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## **ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ СТРУКТУРЫ СЛОВА В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ**

**Аннотация:** В статье даны краткие рекомендации по широкому и эффективному использованию инновационных технологий в классах начальной школы. Также в начальной школе планируется использовать инновационные технологии в изучении структуры слова.

**Ключевые слова:** начальная школа, инновации, технологии, образование, словесная структура, грамматика, родной язык.

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## **USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN STUDYING WORD STRUCTURE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

**Annotation:** This article provides brief recommendations on the widespread and effective use of innovative technologies in primary school classes. It is also planned to use innovative technologies in the study of word structure in primary school.

**Keywords:** elementary school, innovation, technology, education, word structure, grammar, mother tongue.

From the first years of independence, our state has been paying special attention to the education of the younger generation. "The main direction of the national training program is to cultivate a free individual who understands his responsibility to the state, society and the family, who can speak independently and defend his views," he said.

Since the study of grammatical material in school has a practical orientation and serves primarily the speech and intellectual development of students, while understanding that one language category is dependent on and interdependent with another, students should be aware of this knowledge. It is also important to teach them to use words in solving practical tasks, i.e. writing words, composing sentences, analyzing words. The teacher, taking into account the tasks of language teaching, always draws on the students' speaking experience and directs the process of applying knowledge about the interdependence of language categories to practice. Determining the connections between the components of knowledge allows knowledge to be applied to practice, to students' written and oral speech.

How to ensure consistency of knowledge in the process of learning the native language? First of all, the school curriculum provides a sequence in the study of linguistic material that allows us to determine the scientifically based relationship of the new material to the previously studied material. The teacher needs to be methodologically clear about the nature of this connection. Related language phenomena can be studied sequentially and in parallel. The question of which of these is preferable is largely determined by the linguistic nature of the material. For example, personal pronouns are studied before verbs, which allows us to study the personal pronouns of verbs in relation to personal pronouns.

The teacher connects the new material with the previous ones. To do this, it compares and contrasts language concepts. For example, in the study of word-changing suffixes, they are compared with word-forming suffixes (if the word-forming suffix serves to form a new word, the word-changing suffix is used. It is determined that the suffix serves to change the form of the word, i.e. to connect the

words in the sentence). The teacher explains how easy it is to characterize a word by following this order so that students know the order of the analysis. Vocabulary analysis can be oral or written: it can also be given as an independent exercise. Incomplete morphological analysis is used both to introduce a new topic and to reinforce it in order to perform a variety of grammatical tasks.

Since primary education is the backbone of secondary schools, it is important to pay more attention to the development of the student's personality in this process. The responsibilities of primary school teachers are endless. They help students who have just entered school to get used to school life and acquire modern knowledge. It is during this period that children's attitudes and mental abilities are formed. This shows that the role of primary school teachers is responsible. Lessons based on pedagogical technologies should be adapted to the needs of students in terms of organizational methods and teaching methods. Because such lessons are closer to the child's psyche. Achieving a goal based on arousing students' interest, desire, and desire to learn the material is an internal rapprochement between teacher and student.

It is important to develop students' motivation to learn in the primary school. Because the motive motivates students to the educational process, to take an active part in the lessons, to acquire knowledge. Interactive methods help to develop reading motivation. It is important to keep in mind the age and level of education of more children in primary school. Teaching them simple, easy, and time-consuming game exercises can be very effective. More environmentally friendly activities develop children's minds, worldviews, free thinking, storytelling, and independent work skills.

The uniqueness of the use of innovative technologies in the classroom is that they are realized through the interaction of teachers and students. The teaching process involves both teacher and student activities. The teacher's activity is to describe the teaching material, to arouse students' interest in science, to deepen their thinking and to form their beliefs, to guide students' independent study, to

check and evaluate their knowledge, skills and abilities. consists of. A teacher who is dedicated to his work has a real passion.

A preliminary project of the lesson, ie a technological map is made. In order to create a technological map, the teacher must work at each stage of the lesson, in which the teacher organizes, manages and activates the pedagogical and educational activities of students, provides feedback, clearly defines the time allotted to them. . The technology map will of course include the organizational part, the motivation of the new topic, the examination of students' knowledge, the study and consolidation of the new topic, the analysis of the results achieved and the conclusion. It records the work of the teacher and the student during the lesson. The perfect structure of the technological map of the lesson allows you to achieve the goals and objectives, to achieve efficiency and ensure the continuity between the stages, the effective use of time.

The technology is demonstrated by drawing a fish model, in which students try to explain the problem in detail. A sketch of a fish skeleton is drawn on a piece of paper and the problem to be solved is written on the top of it. At the bottom are solutions to the problem. For example, in traffic lessons, when children are asked "Why do you need a traffic light" in the "Rules of the Road" topic, children enrich their skeletons with their thoughts. Through this method, students learn to think independently, broadly, creatively, and critically. This technology allows you to have your own opinion about the topic in your native language, reading lessons, work with the text, memorize the material studied, narrate, express your opinion freely, and read aloud during the lesson. is one of the methods used by the anteatr to assess all students.

According to the primary school mother tongue program, the morphemic structure of a word is studied in the 3rd grade, and in the 4th grade it is planned to improve the knowledge of the word structure in connection with the study of word groups. First of all, it is necessary to determine the system of language learning. A language learning system is a goal-oriented process that ensures the acquisition of

a clear, scientifically based set of knowledge in a coherent and interconnected way, as well as the formation of practical skills on that basis. When applied to the morphemic structure of a word, the system acquires knowledge of word formation and grammar:

1. With the role of studying the morphemic structure of the word in the system of studying the program material;
2. Consistent in working on the concepts of "core", "cognate word", "word-forming adverb", "form-forming adverb";
3. By the interaction of the morphemic structure of the word and the formation of the word;
4. Determines the relationship between morphemes and the ability to write correctly.

In short, using innovative technologies, students will be able to demonstrate their abilities and capabilities in the previous lesson, gain the skills to work in a team, and learn to respect the opinions of others. This will increase the effectiveness of the lesson and ensure the quality of education.

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