



USE OF PERCEPTION MAP IN NATIVE LANGUAGE LESSONS

Ergasheva Muhayyo Valijonovna

Assistant of Professor

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ANNOTATION

In this article, the mastering layer in language education is considered to be a special phenomenon and constitutes a significant part of the dictionary layer. Recommendations for the use of the map of perception in the teaching of vocabulary are given.

BASE CONCEPTS: *education, education, Uzbek language, assimilation layer, Arabic words, Persian words, innovation, perception map.*

DISCUSSION

It is known that the issues of training competitive personnel for the educational sphere remain one of the urgent tasks. It was considered necessary to further improve the sphere of continuous education, increase the opportunities of quality education services, continue the policy of training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market.

Like other areas of education as a result of the stated opinions, language education is rapidly developing and improving. In language education, the assimilation layer is considered a special phenomenon and forms a significant part of the dictionary layer. Initial information about the word self is given in general secondary education, later in higher education. About the mastered layer in school education there is information in the 5th grade. Understanding of the mastered layer requires great skill from The Specialists of the field to integrate the consciousness of the reader, to formulate the skills to be able to use them correctly, if necessary.

It is known that there is enough theoretical information about the mastered layer, scientific analysis. However, the methodology of teaching the subject related to the mastered layer, the studies on teaching them are few.

The lexical development of the Uzbek language can also be studied on the basis of stages of a certain period, taking into account significant changes in society. The Uzbek language, which is considered a Turkic language, has historically been in use for the peoples of the Central Asian region for several centuries at the same time as the Persian

(Tajik) language. Language omission as a result of prolonged communication has significantly affected the lexical layer of both languages. In the lexical layer of the Uzbek language, new words, Persian isophas, phrases, and even word-building suffixes were introduced. Such words, first of all, mavhum, and then many of them, like the words of their stratum, adapted to our language and settled in an unstressed position. As a result, assimilation words began to enter into a synonym, antonymic, graduonymic, hyponymic relations in the process of centuries-old speech.

After the arab invasion, which began in the VII-VIII century, along with the influence of Islamic culture, a layer of religious-educational concepts, first of all, and then Arabic words with wide coverage, entered our lexicon. As a result of the great attention of the population to the Islamic religion, enthusiasm and interest in the Arabic language, the Arabic language among our people has risen to the level of Science and education. As a result, the Arabic language in its time served as the language of Science-an international language for peoples based on Islamic culture.

Among the words assimilated from the Arabic language, there are also lexemes such as literary, artistic, triumphal, real, family, which are historically fictitious.

Historical changes that began in the life of society in the XIX-XX centuries began to be reflected in the language. This period was an accelerated period of the process of assimilation of words and the withdrawal of words from consumption. In the XX century, the establishment of



schools, the mass literacy, the publication of newspapers and magazines further accelerated this process. An important feature of this period is that when not only Russian words entered our language, but also many English, Chinese, French, Spanish words entered through the Russian language, a large number of Persian-Arabic words in our lexicon became nouns or left out of consumption.

The 20th century was the age of rise for Uzbek linguistics. The creation of textbooks of the native language, research on the theory of linguistics, the beginning of publication of scientific journals, the emergence of scientific articles, candidate and doctoral dissertations, the publication of philological and encyclopedic dictionaries are considered a huge heritage created by Uzbek linguists.

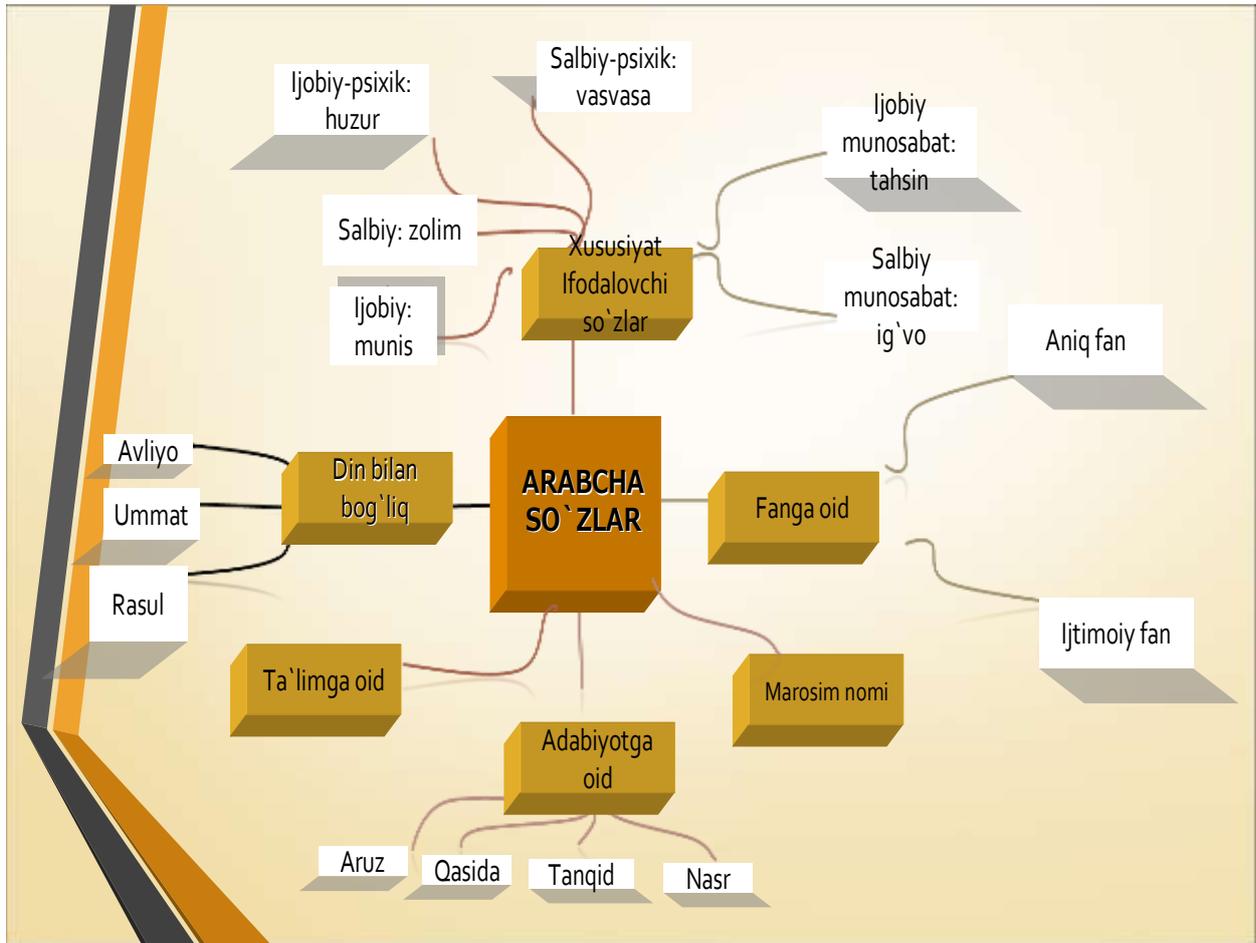
After independence, the position of the Uzbek language, especially in the socio-political, spiritual life, in the conduct of work in government agencies and in the Press, increased its importance. Special attention was paid to the productive use of the beautiful opportunities of our language, showing its expressiveness, attractiveness, bringing words and phrases generalized internationally in various fields in accordance with the legislation of our language.

One of the active and effective tools in interactive learning is the perception map.

A map of perception is a way of presenting any process or phenomenon, idea or idea in a complex, systematized, visual (graphical) form.

Mind-maps (the term can be translated as "perception map", "mind maps", "thoughts map", "thought Maps") is a graphic representation of information on a large sheet of paper. The map reflects the relationships between concepts, parts of the area under consideration, and properties (content, cause and phenomenon, associative, etc.). It is more understandable than to describe these thoughts in writing with the help of words. After all, through the word, I extract a lot of unnecessary information, forcing my brain to work in a way that is not unique to it. As a result, this leads to a loss of time, a decrease in attention and rapid fatigue. Although we met examples of the creation of maps of the first perception in scientific works written in the previous centuries, their wide application began in the second half of the twentieth century due to the English psychologist Tony Byuzen. The effectiveness of perception - maps is explained by the fact that it is similar to the process of thinking in a person. The map of perception can be imagined as a picture of the complex and depressing interactions of our thoughts, and this allows our brain to sort and detail the objects and phenomena. When using perception-maps, we try to draw our own thinking process.

Perform exercises on the determination of Arabic assimilation.



Perform exercises from the surface to determine the Persian assimilation

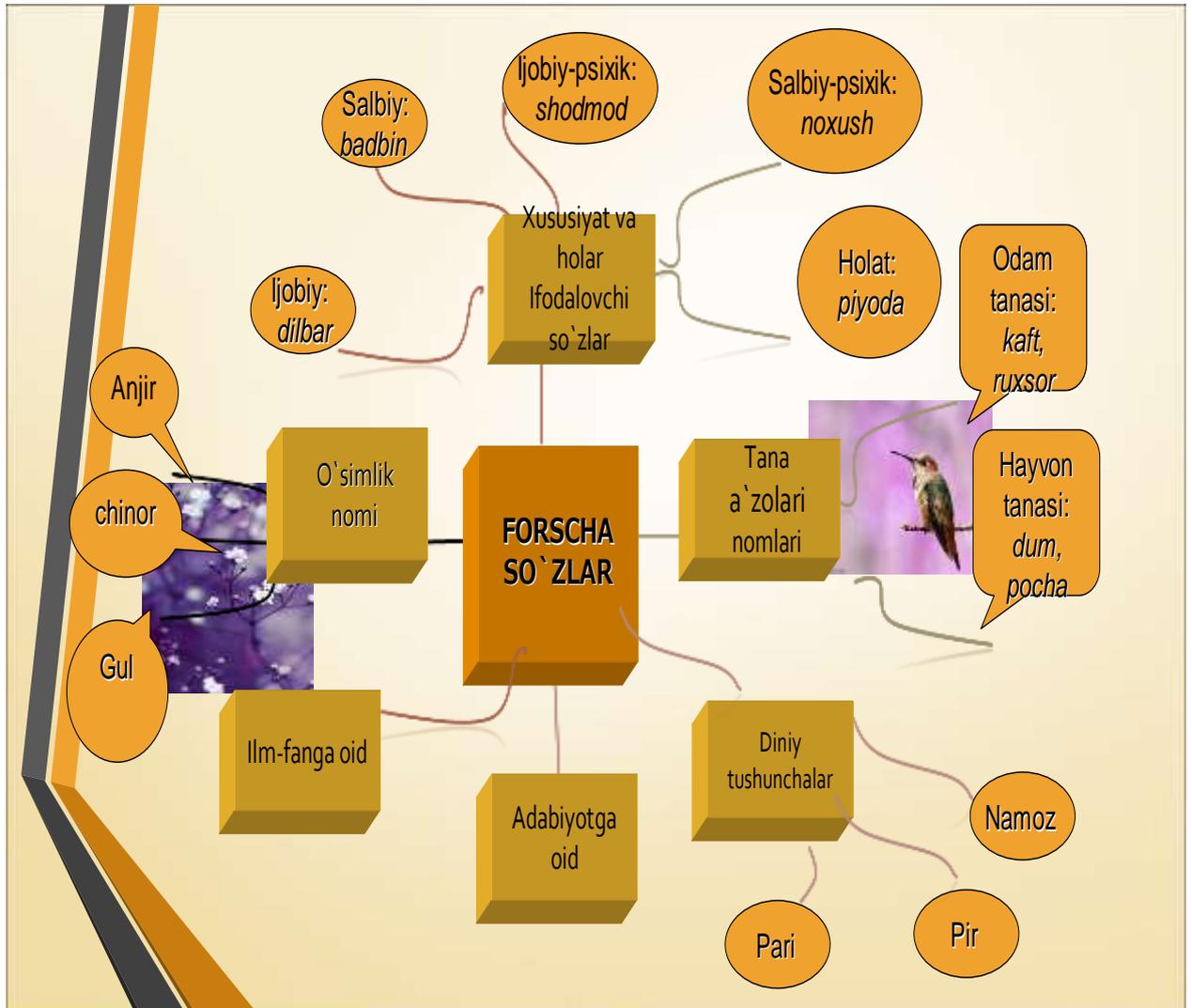
Uzbek oyim did not go to the wedding for a while - she said: "my Junction is not left on the street". Therefore, if the wives had held their wedding with the participation of Uzbek oyim, they would have listed themselves as one of the happiest wives of the city and said, "I spent my wedding with my own hands." The reputation of Uzbek oyim was not only limited to alone, but also respected by the ladies of the orda and knew her as their "mothers". Accordingly, at some time the yasovul of orda made a cross-carriage to the door of Yusufbek Haji and expected Uzbek oyim month to be built as "Orda begi Ayim was ordered". At what meetings with this side, Uzbek oyim would also take away the memories of her wives: "yesterday, when the orda came to me, I returned the cart empty without going

to spoil character... Vo, God, if the miss orda was a janitor, I would say. The second time: "I went to the orda the other day; the ladies did not put you to bed, I unwittingly went to bed one night," the word went between them.

(Abdulla Qodiriy, "Utkan kunlar")

Completion: from the text it follows that such words as 1 -, 2 - the sentence, junction in pitcher, reputation, god, night are Persian words. At the end of the word, such words as gusht, musht (sht), daraxt, baxt (xt), barg (rg), from which the double consonant came, passed mainly through the persian-tajik language.

3-Assignment:



The "map of perception" method is a method of graphically describing a subject or educational material, allowing systematic, orderly and visual mastering of information. The "perception map" is an effective factor in systematizing, perfectly preserving them in memory, demonstrating the causal attachment of parts of technical devices with a complex structure that carries out technological processes. In it, the more detailed analysis of this educational material will allow to determine in advance how much attention will be paid to the first-level educational material as widely as possible.

REFERENCES

1. Ishmuhamedov R.J. *Innovatsion texnologiyalar yordamida ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari*. – T.: TDPU, 2005.
2. Ishmuhamedov R. J. va boshqalar. *Tarbiyada innovatsion texnologiyala T.: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Istedod" jamg'armasi*. 2010.
3. Golish L.V., Fayzullayeva D.M. *Pedagogik texnologiyalarni loyihalashtirish va rejalashtirish: O'quv uslubiy qo'llanma/ Innovasion ta'lim texnologiyasi seriyasi*. – T.: "Iqtisodiyot" 2012. – 156 bet.
4. Saidaxmedov N.S. *Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar*. – T.: Moliya nashr, 2003.
5. Jim Burke. *The English Teacher's Companion*. Heinemann; 4th edition. 2012. - 392p.