

The Method of Teaching The Noun Group In the Primary Grades In Consistency

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Abstract: Teaching vocabulary to elementary school students, oral and written in speech of them right to use to teach don't read serves to develop both speaking ability and right thinking ability. Then students in his speech word conscious apply will receive person manifested as will be. This article word categories initial class about teaching methods to teachers.

Key words: the essence of teaching vocabulary, stages of learning vocabulary in elementary grades, teaching noun phrases

The preparatory stage for learning nouns corresponds to the period of literacy training. At this stage, students learn to distinguish between objects and the words that name them. Attention to the literal meaning of the word (each word has a meaning) is increased, the skill of grouping words (nouns denoting birds, fruits and vegetables, etc.) taking into account the meanings is formed. . The exercises of grouping words based on their lexical meaning develop the ability to compare nouns, identify similarities, and abstract. Nevertheless, in order to form a grammatical concept, students do not know the exact meaning of the word, but together with knowing the lexical meaning of the word, it is necessary to master its grammatical signs.

Teaching vocabulary to elementary school students is a process that requires a lot of effort and attention from elementary school teachers. In order for mother tongue lessons to be socially useful, students should be focused on forming the ability to express their opinion grammatically correct, methodologically clear, and coherently, and to give the opinion of others. Speech development instruction in mother tongue classes in teaching grammatical material my student ing in our language each one word category or word requires the application of a methodical method that allows them to learn the role of the part, i.e. grammatical theory helps to form the skills of grammatically correct and clear speech, to learn the skills of understanding and writing practical application of rubbing taught for. Cultivating children's speech in the lesson in the content of the lesson and applied tasks in types o z finds the opposite. Mother tongue The lesson is evaluated according to the orientation of the goal of working on the development of students' thinking. In this case, it is understood that in the process of studying certain grammatical and spelling material, it is necessary to carry out an exercise that ensures better mastering of this material and requires mental activity. After primary school students are introduced to word groups (noun, adjective, number, pronoun, verb), each lexical-grammatical group is studied separately. It creates a favorable environment for comparison at the initial stage of learning word groups and the main aspects of the grammatical concept to be formed. more precisely to separate possibility gives. For example: "The horse" topic learning system is a goal-directed process in which

this phrase is generalized meaning and Grammatical signs are scientifically based on each other, in clear consistency in dependence is studied also from the horse in speech to gry use and the exercises performed in order to form correct writing skills are gradually becoming more complicated. .. At the same time, more importance is given to solving a task that must be performed at a certain stage of learning the subject of "Noun". For example, in grades 1-2, the signs of a noun as a word group 'rocks') are studied, in the 2nd grade the knowledge of the lexical meaning of nouns, common and related nouns is deepened and systematized, children are introduced to numbers in nouns.

To show that nouns are of great importance in speech, the teacher asks to read the text from the reading book without these words. When students read a text with nouns omitted, they realize that the content of the text cannot be understood. The conclusion is drawn: the horse is the name of the objects that surround us, without these words we cannot explain our thoughts to each other.

In order to form the concept of "noun", it is important to divide the nouns belonging to this word group into main lexical groups, to show the signs typical of all nouns, and to reveal their role in our speech. For this purpose, in the first lessons devoted to the study of the subject, the words denoting the subjects are introduced into the system. Signs common to all these words are defined. Who are the subjects of these words? Or what? There will be an answer to the question. In the 3rd grade, nouns are given a term, and it is important to learn how to use them in the singular and plural. In the 4th grade, attention is paid to the study of the use of nouns with possessive adjectives, their classification with agreements, and the writing of agreement adverbs. The task of developing the student's speech and thinking is solved at all stages of learning the subject. The stage of preparation for learning the horse corresponds to the period of teaching literacy. At this stage, students learn to distinguish between a word that is a person-thing and a word that is the name of a person, more attention is paid to the lexical meaning of the word, taking into account the meaning of words (birds, fruit and nouns that mean vegetables, clothes, etc.) are formed. At the next stage, special work is done on the lexical meanings and grammatical signs of the noun (being an answer to the question who? or what?, denoting a person, an object explained). Who are the students? What is the answer to the question? they learn to distinguish between nouns that are the answer to a question, and to separate them from asking questions, students develop abstract grammatical thinking, they develop the ability to write proper nouns with a capital letter. In the 2nd grade the knowledge of the lexical meaning of the noun, proper and similar nouns (without a term) is deepened. In the process of working on "Nouns, that is, the use of nouns in the singular and plural" in the 3rd grade, students will learn: 1) the meaning of nouns used in the singular and plural and distinguishing them through the suffix, 2) forming a plural form from a singular prefix and, on the contrary, forming a singular noun from a plural noun, 3) the ability to use nouns correctly in speech is formed, taking into account the connection of words in a sentence. In the 4th grade the main task of working on the noun is to teach the conscious use of the conjugation forms of the noun and the correct writing of the conjugations. In this class, the noun is studied in the following sequence:

- 1) to give an understanding of the classification of nouns with conjugations
- 2) teach the plural form of the noun;
- 3) to study the features of each agreement separately and to develop skills about the writing of agreement adverbs in connection with it.

How to convey a topic or information to students is a teacher's pedagogical skills. The main goal of every pedagogue should be to educate young people who can speak fluently in their mother tongue, adhere to speech culture, and maintain the purity of their speech.

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