

## The Practical Importance of Exercises in Teaching the Phenomenon of Meaning

**B. Yo'ldosheva**

NavDPI is a student of the Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature

**Abstract.** This article presents recommendations for exercises in the teaching of synonyms in the 5th grade native language textbook. Information about the place and importance of synonyms is given in the students' speech. The highlighted information is based on the 5th grade native language textbook.

**Keywords.** Synonym, homonym, antonym, paronym, repetition, lexeme, classification of synonyms.

The topic of synonyms is an important lexical, grammatical, and stylistic tool for students who are developing their speech and acquiring a new base of words. When students communicate with each other, they certainly use different words with different forms and different meanings. However, they still do not fully understand that this phenomenon has a linguistic nature. Each student's ability to use words is measured by the knowledge they acquire. Teaching the skill of effective use of non-repeated and literary standard words in expressing thoughts through native language classes is determined by the teacher's skill. It is in this process that synonyms have a great role.

First, students are given information about the topic. What is a synonym? "Basically, words are divided into 4 according to the relationship of form and meaning: synonym, homonym, antonym and paronym" [1]. After this rule, brief information about the relationship between form and meaning is given, and synonyms are discussed separately. "Synonym is two or more words expressing a common meaning are called synonymous words. The grouping of such words into one line is called a line of synonymous (synonymous) words. For example: victory, victory, achievement. [2]

So, based on the definition given above, if we explain the synonym in a simple way, words with different forms, but the same meaning, are called synonyms. Having more knowledge about synonyms will help to develop human speech, show the melody and charm of words.

We use synonyms mainly to avoid repetition. What does it mean? In the process of communicating with each other, people often use the same words a lot, and it is precisely synonyms that avoid uniformity and repetition. For example: lexemes beautiful, beautiful, husnli, khusroy, kokhli, barno, zebo, suluv, sahibjamol express one meaning - "to have a good look", but they also have different expressions. In particular, the lexeme "beautiful" has a somewhat neutral meaning, while the lexeme "khusroy" expresses an upbeat spirit, and the lexemes "suluv", "zebo" and "barno" are characterized by an artistic style. In this way, the use of words based on the situation, the situation, illuminates the situation even more.

Expressions are sometimes graded: whisper, whisper, speak, shout, roar all have expressions that show the rise of the voice, but in these semes the level of expressiveness of the rise of the voice is different: it increases and becomes stronger from "whisper" to "roar". [3]

After this information, we will analyze and strengthen the topic of synonyms based on the exercises in the 5th grade textbook.

**Exercise 261. Write down the wise words of our people. Identify synonyms and find the most common word among them.**

So, students have knowledge about synonyms, so it is appropriate to teach synonyms and proof of ideas in their rules with examples through exercises.

1. There is no face in our face, shame in a bully. 2. Do not blush your red face, shorten your long tongue. 3. Don't lunge through the window if your aft is crooked. 4. Laughter brightens the face. 5. A man's face puts the sun to shame. 6. Stand different, look different. 7. Beauty is not in good looks, but in virtue[4].

Looking at this exercise, it is advisable to start by finding synonyms. The synonyms of the words given in the exercise are bet, yuz, aft, chehra, yuz, turq, jamal. The following words are synonyms of face. Through this exercise, students will have the opportunity to "enliven" the rule. It can be reflected that the form of synonyms is different (bet, yuz, aft, chehra, yuz, turq, jamol) and the meaning is the same (yuz), moreover, it is possible to avoid repetition (the 7 meanings of the word yuz) cases can be taught. In addition, by getting acquainted with the dominant term characteristic of synonyms, its meaning is determined.

In addition, preliminary knowledge about the mutually different sides of synonyms is obtained. In particular, lexemes turq, aft, bet express negativity and are mainly used in conversation. The words "chehra" and "jamal" are used in fiction and poetry. It follows that the information that it is impossible to use synonymous lexemes in the desired places was strengthened by this exercise. When you have learned the information about synonyms, you can move on to the next exercise.

**Exercise 262. Copy the sentences by matching the words in brackets.** 1. The farmer's (boyligi, ganjinasi, xazinasi) is land, the key is sweat. 2. There is (tilla, oltin, zar) in the earth, if you dig, you will find it. 3. If you look at the earth, it will be (bo'ston, bog', guliston), (Ko'ngling, diling, qalbing) will open and become. 4. Water came - (ziyo, nur, yog'du) came. 5. If you make the earth earth, the earth will make you (arslon, sher, yo'lbars).

In this exercise, it is necessary to choose from the synonym lexemes given to the given sentence. This requires students' ingenuity, the ability to choose words, and to know the place of mutual use of words.

Based on the analysis of the first sentence in the exercise, the farmer's (boyligi, ganjinasi, xazinasi) is land, the key is sweat. In this sentence, one of the synonymous lexemes that corresponds to the sentence is the lexeme of wealth. It is true that the lexemes ganjinasi, xazinasi are also synonyms of the word wealth, but if we look at the information given above, synonyms also have their place and function. It follows from this that the lexemes of ganj, xazina are mainly lexemes specific to artistic style. The lexeme of wealth is a dominant lexeme, it is a speech active, and it is a suitable option for proverbs, which are oral creations of the people.

The statements given in the exercise are performed on this basis.

In conclusion, synonyms, that is, lexemes with the same meaning, increase students' vocabulary, develop vocabulary skills, and create word selection skills. Using synonyms avoids repetition.

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