

## **METHODOLOGY OF EXPLAINING THE MEANING OF WORDS TO PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS.**

*Abdulkhayeva Musharraf*

*is a teacher of the Department of Primary Education Methodology of the Kokan State  
Pedagogical Institute*

*Ne'matjonova Nozima*

*is a student of the 205th group of the Faculty of Primary Education of QDPI*

**Annotation:** this article is called "Methodology of explaining the meaning of words to primary school students" and it contains terms, words related to word groups, words used in multiple senses, in reading textbooks information is provided on the methodology of teaching and explaining words encountered for the first time.

**Key words:** terms, noun, number, verb, context, subject, concept.

Explaining the meaning of words enriches the vocabulary of elementary school students and improves their speech. The terms of subjects taught in elementary grades are also included among the words that need to be explained. Explaining the meaning of terms helps to better understand the concept that this word means. For example, by explaining the meaning of the term subject, students will learn that the subject is used in a broad sense, that all objects, events, and concepts in nature are called subjects. It helps them to quickly understand terms like nouns, adjectives, numbers, and verbs. Explaining the meaning of the word should take very little time and should not distract students from the main topic of the lesson. For this purpose, during the preparation for each lesson, the teacher determines the words whose meaning needs to be explained, the most convenient ways to explain them, and where to explain them in the lesson. Some words encountered in textbooks for the first time, the meaning of which children do not know, are explained before reading the text. In the process of reading the text, it is necessary to stop explaining

the meaning of words. If there is a need to explain a word while reading the text, the meaning of the word is briefly explained without distracting the attention of the readers from the content of the text.

Figurative words and artistic speech units used figuratively are explained after reading the text, because their meaning is best understood from the content of the text and the context. Especially when reading parables, the allegorical, metaphorical words in it cannot be explained before reading the work or during the reading process. The following methods of explaining words are used in the methodology:

1. Explain the word based on the context. In this case, the word that the students do not understand is explained with the help of a sentence (or text) that uses words that are understandable to them.

2. To explain the meaning of the word using the dictionary and the explanation given under the text in textbooks. It is important to teach the students to understand the meaning of the word independently using the explanation.

3. To explain the meaning of the word using its synonym. For example, sabo - breeze, defense - protection, musician - musician, country - homeland, structure - building, samo - sky. When explaining a word by choosing a synonym, it is necessary to indicate the stylistic (methodical) significance of this word.

4. Explaining the concept expressed by an unfamiliar word by comparing it to the concept expressed by a familiar word (its antonym). For example, comparing the concept of hard worker to the concept of lazy, the word truthful to the word liar can be explained. Words and phrases used figuratively, figurative tools, proverbs are also explained using the method of comparison.

5. Explanation of a word that is close to itself - with a different expression. In this case, the explanation of the word to be explained should be short and clear. For example, arbitrariness means doing things as you wish, doing things as you wish; specialist - owner of a profession; shunkor - a long-flying sharp-eyed bird; mesh - a dish made of cowhide; guldon — a container for putting flowers, etc. Some words are explained by explaining

their function. For example, a combine harvester is an agricultural machine that harvests, threshes, and cleans grain at the same time; excavator is a machine that simultaneously digs the ground and loads the soil into a truck; airfield - a place where airplanes stay, take off or land, etc.

6. To explain the word by explaining the main sign of the subject. For example, yantok is a thorny plant that grows in a dry place; A shark is a very large predatory fish that lives in the oceans.

7. To explain the meaning of words expressing moral, abstract concepts with the help of examples. For this, the actions of the hero of the work, who has a moral virtue, are analyzed from the artistic work studied by the students.

In short, working on explaining the meaning of words enriches students' vocabulary and makes their speech more fluent.

#### **LITERATURE**

1. Mirhojiddinova, J. D., Shavkatova, A. M., & Alijonova, M. D. (2022). Lingupoetic Features Of Unconventional Combinations And Agricultural Terms In Literary Texts. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1599-1604.
2. Abdulxayeva, M. (2023). ONA TILI VA O 'QISH SAVODXONLIGI DARSLARIDA DIDAKTIK METODLARNING TUTGAN O 'RNI. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
3. Musharraf, A. (2023). Relationship of Mother Language and Reading Literacy with Natural Science. *World of Science: Journal on Modern Research Methodologies*, 2(3), 78-82.
4. Abdulxayeva, M. The Role of Dictations in the Development of Students' Written Speech in the First Class. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*.
5. Abdulxayeva, M. (2023). O'Z DIKTANT YOKI YODDAN YOZUV DIKTANTI. Interpretation and researches, 1(1).
6. Abdulxayeva, M. (2023). AKTdan foydalangan holda diktant olish metodikasi. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
7. Musharraf, A. (2023). EDUCATIONAL DICTATION AND ITS TYPES. *Open Access Repository*, 9(6), 211-216.
8. Abdulxayeva, M. (2023). EDUCATIONAL DICTATION AND ITS TYPES. *NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer ReviewedJournal*.

9. Yigitaliyevich, A. U. (2022). SECOND IN ORDER PARAMETERIZED PRIVATE DERIVATIVE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 489-498.
10. Isaboyeva, D. (2023). THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL IDEA AND IDEOLOGY IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION. Science and innovation in the education system, 2(12), 133-137.
11. Alijonovna, M. D., & Gozalkhan, Y. (2022). IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN THE TEACHING OF READING AND NATURAL SCIENCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1628-1632.
12. Go'zalkhan, Y. (2023). METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING SCIENCE IN PRIMARY GRADES. Conferencea, 18-21.
13. Sabirjankizi, M. S., Salimovna, V. M., Abramovich, R. Z., & Rakhmonovna, N. G. (2022). WOMEN'S AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AS AN URGENT PROBLEM OF SOCIAL PEDAGOGY. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 14(7).
14. Alijonovna, M. D., & Gozalkhan, Y. (2022). IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN THE TEACHING OF READING AND NATURAL SCIENCES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1628-1632.
15. Alijonovna, M. D. (2023). Terms-language wealth. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION, 2(3), 58-62.
16. Dilafruz, M. (2022). BOUNDARY ISSUE IN THE TERMINO
17. Alijonovna, M. D. (2022). THE ROLE OF TERMS IN LINGUISTICS. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 9, 144-152.
18. Shavkatovna, A. M. (2023). G'AYRIODATIY BIRIKMALARNING BADIY MATNDA LINGVOPOETIK AKTUALLASHUVI. Journal of Integrated Education and Research, 2(3), 129-132.
19. Shavkatovna, A. M. (2023). Morphological Characteristics of Unusual Compounds Found in Literary Text. World of Science: Journal on Modern Research Methodologies, 2(3), 83-88.
20. Shavkatovna, A. M. (2023). Morphological Characteristics of Unusual Compounds Found in Literary Text. World of Science: Journal on Modern Research Methodologies, 2(3), 83-88.
21. Shavkatovna, A. M., & Sultonova, Y. N. (2023). BADIY MATN LINGVOPOETIKASIDA GAYRIODATIY BIRIKMALARNING AHAMIYATI. Ustozlar uchun, 15(1), 271-276.