PERIOD AND EDUCATION OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION
Language is a means of communication between people, it is a unique cult given to humanity. Education of the native language in all corners of the world has always been considered as one of the most important processes of raising a human child by a human.

KEYWORDS: *native language education, information communications, innovative technologies, dictation, the syntax of speech.*

INTRODUCTION

In the history of mankind,in ancient schools, which were considered a primitive of the great institution called a school, that is, at the beginning of the third Millennium BC, various sources mention that one of the two pillars of the first education was the lessons of the native language (the second-mathematics). This means that for at least five thousand years the native language has been taught in certain systematic lessons. We can say that since then, the human mind has not ceased to teach the child to their native language and since then to look for the most convenient and effective ways to learn it.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The new socio-economic conditions that arise as a result of the steady development and gradual improvement of tamaddun open up great opportunities for further improving the effectiveness of training, and certain rules, of course, stagnate as the most acceptable method of training, become outdated. Because of the new socio-economic conditions, new methods of teaching will be sought. In short, native language education (education in General) is a kind of process that develops and improves regularly in accordance with modern needs.

By the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, humanity had reached such a high stage of development that the relations and interdependence of this Pallas with various remote States and peoples of the Earth changed dramatically in terms of quality and quantity, that, admittedly, the scale expanded as much as one might think. There is no doubt that these large-scale processes, called globalization, which lag behind dogmatic concepts of intensity, have a number of incomparable aspects that give comparative power over universal progress. Naturally, the driving force behind all the renewal and progress in the world during this period is information technology. Today, there is practically no sphere in the world that has not been penetrated by information and communication technologies. Of course, as important and majestic a front as education, which is the basis of any progress, cannot remain outside of these processes. This is a fact that is fully recognized by the world community.

In modern teaching of the Uzbek language, special attention should be paid to the national mentality,national values, traditions and age-old traditions. The author's interest in national traditions, traditions, and ceremonies is also noticeable. N.Yarashova, R.Yusubova lingvokulturologicheskom

explores these national-cultural aspects. [1,p.139] Since the native language is the spirit of the nation, it was taken as a basis in its education and found its expression in textbooks.For example ,in grade 7,special attention will be paid to the study of speech types in accordance with the goals of expression,the creation of texts, work on the text, the formation of competencies that correspond to our national values, traditions and centuries-old traditions, and their practical application in professional and social activities. in the study of the text of "Vatan" given in the textbook of a native language,it is necessary to understand what a homeland, a sense of homeland,love of country, in General, the word "Watan", as noted in the text, absorb the concept of"love of the Motherland is faith", indicate the educational purpose of the lesson to educate students in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland, to absorb such a sacred and a sublime feeling of love for the Motherland mother to keep the Home and to make its full appeal to the slander pursues the educational aims. This means that when teaching language education, it is necessary to pay special attention to the national mentality,national values, compliance with our traditions and age-old traditions, and the formation of competencies for the practical application of methods in professional and social activities. Modern, innovative pedagogical technologies play an important role in the development of language education. Therefore, even those who are responsible for language education always stand on a break. The most serious of them is the formation and improvement of teachers ' spirituality. And the best educational technology in this direction, based on modern knowledge and applying it in specific conditions, is able to direct students to appropriate goals, support independent and creative initiatives in them. True to the profession, a teacher should always take care of the phonetic race of his speech in order to create an impeccable and valuable image of the teacher in front of his student, to preserve it.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Our country has also adopted a number of policy documents on the accelerated and consistent implementation of information and communication technologies in various spheres of society at the direct initiative of the country's leader, and concrete practical work is being carried out to fulfill the instructions in these documents. In Uzbekistan, of course, it is difficult to find an educational institution that has not been penetrated by computer technology and is not equipped with such equipment. In General, information and communication technologies are used in language education.

In native language education,effective and rational use of information and communication technologies, innovative forms of lessons, as well as ensuring the harmonization of this education and language education is noted.

DIGITAL DICTATION

One of the innovations of innovative pedagogical technology is digital dictation. These dictation lessons in the native language open the way to the integration of science with mathematics, while developing the intellectual abilities and independence of students in the classroom. The use of these dictations,in particular, when studying sections of linguistics, allows readers to interpret and independently understand the grammatical features of speech. Based on this, in order to organize grammatical phenomena in the Uzbek language and their relation to the study, the reader can recommend repetition in digital dictation.

The following dictation can be done by drawing readers ' attention to the simple syntax of the sentence in the process of learning. At the beginning, the dictation words are pronounced expressively. After each word in parentheses, the task is to find the specified number of grammatical properties of these words based on the given numbers.Depending on the number of students in parentheses,after writing the dictation,the spelling of events related to this grammatical term is set.

DIGITAL DICTATION USING A SIMPLE EXPRESSION
Sample:

Vernacular (4) syntax (5), the expression (5), shouting (4), introductory words (3), phrase (3), types of simple sentences(5), types of sentences by purpose sentences the expression (5).

Phrase (5):

1) the phrase-a phrase is formed from the connection of separate words in speech;
2) phrase-must be at least two independent words;
3) phrase - these words must match the meaning;
4) phrase-one of the words follows the other, that is, obey;
5)word combination-auxiliary and auxiliary words should connect independent words and parts.

Summing up, we can say that such samples of digital dictation will undoubtedly be very useful in determining the vocabulary richness of students, expanding their ability to work on a word, and developing an independent Outlook of thinking .

Knowledge of the content of each word forms students ' desire for knowledge, increases their interest in science.

For example: skip the exclamation subject.

EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)

1. explain that a consonant is a word that is not grammatically related to a preposition, write, or punctuate.

2. Formation, education of a respectful attitude, ability to reason, respect the person to whom the speech is directed.

3. Development of the reader's thinking, repetition of the previously mentioned topic.

Meaning: exclamation, introductory - these are words that do not come into contact with a part of speech. About them, the third group instructs students to make sentences with these words, say introductory, exclamation words, and explain their additional meaning, which they add to the content of the proverb.

My God, come to this dream. Go to this dream. Safarian, where are you going?

You need to explain the difference in the content of these phrases.

Last task: Zarifa read a book. Zarifa, book arrow. in a sentence of type, an adverb function is set, signs are requested, and the difference between consonants and possession is required to be explained. Possession is completely different, and exclamation is a word that has nothing to do with the possessor, and the meaning of the vowel is revealed at the moment of speech.

Uzbek language classes based on innovative pedagogical technologies not only increase the effectiveness of language education, but also become an integral part of it. A teacher who organizes classes with the participation of modern technical means will quickly get a clear idea of the students ' knowledge, attitude to friends, culture of treatment, sphere of thought, richness of words, and speech potential. Lessons based on innovative pedagogical technologies create conditions for making decisions about equal, friendly relations between students and teachers. The reader feels at ease in the classroom, shows interest in classes, passion for verbal art, and encourages creativity.

Our Methodist teachers develop new and new tools to improve the effectiveness of lessons, based on modern teaching tools and methods of their implementation in the educational process.

O.Saidakhmedov in the article" universal model in language education – the use of an intellectual map " revealed the essence of the technology for creating an intellectual map: "... one of the universal models is the smart card.

Intelligence is an excellent tool for conducting map shows, making decisions, planning your time, remembering a large amount of data, mental attacks, introspection, developing complex projects, self – learning, development, and solving similar problems. The first experiments on the use of smart maps in textbooks were conducted by Tony buzen. T. Buzen in his work" Supertinking " (higher thinking), in which intelligence determines the details of the map:

1) the main idea, problem, or word is placed in the center (this is in the form of an image, symbol, or word);

2) images should Express a Central opinion;

3) each network should be marked with different colors;

4) only colored pencils or markers are used when making the map;

5)main networks are linked to the main understanding in the center, while small networks are linked to the main networks;

6) only one keyword is written in each network;

7) it is desirable to use associative concepts when drawing up an intelligence map.

Applications of smart cards:

- creating clear and understandable lecture notes;

- achieve maximum efficiency when reading books/textbooks;

- writing research papers, term projects, and theses.

As part of your training, you can use the smart card to perform the following tasks:

- taking notes of lectures by listening;;

- writing articles / essays / term papers;

- analysis / understanding;

- memory.

Using the map allows you to:

a) promote the author's ideas well;

b) the ability to see logical errors and contradictions made by the author;

g) For the best analysis of the text;

e) fill in your thoughts.

Sometimes you need to remember some information (for long-term memory). Smart maps also help you do this, so you can remember 100 keywords instead of 100 pages of text. The map must be repeated several times so that it is stored in long-term memory. As a result, the learned material is strengthened in long-term memory.

In addition, smart maps allow you to collect all the information on one sheet in one eye. He does not pay attention to the pros and cons of a particular solution.

CONCLUSION

Summing up, we can say that one of our necessary works is not only knowledge of the Uzbek language, but also understanding of the essence and phenomenon. Because in the process of knowing the essence of the phenomenon, the imagination of a person becomes broad, correct and clear. A unit of theory and practice will also be implemented. As a result of this approach, creative thinking is adjusted correctly.And using this opportunity requires experience and skill from the native language

teacher. This skill is effective only if modern innovative technologies are used correctly.

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