

NATIVE LANGUAGE AND ITS TEACHING METHODOLOGY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ELEMENTARY GRADES)

Tuychiyeva Burayhon Abdurahmonovna¹

General Secondary Education School No 15 under the Department of Public Education of Sharaf Rashidov District of Jizzakh region

KEYWORDS

scientific, systematic,
consistent, conscious,
demonstrative, active,
principles of independence,
development of creative
thinking, text creation

ABSTRACT

At present, the country pays great attention to the development of the mother tongue, and the use of various innovative and pedagogical technologies in the teaching of the mother tongue in schools and educational institutions is a priority. This article is devoted to the methods of teaching the mother tongue in primary school.

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.7090201

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¹ Teacher, General Secondary Education School No 15 under the Department of Public Education of Sharaf Rashidov District of Jizzakh region, UZB

ONA TILI VA UNING O'QITILISH METODIKASI (BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLAR MISOLIDA)

KALIT SO'ZLAR:

ilmilik, tizimlilik, izchillik, onglilik, ko'rsatmalilik, faollik, mustaqillik prinsplari, ijodiy tafakkurni o'stirish, matn yaratish

ANNOTATSIYA

Hozirda mamlakatimizda ona tilini rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor qaratilib, maktablarda, ta'lim muassasalarida ona tilini o'qitishda turli innovatsion va pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish ustuvorlik kasb etmoqda. Ushbu maqola boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tilini o'qitish metodikasiga bag'ishlangan.

Ona tili - har bir elatning, xalqning, millatning o'z tili. Ona tili lug'at tarkibi, asosan, shu tilga mansub xalqning turmushi, madaniyati va an'analarini ifodalaydigan so'z va tushunchalardan iborat bo'ladi. Ona tili taraqqiyoti har bir elat, xalq va millatning ijtimoiy rivojlanishi bilan uzviy bog'liq. Darsni tashkil etish, boshqarish, nazorat qilishda o'quvchi va o'qituvchi faoliyatiga qo'yiladigan talablar, didaktik qoidalar ta'lim prinsplari hisoblanadi. Bu prinsplar har fanda o'ziga xos tadqiq etiladi. Biz quyida ona tili fanini o'qitishda qo'llaniladigan prinsplar xususida so'z yuritamiz. Tizimlilik va izchillik prinsipi. O'zbek tili o'qitishda tizimlilik va izchillik prinsipi muhim o'rinni tutadi. Til fanining bo'limalarini bir tartibda o'rganish shu prinspga mos tushadi. Ona tili fanini o'rgatishda dastlab fonetika, leksika haqida, shundan so'ng so'z yasash, so'z tarkibi, morfologiya va sintaksis haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Bu esa yuqoridaqgi prinspga amal qilinganligini bildiradi. Ona tili o'qitishda nazariyani amaliyotga bog'lash ham muhimdir. Buning uchun fonetika va grammatikadan har bir mavzu orfografiya yoki punktuatsiya bilan, orfoepiya yoki lug'at bilan bog'liq holda o'tilishi lozim. Bu prinspi amalga oshirish uchun grammatik qoidalarga mos misollarni jonli nutqdan olish, qoidalarni mustahkamlashda o'quvchilarning ijodiy tafakkurini o'stirishga yordam beradigan mashqlardan foydalanish zarur bo'ladi. Ona tili o'qitishda onglilik ham muhim o'rinni egallaydi. Onglilik prinsipi ta'rif yoki qoidanining o'quvchilar tomonidan ongli o'zlashtirilishiga tirishmoqni talab etadi:

1. O'qitishda ongli verbal-kognitiv ta'limga (OVKT) asoslanish
2. Til materiali va ta'lim oluvchilarning yosh psixologiyasi mutanosibligiga e'tibor berish.
3. O'quvchilarda mustaqil va ijodiy mushohada malakalarini mustahkamlash.
4. Darsni ma'lum bir tizimda olib borish.
5. Mavzulararo bog'lanishga e'tibor berish.
6. Nutqiy malakalarni mustahkamlash va til sezgirligini oshirish.

Mustaqillik va faollik prinsipi. Mustaqillik va faollik orqali o'quvchi ta'limining faol ishtiroychisiga aylanadi. Mustaqillik faollik uchun sharoit yaratilsa, faollik mustaqillikni tarbiyalashga asos bo'ladi. Mashg'ulotlarda mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etish qo'yilgan muammo, savol va topshiriqlar mohiyatidan kelib chiqib o'quv jarayonini boshqarish yosh avlodda mustaqillik va faollikni tarbiyalaydi. Buning uchun o'quvchi har bir mashg'ulotda

mustaqil va ijodiy ishlashi, tilning mavjud imkoniyatlaridan unumli foydalanishi, so'z boyligini oshirib borishi, ravon va aniq so'zlash malakasini egallashi darkor. Ilmiylik va tushunarilik prinsipi. Ilmiylik prinsipi o'quv predmetlarini hozirgi fan yutuqlari zaminida bayon qilishni talab etadi. Tushunarilik prinsipi esa o'quv predmetini bolalarining yoshi, shaxsiy xususiyatlari, hayotiy tajribalari, tayyorgarlik darajasiga moslashtirishni taqozo etadi. Bu ikki prinsip bir-birini to'ldiradi. Bu prinsiplarni amalga oshirishda quyidagilarga etibor berish talab etiladi:

- til sathlarini o'zaro bog'liqlikda o'rgatish;
- o'qituvchining fan yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lib turishi kerak;
- o'qituvchi butun fikrini ilmga asoslanib bayon etishi lozim;
- til va nutqni farqlab o'qitishning, ixcham va talaffuz meyorlariga mos bo'lisi;
- ayrim o'quvchilarga individual munosabatda bo'lism.

Ko'rsatmalilik prinsipi. Ko'rsatmalilik o'quvchilar bilimini oshirish va o'qituvchining mehnatini samarali qilish vositalaridan biridir. Ko'rgazmali quroldan yangi bilim berishda ham, o'tilganlarini qaytarish va ayrim faktlarni izohlashda ham foydalanish mumkin. Ko'rgazma sifatida turli jadvallardan, boshqotirmalardan, fikrlash jarayonini tezlashtirishga qaratilgan o'quv topshiriqlaridan, kompyuterda ishslashga yo'naltirilgan dasturlardan, audiyo-video o'quv dasturlaridan foydalanish mumkin. O'zbek tili o'qitishning o'ziga xos prinsiplari.

1. Til o'qitishda tabiiylikka rioya qilish. Maktabda til o'qitish maktabgacha tilni o'zlashtirish jarayonining tabiiy davomi bo'lisi kerak. Tilni o'qitishda tabiiylik prinsipi amal qilishda o'quvchilarning boshlang'ich sinfda olgan bilimlarini hisobga olish, til materiallarini jonli nutq tarkibida o'rgatishga e'tibor berish lozim bo'ladi.

2. Yozma nutqni og'zaki nutqqa chog'ishtirib o'rgatish. Og'zaki va yozma nutqni o'zaro chog'ishtirib o'rgatish o'quvchilarning imlo savodxonligini oshiradi, ular orfoepik va orfografik qoidalarning farqlarini ongli ajratadigan bo'ladi. Bunday o'qitish o'quvchilarning nutq madaniyatini oshiradi. Bu prinsip quyidagi yo'llar bilan amalga oshiriladi: tovushni harf bilan chog'ishtirish, punktuatsiyani ohang bilan chog'ishtirish, og'zaki mashqdan yozma mashqqa qarab borish.

3. O'quvchilarning nutq madaniyatini rivojlantirib borish prinsipi. Nutqning ifodaliligi va ta'sirchanligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiluvchi ko'nikma va malakalar ona tili mashg'ulotlarida shakllanadi. Tilning barcha bo'limlari ham nutqiy mahoratni rivojlantirishda keng imkoniyatga ega.

4. Til bo'limlari va ular orqali ifodalangan ma'nolarni ajratish. O'quvchilar tilni yaxshi egallashlari uchun uning fonetikasini puxta bilishlari lozim. Fonetik qoidalalar esa talaffuz meyorlarini belgilashda muhim o'rinn tutadi. Fonetikani yaxshi o'rgatish imlo, leksikologiya va grammatikani yaxshi o'rgatishga ham yordam beradi.

5. O'quvchilarda yoshlikdan "til sezgirligi" tuyg'usini shakllantirish. Bu qobiliyat tufayli o'quvchilar har bir so'z va shaklni o'zidagi mavjud bilim va malakalar yordamida tez uqib, ularni amaliy nutqqa tadbiq etadilar. 6. O'quvchilarning yozuv madaniyatini, savodini uzlucksiz oshirib borish. O'quvchilarning orfografiya va punktuatsiyaga doir bilim-

malakalarini oshirish uchun og'zaki va yozma nutq doimo qiyosiy ravishda o'rganilishi kerak. Masalan, tinish belgilarini to'g'ri qo'yish uchun oquvchi gapning sintaktik qurilishini yaxshi bilishdan tashqari nutqning ohang tomonini ham fahmlay olishi zarur. Og'zaki nutq bilan yozma nutq orasidagi munosabatni to'g'ri belgilash orqali o'quvchilarning yozuv malakalari ham takomillashib boradi.

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