

THE CONCEPT OF EXERCISE THAT DEVELOPS THINKING IN MOTHER TONGUE EDUCATION

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Abstract: The article defines the concept of exercise scientifically and discusses the nature and order of exercises that develop thinking in mother tongue education.

Key words: Language teaching, step-by-step implementation, mother tongue, mother tongue education, mother tongue lesson, technology in mother tongue education, student speech, types of exercises, "Encyclopedia of Pedagogy", independent thinking, recollection exercises, partly search exercises, creative exercises, exercises that develop thinking, lesson process, continuity of learning, student personality, communicative competence, speech competence, linguistic competence.

Teaching of mother tongue in secondary schools is based on a competent approach in the new Uzbekistan today. Improving the content of teaching materials for exercises that develop thinking in the general secondary education system, the formation of students' linguistic competence (phonetics, graphics, orthoepy, spelling, lexicon, grammar and methodology), resulting in increasing spelling literacy is one of the most pressing issues of public policy today. It is necessary to develop students' speaking competence (listening comprehension, speaking, reading, writing) skills by performing exercises that develop thinking. The president of our country Sh. Mirziyoyev said "We will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society to ensure that our young people develop independently, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and are happy to be equal to their peers in any field in the world". The reforms set the urgent task of educating the youth of our country as independent thinkers who can express themselves freely and competently, both orally and in writing.

In this sense, there is a need to improve the methodological supply of educational materials related to phonetics, graphics, orsepia, orthography, lexicology, mathematics and methodology in order to fully formulate speech and linguistic competences, in particular the skills of literary pronunciation, to develop paraphrase literacy, to create the ground for the increase in vocabulary and to teach independent thinking in students through exercises that

The main goal of teaching mother tongue science is to perfect a person who correctly and fluently explains his / her thoughts verbally and in writing, forms a culture of reading, is able to think independently and creatively, understands the thoughts of others - a culture of communication and speech is developed.

The main tasks of teaching the subject of mother tongue in general secondary education are:

to develop the student's speaking competence, which is aimed at thinking about the person, understanding the opinion of others, expressing their opinion orally and in writing;

to develop students' knowledge of grammar (phonetics, lexicology, word structure, word formation, morphology, syntax, writing and spelling, punctuation, speech styles, stylistics);

the formation of linguistic competencies aimed at developing the ability to express accurately and fluently using the vast potential of the mother tongue. 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;

The teacher achieves the following results in the mother tongue lessons by performing exercises that develop thinking:

1. The student develops verbal competence, which is aimed at thinking about the person, understanding the opinion of others, the ability to express their opinion orally and in writing;
2. The formation of linguistic competencies aimed at developing the ability to express correctly and fluently, effectively using the vast potential of the mother tongue.
3. The reader is able to distinguish the figurative meaning, methodological features and terms of words, use them correctly in speech. Explains the sources of development and enrichment of the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

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