

LINGUISTIC BASES OF MOTHER TONGUE TEACHING

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Linguocultural and Comparative Study of Phraseological Units

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English Comparative Phraseological Units and the

Way of Their Translation into Different Languages

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ANNOTATION

In this article lexicology word formation, connection of phonetics with syntax, grammatical features of the word, methods of teaching the native language, the subject "Word", the study of the topic "Speech", a comprehensive description of the interrelated study of all aspects of language in school.

Keywords: lexicology, connection of phonetics with syntax, lexicon, morphemic construction, morphology, phoneme, lexical content.

INTRODUCTION

The system of learning the mother tongue or other languages a subject in schools is based on all aspects of the field of language, ie phonetics, lexicon, word formation and grammar. The versatility and complexity of the organic connection of all branches of language, their dialectical unity, arises primarily in its function as a means of communication. Communication is the most important aspect of the language field. This function is performed by each part of the language in integral connection with the other parts.

The sound shape of each word creates the conditions for people to communicate. However, the sound formation of a word does not exist on its own, as if its form were meaningless and irrational. Not a set of sounds, but only a set of sounds that have a specific meaning. In fact, a word is a set of sounds that have a meaning. It is a set of sounds that really make sense. The richness of the vocabulary of the language, the lexicon is a self-contained building material that serves to express ideas. No matter how rich the vocabulary of a language, without grammar it is a dead language. To serve through communication, all words in the vocabulary are grammatically interconnected with each other to form a sentence. The idea is expressed by means of this structured statement. The feature of each aspect of a language arises in the specificity of the language units within it. Such a linguistic unit for phonetics is speech sounds, phonemes; word in terms of content and use for lexicology; word forms for grammar, as well as word combinations and sentences; morphemes for word formation are words in terms of structure and construction.

Words, phrases, and sentences have many grammatical features. A word has its own morphemic structure, its own word construction type, a certain grammatical category (person, number, possession, agreement, etc.), a certain syntactic function. Phrases also have word-changing forms like words. A sentence is qualitatively different from a word in its structure:

the word itself consists of morphemes that do not mean an independent content, the parts that make up a sentence mean an independent lexical content outside the sentence, and the content of the sentence becomes clearer. Speech and word combinations use a different structured word as a “building material.” Many syntactic features, as well as the finished tone, are characteristic of speech.

It is well known that the consideration of the peculiarities of each aspect of language itself recognizes the complexity of their interrelationships, their interdependence. Grammatically and semantically connected words have a certain tone. In this case, the meaning of the sentence depends on the tone of the speech. In particular, tone is one of the ways to organize a sentence, along with word order, the use of auxiliary words, and word changes.

Morphology is inextricably linked with lexicology and word construction. The grammatical content of a word always appears along with its lexical meaning, each word, on the one hand, represents certain features of the exact lexical-grammatical group to which it belongs, on the other hand, it is the lexical meaning of the word itself. This general unity of a word is studied in morphology, inseparably from the lexicon, on the basis of the lexicon. The inevitable morphemic structure for a word is characteristic, depending on the lexical content of the word and a number of grammatical features.

Morphology and syntax are interrelated in every way. In morphology, the grammatical content of words and the forms of their expression are mainly studied; syntax is the study of the ways in which words are interconnected, word formation and sentence organization, as well as sentence types, their meaning and use.

The word is studied in both morphology and syntax, but the object of study is different. The object of study of syntax is speech; in which the word is studied in a way that is semantically and grammatically related to other words in the sentence or phrase.

Such a different approach to words in morphology and syntax does not deny that they are inextricably linked, but rather lives in the word and the sentence itself. Because words have a word-changing system, gapiar performs the function of communication. Form construction and word formation are studied in morphology, but are applied in speech, while the study of the rules of organic connection of words belongs to the field of syntax.

In determining the method of interconnection of words in a phrase, the morphological aspects of the phrase included in the phrase are taken into account. These are some of the linguistic phenomena that are studied in relation to each other in morphology and syntax. These specific examples are enough to emphasize that although morphology and syntax are interdependent, grammar is an independent branch.

The following ideas clearly define the methodology of teaching native language to schoolchildren, taking into account the interdisciplinary internal connections:

1. Given that all aspects of language are inextricably linked and that each has its own aspects, students need to master the aspects of each aspect of language and the connections between them in order to consciously master the language. The system of teaching the mother tongue in grades 1-4 is designed in such a way as to take into account the content of phonetics, lexicology, word construction and grammar.
2. The interaction of all aspects of language emerges as a means of communication. As an important unit of language, the correct pronunciation or spelling of a word for communication

should be equally understandable to all speakers of that language, and the sentence should be grammatically correct. All in all, it is assumed that the communication function of language is at the forefront in the study of program material so that younger students understand the content of pronunciation, graphics, lexical, word construction and grammatical aspects of language, i.e. people.

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