory, and thinking in students, encourages independent and creative research.

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