

**WORD CONCEPT AND TEACHING METHODS IN PRIMARY GRADES***Jorayeva Shodiya**Student At Fergana State University, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Word, speech tool, scheme, creative, visualization, presentation, posters, sound, syllable, sentence.

**Abstract:** This article provides an overview of the word concept, its use in elementary grades, and an analysis of the updated mother tongue textbook.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The main purpose of writing an article is to collect and analyze general information about the word. Analyzing the rules and exercises in the textbook on the use of the concept of words in elementary grades. Application of methods appropriate to the topic.

Word is the most important structural unit of language that serves to name things, processes and features. The smallest speech unit that has its own sound shell, can express the concept of existing things, the connection between them or the attitude to them, is used in various grammatical meanings and tasks, represents the appearance of the lexeme in speech with a certain form and function. A word serves as a building block for a sentence, but is distinguished by the fact that it does not convey a message or a complete thought. By combining lexical and grammatical meaning, a word can belong to a certain word group, and in its composition it expresses all the grammatical meanings predetermined in a certain language system.

In linguistics, the term "word" is also used for a lexeme and is called a lexical word. For example, "word" is used in the same sense in the combinations "word formation" and "invented word". In linguistics, the state of a lexeme occurring in a specific form in speech is also called a word form, a lexeme form or a morphological word.

A word has sound and meaning. But not every combination of sounds is a word. To be a word, a sound or a combination of sounds must have a meaning, that is, the speakers of a particular language can understand or mean something to each other by means of these sounds. The meaning of the word reflects the dialectical interaction of commonality and singularity, stability and change. If the stability of the meaning facilitates mutual understanding, its changeability (clear, unambiguous changes of the word) makes it possible to use the word to name new concepts and things, which is one of the important factors of artistic word art. The polysemy of the word is also related to the variability of the meaning,

and the speaker's attitude to the named thing constitutes the emotional aspect of the meaning of the word, which expresses the speaker's feeling and personal opinion. A word can form a certain system in the language, which is based on the grammatical signs of the word (word groups), word formation relations and semantic relations (synonyms, homonyms, antonyms). In addition to these, language units that do not have a lexical meaning, but have their own sound shell, specific meaning, function, and are different from morphemes, which are used to make words or form word forms, can also be called "words". These are auxiliary words (with, but, like, like), interjections (obbo, ehhe, wow), imitation words (meow, dukurdukur, yaltyult) and modal words (doubtless, so, maybe).

In elementary grades, the subject of words is given in the 1st grade (Part 1), 2nd grade (Part 2), 4th grade (Part 1) mother tongue textbooks.

A word is the main element in a conversation, a sentence. Students need to learn that sentences are made up of words, and words are made up of sounds and letters. In this regard, the rules are given in the textbook as follows.

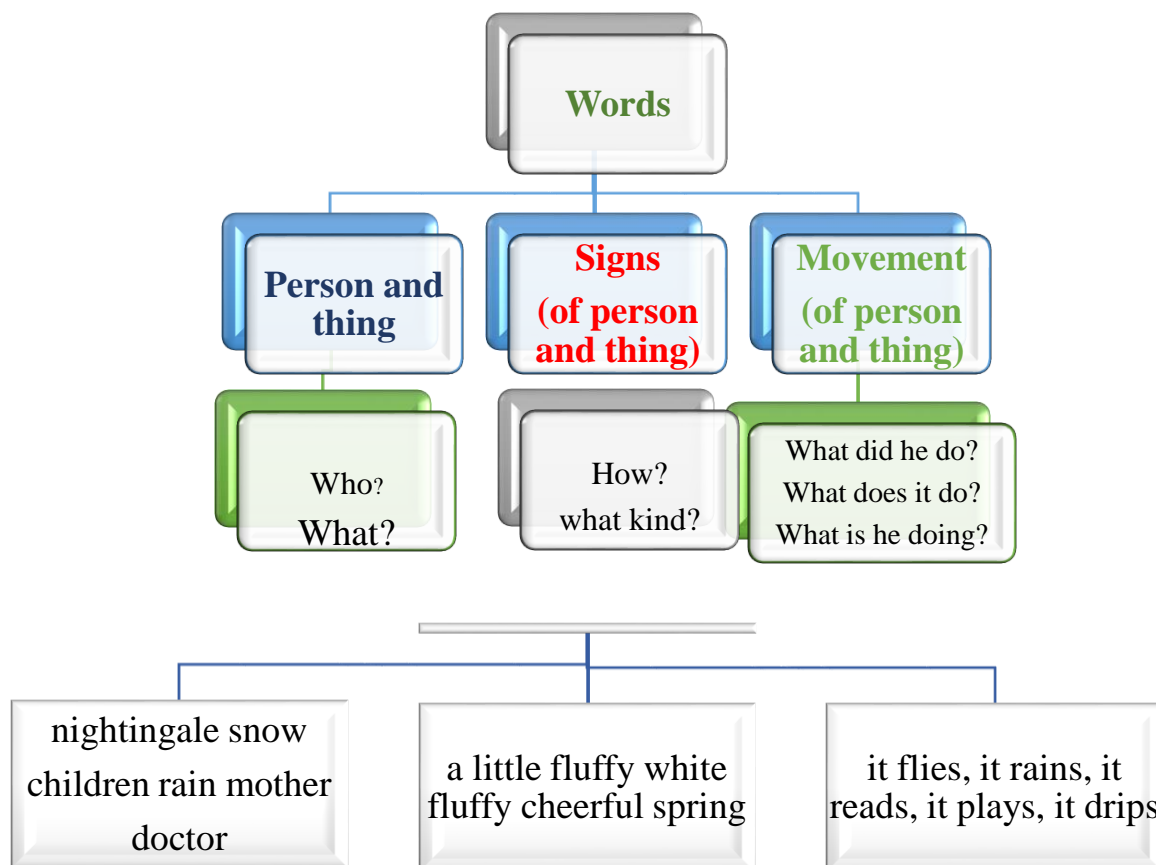
Class 1 Part 1 Page 70.

A word is the smallest means of speech that serves to explain, show, express something.

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With words, we express the name, sign, and action of things.

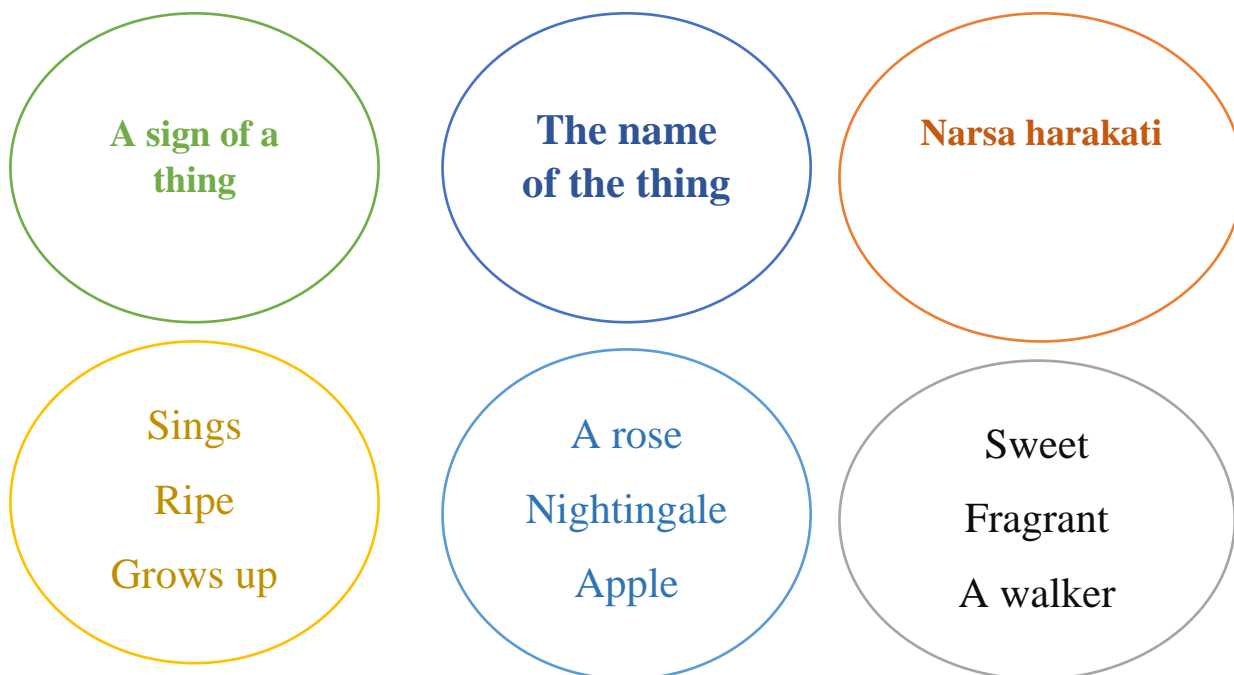
According to this rule, the textbook explains the information based on the scheme.



Words represent person, thing, action, symbol, count, and quantity.

Based on the learned theoretical knowledge, it is recommended to do exercises in a practical way to remember well and for a long time. There are several exercises in the textbook corresponding to this situation.

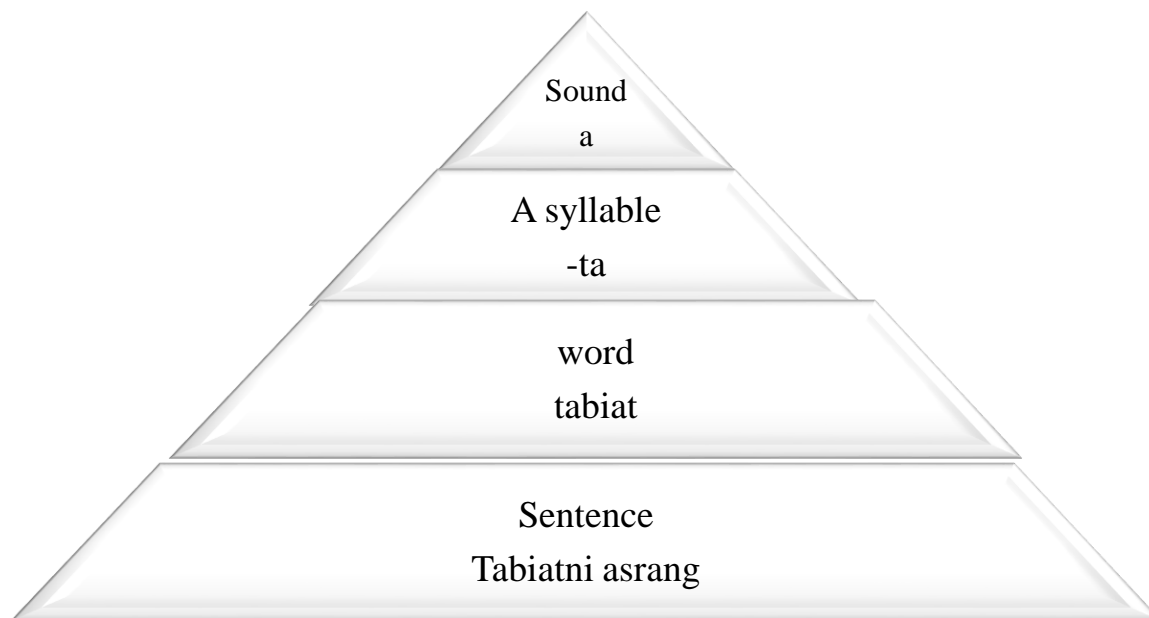
**Page 73 Exercise 3 Match the circles.**



In the second grade, there are many creative exercises related to the types of words and the meanings of words. First of all, a brief description of the topic is presented through a scheme that explains what the word actually is.

**Class 2 Part 2 Page 60.**

**What is the word?**



The theoretical part of the subject is passed through the scheme given above, and rules and exercises are given one after the other.

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Words indicate the name of a person and thing, its action, sign, number.

Just as words are made up of sounds and letters, sentences are made up of words. It follows that to learn words, mainly sentences are used. Much attention is paid to this situation in the second grade mother tongue textbook. Exercises on the topic are mainly organized from texts and focus on creativity. The

attention of young students can be focused mainly through visualization and pictures. The textbook is also based on this approach, using pictures and providing the necessary information.

Next, attention is paid to learning the meanings of words, and rules and exercises are used for this.

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When we hear a word, information related to this word appears in our mind. For example, when we say "notebook", we remember that it is an educational tool, it is made of paper and has many sheets. This information is the meaning of the word.

Information about things, events and events in a word is called the meaning of a word

In the fourth grade mother tongue textbook, the word and its rules are not given. Because in small classes, all the information about the word is sufficiently explained through rules and schemes. In the fourth grade, the subject mainly consists of exercises.

The word serves as the basis of the conversation process. For young students, this topic is of great importance. Visualization is effective in order to explain the topic easily and comfortably to the students. That is, the words that can attract children's attention, the preparation of presentations using fairy tales and texts suitable for the child's age, and the fact that they are divided into separate parts and explained on the basis of posters, will increase the level of knowledge acquisition of children.

In this article, you can see general information about words, the classification of word concepts in elementary grades, the rules given in the textbook and their explanation, a table, examples of schemes and exercises with their explanation.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the good and deep mastering of this topic by young students serves as a basis for future topics.

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