



THE METHODS OF EXERCISES TO DEVELOP THINKING IN MOTHER TONGUE CLASSES

Muqaddas Turaboeva,

PhD, Senior teacher of Namangan State University

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: April 3 rd 2021 Accepted: April 20 th 2021 Published: May 10 th 2021	The article discusses the nature and order of exercises to develop thinking skills in teaching mother tongue in primary schools. For this purpose, we need to create a system of algorithmic exercises based on certain rules and regulations, which directs the teaching of mother tongue in primary school, in particular, focused on developing consistent, integral, perfect, creative and independent acquisition of scientific and theoretical knowledge and skills of students in mother tongue and speech improvement.
Keywords: Language teaching, step-by-step implementation, mother tongue, mother tongue education, mother tongue lesson, technology in mother tongue education, student speech, 5th grade, types of exercises, "Pedagogical Encyclopedia", independent thinking, recollection exercises, partially exploratory exercises, creative exercises, thinking development exercises, lesson process, continuity of learning, student personality, communicative competence, speech competence, linguistic competence	

INTRODUCTION

The concept of education until 2030, adopted by international organizations and developed countries, recognizes education, in particular, as a "key driver of development and an important activity for sustainable development" and focuses on its further development and improvement on the basis of modern and advanced pedagogical technologies. In particular, there is a growing demand for research on improving the technology, methodological framework, improving students' speech and thinking through the improvement of the system of exercises that develop thinking in mother tongue education in grades 5-9,

In the developed countries of the world, such as Japan, Germany, USA, Russian Federation, Canada, the mother tongue is the treasure of national culture and ideology, national spirit and values in primary school. It is considered an important task to improve education on the basis of innovative advanced pedagogical technologies. The problem of "radical improvement of teaching through innovative pedagogical technologies" is a priority in the UN Convention on Education, Science and Culture, and the theoretical and practical issues of language teaching in research centers of developed countries are at the forefront.

As part of the reform of the education system in Uzbekistan, the concept of development of the public education system until 2030 sets important tasks such as "improving teaching methods, gradual implementation of the principles of individualization in the educational process, the formation of healthy, strong and effective motivation." This includes, above all, radical reform of general secondary education, including the development of oral and written literacy of students on the basis of international educational standards, identification, promotion and upbringing of students as a loyal child of the Motherland and the people, combining national values. and the integration of innovative pedagogical methods into the educational process and the improvement of their quality through the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies. Indeed, as President Sh.M.Mirziyoev said, "Each of us must consider the attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and devotion to the state language as respect and devotion to the motherland, and make such a view a rule of our lives. We must start this noble movement from ourselves, our families and communities, show respect for our mother tongue, traditions and values, and show our love for the Motherland in practice. " In order to fulfill such a high and important social task, , we need to create a system of algorithmic exercises based on certain rules and regulations, which directs the teaching of mother tongue in primary school, in particular, focused on developing consistent, integral, perfect, creative and independent acquisition of scientific and theoretical knowledge and skills of students in mother tongue and speech improvement.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language defines the term exercise as follows: Exercise 1. [Arabic. - calligraphy, samples for drawing] Thorough study of an activity, work to be done to prepare skills, preparatory training. Military exercise. Practice. For example: "Siddiqjon ko'kragini sandalga berib, xat mashq qilar, kanizak uning ro'parasida kitob o'qib o'tirar edi. (A. Qahhor, Qo'shchinor chiroqlari)" (meaning: Siddiqjon put his chest in the sandals and practiced the letter, Kanizak was sitting in front of him reading a book. A. Qahhor, Koshchinor lights). "– Ish

yomon, – dedi kelgan milisionerlar, – ko'p mashq ko'rmagan, hali miltiq otishni bilmaydigan milisionerlar, qo'lidan nima kelar edi. (S. Ayniy, Qullar)" (meaning: "It's a bad job," said the policemen who had arrived. The policemen, who haven't trained much and don't know how to shoot a gun, did their best. (S. Ayniy, Slaves).

2. Ma'lum maqsadda bajariladigan, qilinadigan muayyan ish, harakat. Imloga doir mashqlar. Jismoniy mashqlar. Bolalar bir-birlarining qo'llarini ushlab, gimnastika mashqlarini engil va chiroyli bajaradilar. Gazetadan.

2. An exercise is certain work, action, performed for a specific purpose. Spelling exercises. Physical exercises. For example: "Bolalar bir-birlarining qo'llarini ushlab, gimnastika mashqlarini engil va chiroyli bajaradilar. (Gazetadan)" (meaning: The children hold each other's hands and perform the gymnastic exercises lightly and beautifully. (From the newspaper).

In the "Encyclopedia of Pedagogy" you can see a much improved and adapted form of the definition of exercise: Exercise (Arabic - calligraphy, drawing patterns) - repetition of an activity many times in order to master it or improve its quality. For example, reading, writing. Exercise plays an important role in building skills and competencies in education.

The term "assignment" is defined in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" as follows: "Assignment 1. A task assigned to someone. Government assignment. "Tergovchi ham xit bo'ldi. Axir, u bu erga o'ynagani kelmagan-ku. Maxsus topshiriq bilan oqni oqqa, qorani qoraga ajratgani kelgan." (He didn't come to play. He came on a special mission to separate white from white and black from black).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Apparently, each term has its own meaning. An exercise involves a specific action, the acquisition of the skills and competencies intended for that exercise through multiple repetitions, and the task is a one-time task given to a person, including a student, to reinforce content.

So exercise is a means of building a skill or competency. A task is like a device that stores data in memory. It has a reference property. The assignment can teach the student to think and work independently. After all, both exercises and assignments are an important part of the textbook "Mother tongue". Theoretical information, that is, grammatical rules, creates knowledge, understanding in the context of the topic identified in the reader. The skills and competencies that a student is expected to acquire in the context of education are largely shaped by exercises. Assignments serve to enrich the knowledge of more students in this context.

The psychological basis of learning tasks for students' memory is the phenomenon of memory - the recollection of learned knowledge, its application to the learning situation, the further definition of methods of knowledge and activity. Students' memory also works in the exercises that form the main type of learning activity in mother tongue education.

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language defines the term "thought" as follows: "Thought 1. [Arabic. - thinking, thinking, reasoning] the process of active reflection of objective reality in the imagination, understanding and discussion, the ability to think; thinking is directly related to language. Among all the spiritual and artistic riches created by mankind with the power of high imagination and thinking, the examples of oral creation stand out. "Science and life".

2. Thinking, reasoning, discussion; *Bir soatlik tafakkur bir yillik toatdan afzal.* (An hour of meditation is preferable to an annual recovery) (from the book "Navoi" of Oybek). *Ki har ishniki qildi odamizot, tafakkur birla bildi odamizot.* (The man who did everything, the man who knew with contemplation) (Alisher Navoi). *Oraga uzoq, vazni xomushlik tushdi. Malika bir nuqtaga tikilib, tafakkurga cho'kdi.* (A long, heavy sadness fell. The princess stared at one point, lost in thought.) (T.Jalolov, Oltin qafas).

In our view, the term "exercise", which develops thinking from the point of view of mother tongue, can be defined as follows. Brainstorming exercises are based on the principle of practice from theory to strengthen and enrich students' knowledge, skills and abilities in language and speech in a number of topics (previously learnt, learn and will be learnt then) and consistent, free, independent, creative, logical thinking and observation are exercises based on specific procedures aimed at developing activities that encourage thinking and discussion.

Thinking exercises are also important in strengthening and developing students' memory. The textbook exercises are used in mother tongue teaching. Based on the classifications of A.Gulamov and H.Nematov, the exercises in the textbooks "Mother tongue" of primary school can be grouped by content as follows: 1. Exercises of the type of re-memorization; 2. Exercises for partial transition; 3. Creative exercises; By performing these types of exercises, the reader will thoroughly master the lessons of the mother tongue. The method of "Swap" is the analysis of methodological changes that occur when they are replaced by language units and other alternatives that are in a certain place in speech. This method determines the role of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms in the system of lexical meaning. This same method can be used by the teacher in the 5th grade textbook on lesson 71 "Types of words according to form and meaning". For example: Find the meanings of these given words. In this task, the teacher performs the following tasks:

1. The teacher gives students an idea of the types of words according to the relationship of form and meaning;
2. Once students have an understanding of the types of words according to their relationship to form and meaning, identify the words that are highlighted in this task;
3. The student finds the meaning of the separated words based on the dictionary

In designing a system of exercises that develop thinking, the teacher carries out his activities in the following order:

The system of exercises for the development of thinking should be consistent with the content and structure of the topic studied in the mother tongue, it should include all types of exercises for the development of thinking, identification of creative abilities of students to increase children's interest in learning. The following aspects related to the learning process and students are taken into account in the design and formation of thinking exercises:

- level of activity;
- skills to work independently;
- creative abilities and its development;
- sequence of training materials and assignments;
- the emotional specificity of each cognitive task;
- Knowledge of the subject - skills;
- connection, connection of language and speech;
- time budget and purpose of education;
- the richness, variety and vitality of the evidence on the subject;
- discussion, problem-solving opportunities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can say that the use of thinking exercises in mother tongue lessons is based on the continuity, continuity of education, the priority of the student's personality and interests, the development of verbal competence to think about the student's personality, to understand the opinions of others, to express themselves orally and in writing;

-develop students' knowledge of grammar (phonetics, lexicology, word structure, word formation, morphology, syntax, writing and spelling, punctuation, speech style, stylistic concepts) in the process of developing thinking skills;
-the formation of linguistic competencies aimed at developing the ability to express correctly and fluently through exercises that develop thinking that makes effective use of the vast potential of the mother tongue.

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