

USE OF DIDACTIC GAMES IN TEACHING AGREEMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12199144>

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Annotation

Using didactic games in mother tongue classes improves the quality of education. In this article, various methods of teaching adjectives with didactic games are discussed for this purpose.

Key words

adjectives, didactic games, synonymous adjectives, antonymous adjectives.

Mother tongue is the face of every country, people, and nation. Our people occupy a part of the spiritual world by using the most beautiful words in their native language in everyday life. In particular, we use words from various vocabulary groups in oral and written form. When teaching Karakalpak words, we should pay attention to the meaning and grammatical differences of each word group.

Teaching adjectives within the parts of speech requires great skill and thorough preparation from every teacher. The teacher should be able to work closely with students in the process of explaining a new topic. In order for the lesson to be meaningful and interesting, it would be appropriate for the teacher to use various methods.

Adjectives, like other grammatical categories in the morphological section of Karakalpak grammar, are very important to study in schools. The fact is that adjectives are often used in our speech to structure our speech and convey our thoughts to others.

Providing information about the types of adjectives is directly related to determining its construction. Therefore, when teaching the types of adjectives, use didactic examples from the previous lesson, for example, "Remember", "Continue", "Find a mistake", "Make the sentence correct". are discussed using these didactic games.

1. Red and yellow flowers are growing on the side of the house. (Úydiń qaptalında qızıl, sarı güller ósip tur.)

2. Beautiful and tall buildings are being built in Nukus.(. Nókiste sulıw hám biyik jaylar salınıp atır.)

3. Sapura is smart and an excellent student.(. Sapura aqıllı hám bilgish oqıwshı.)

4. Our classmates Amet and Asan are orderly and polite children.(Klasslas doslarımız Ámet hám Asan ádepli hám tártipli balalar.)

With the help of the didactic game "Remember" with the students, we determine the adjectives from the examples. We say that the adjectives such as red, yellow, beautiful and tall in the examples 1 and 2 show the sign of something, the color of a thing in the form of a root word. We explain that the adjectives smart, excellent, polite and orderly in examples 3 and 4 show the sign of something by adding suffixes to nouns and verbs. Thus, we say that basic or artificial adjectives express the characteristics of a thing, such as color, size, shape, feature. We say that artificial adjectives express the sign of something not directly, but in connection with other words. In order to deepen students' understanding of adjectives, we write several examples on the board and say "Think, Search, Find" didactic game, we ask the students to divide the examples into basic and artificial adjectives.

For example: good, long, short, wide, clean, big, black, red, beautiful, sweet, bitter, narrow, crown, white, thin, tangy, fat, angry, icy, soft and others.(: Jaqsı, uzın, kelte, keń, taza, úlken, qara, qızıl, shıraylı, mazalı, ótkir, tar, tawday, aq, sulıw, arıq, azanǵı, semiz, ashıwshaq, muzday, jumsaq h.t.b.)

By dividing the words into morphemes, we put ready-made on the board to divide the adjectives into simple and compound adjectives.

Simple adjectives

Blue.(Kòk)

Bitter.(ashshi)

Green.(jasil)

Soft.(jumsaq)

Thick.(juwan)

Clean.(taza)

Compound adjectives

Tree(terek)

Polite(adepli)

Sensitive (sezgir)

Strong (kushli)

Villager(awillas)

Out of order(tartipsiz)

Here it is determined whether the words consist of only root words or a root and a suffix.

According to the construction of adjectives, they are divided into two: simple and compound adjectives. If no additions are added to the series of simple adjectives, then it is a simple adjective. For example, blue, clean, white, green, red.

Compound adjectives are nouns, verbs, verbs, -li, -li, -las, -les, -sız/ sız, - ğı / gi, -ğış / gış, ğir/ gir, - day/ dey and other suffixes. For example, garden(bağ)(

(noun), garden(bađlı)(adjective), find (tap)(verb), resourceful (tapqir)(adjective), morning (azan) (ravsh), in the morning (azangi)(adjective), class (klass)(noun), classmate (klaslas)(adjective) and others.

After that, we conduct exercises, look at examples and write texts for students. From the examples, we will teach you to distinguish between simple and compound adjectives. For example:

Motherland is more beautiful than the sun, more precious than gold.(Watan kúnnen sulıw, altınnan qımbat.)

A man without a country is a nightingale without a home.(Watansız adam bostansız búlbúl.)

A strong wrist will bring down one, and a strong knowledge will bring down a thousand.(Bilegi kúshli birdi jıgadı, bilimi kúshli mırdı jıgadı.)

There is no flower without thorns, no work without hard work.(Tikeneksiz gúl bolmas, mashaqatsız miynet bolmas.)

We find the adjectives in the following text and divide them into simple and compound adjectives:

Nukus is a beautiful city. Clean, tall houses are being built there. Multi-storey houses were built on both sides of the road. Muddy water flows from ditches. The roads are flat. The terrain is not flat. Spring planting has begun.

We call two students to the board, one of them will find simple adjectives, and the other will find compound adjectives:

Simple adjectives

Clean (taza)

High (biyik)

Red (qizil)

Sar (yellow)

Aq (white)

Mud (ilay)

Compound adjectives

Multi-storey(kóp qabatlı)

not flat (oylı-bálentli)

spring(báhárgi)

When discussing the examples in the text, we note that in special cases, adjectives appear before words. Example: The day is cold. The water is hot. The bread is sweet. The city is beautiful.

Students should be informed about synonyms and antonyms to the extent required by the program about the meaning of adjectives and grammatical signs.

In textbooks intended for academic lyceums, substantive and artificial adjectives are classified as qualitative and participative adjectives.

Before explaining the antonymous adjectives, it is necessary to explain about the antonyms. Among these antonyms, we call words with the opposite meaning

that indicate the type, color, quality, smell, taste and other signs as antonymous adjectives. For example, a sweet melon - a tasteless melon, a strong person - a weak person. (Mazalı qawın - dámsız qawın, kúshli adam - ázzi adam.)

Adjectives with the opposite meaning cause the speech to strengthen the way of thinking. Mainly in folklore, it is often found in proverbs. Pupils should be asked to find proverbs with such antonyms. In such a situation, children will think on their own. A connection is established between literature and language knowledge. A good person understands, a bad person torments a sweet soul. Anger is a sign, mind is a friend. A white dog and a black dog are all one dog. A child with a full stomach does not play with a child with an empty stomach, a child with a full stomach does not think about anything. (Kóz qorqaq, qol batır. Jaqsı adam sóz mánisin ańlaydı, jaman adam shiyrin jandı qıynaydı. Ashıw araz, aqıl dos. Aq iyt qara iyt bári bir iyt. Ash bala toq bala menen oynamaydı, toq bala hesh nárseni oylamaydı.)

Adjectives are semantically close to each other and differ in that one of them is somewhat less than the other. For example, the words "strong", "powerful", "brave" and "courageous" are close in meaning to each other, but in speech they are not used interchangeably. In the words "strong guy", "powerful guy", "brave guy", "courageous guy", they are connected with the word "guy". However, the word "farm" is not used as a defining adjective when it is associated with a word, no matter how similar the other word may be: Strong farm (powerful farm, not brave farm) Such adjectives that are close to each other in terms of meaning are called synonymous adjectives. It is necessary to know how to use them in their place. Students should write down a list of synonymous adjectives and find their synonyms using the "Continue" didactic game. For example:

- Quick... (shaqqan)
- Delicious... (mazali)
- Long... (uzin)
- Big... (ulken)
- Bitter... (ashshi)
- Beautiful... (suliw)
- Excellent... (bilgish) and more.

Synonymous adjectives are widely used in literary works. It is up to the students to find synonymous adjectives in fiction and to determine in what sense they are used and what service they have performed. After learning these topics, students can change the form of their independent work to different types. All the work is not finished in one lesson, it is worked on in the next lessons in repetition

or completion lesson. In these, the teacher should ensure that the lesson is formed from easy to complex, that students acquire systematic knowledge about adjectives and improve their practical skills. In the textbook related to the study of adjectives, there are many practical exercises, such as determining the meaning of finding the meaning, determining how to subtract simple and compound adjectives. In our opinion, this is still not enough. Writing texts based on picture cards, creative dictation work is performed, and it is necessary to pay attention to the use of adjectives. Students should work independently to identify synonymous and antonymous adjectives in Karakalpak proverbs.

In a word, didactic games have a positive effect on the brain of students and prevent fatigue. Lessons conducted with games are of higher quality than usual. Mother tongue lessons make students understand the meaning of adjective clauses and form the habit of using them well in practice.

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