



Scientific Basis and Principles of Methods of Teaching Mother Tongue

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Abstract: *The methodology of teaching native language as a methodical science should provide ways in which teaching in school can explain the social role of language comprehensive cognition that will guarantee good development of students' speech. Hence, speech cultivation is an important function of the school.*

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The theory of knowledge of the world is the methodological basis of the mother tongue teaching methodology. The practical importance of the methodology is to ensure that the students acquire the language wealth in all aspects. For this we must remember the following: language is a necessary means of communication between people; society cannot live without language; the importance of language as a means of communication is constantly increasing; the task of the school is to make the language a sophisticated tool of communication between people. Language is a rational, logical means of knowing; with the help of language units and forms, in the process of cognition, generalization is carried out, understanding is connected with discussion and conclusion; language and speech are inextricably linked with thinking; we form thought in speech; with the acquisition of language and the development of speech, the student's ability to think also grows.

Practice is the source and driving force of human knowledge, the criterion of truth and the crown of knowledge. With the help of analytic-synthetic works, they move from observing the language to drawing general conclusions, theoretical definitions and rules, based on these, live speech communication in oral and written form, correct pronunciation. They put into practice the rules they learned and reconciled during the observation process.

In addition to the theory of cognition, the methodology relies on information from new sciences, in particular, psychology, pedagogy. Pedagogical psychology examines the acquisition of knowledge by students, the process of formation of skills and competencies. The methodology is also related to psycholinguistics.

Psycholinguistics provides information about speech, the reasons that require it, types of speech, signals that receive speech, etc. to the methodology.

It is also related to methodology, didactics, general pedagogy. Methodologically, mother tongue teaching involves the acquisition of a certain part of the mother tongue in practice and a certain part in theory. Therefore, the mother tongue is an important basis of the methodology of linguistics.

Phonetics, phonology, and graphics are the basis of the literacy teaching methodology. When creating a dictionary, lexicology, word structure, word formation, etymology, and grammar are the basis for studying word formation, while morphology and syntax are used to create an understanding of the construction of language. 'teaching is based on the theory of orthography.

The reading methodology is based on the theory of literature. Because students study the work of art in a practical way. In the elementary grades, theoretical information about literature is not given, but the method is necessary to take into account the laws of the creation of a literary work and its impact on students, especially the ideological content of the work, its theme and content, construction, genre, visual means from the topics related to literature. .

Based on the task of teaching the native language to students, educating them, developing them in all aspects, based on the theory of knowledge, based on the recommendations of all related and related disciplines, the methodology of teaching the native language develops its principles. . These principles are principles other than general didactic principles and determine the directions of educational work between the teacher and the student.

5 principles of mother tongue teaching:

1. The principle of paying attention to language material, the growth of speech organs, and the correct development of speech skills. Ignoring speech and language rules, even if it is small, has a negative effect on the acquisition of practical speech activities. For example, lack of attention to phonetic skills undermines spelling literacy. This educational principle requires providing auditory and visual training in language classes and training the organs of speech (speaking, expressive reading, speaking).

2. The principle of understanding language meanings (lexical, grammatical, morphemic, syntactic meanings). Understanding a word, a morpheme, a phrase, a sentence means determining the connection between certain events in existence. A condition for following the principle of understanding the meanings of the language is to study all aspects of the language, all language-related subjects (grammar, lexicon, phonetics, orthography, stylistics) in an interconnected manner. For example, morphology can be learned and mastered only if it relies on syntax. In the study of syntax, one relies on morphology, orthography relies on phonetics, grammar, word formation, etc. Analyzing a word from a morphemic point of view helps to understand its meaning. All aspects of the language are interconnected, and this must be taken into account in teaching.

3. The principle of developing language sensitivity. Language is a very complex phenomenon, without understanding its structure and system, one cannot keep it in mind without learning its laws and similarities. By talking, reading, listening, the child collects language materials, learns its laws. As a result, language sensitivity (understanding of language phenomena) is formed in a person: it is impossible to acquire the language.

4. The principle of evaluating expressiveness of speech. This principle is to understand the function of writing literately without understanding the phenomena of language, to understand the communication function of the means of speech culture, to understand the function of expressiveness (related to style), to understand not only the content, but also the emotional shades of words and speech turns, other artistic and visual means of the language. holds in the fall. In order to follow this principle, first of all, it is necessary to use artistic literature, as well as other texts that clearly express the functional and stylistic features of the language.

5. The principle of mastering oral speech before oral speech. This principle also affects the development of a person's speech and serves to create a language teaching methodology. Principles of methodology, principles of didactics, such as the purpose of the teacher and the student; helps to

determine their activities, to choose a convenient direction in their joint work, serves as one of the elements of theoretical justification of methodology as a science.

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