



WORK ON THE TEXT IN ELEMENTARY CLASS NATIVE LANGUAGE LESSONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE 2ND GRADE)

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Abstract

In 2nd grade native language lessons, working with texts helps students develop their understanding, expression, and vocabulary expansion skills. During the lessons, students learn to read, comprehend, ask questions, make brief analyses, and enhance creative thinking. Working with texts also contributes to the development of speech culture and skills in expressing thoughts clearly. This process aids in improving children's overall communication abilities and strengthening their cognitive development.

Keywords: Text, analysis, topic, opinion, comment, artistic image.

Introduction

Working on the text in native language lessons is one of the important pedagogical processes aimed at developing the correct understanding and expression of the language by students. This process teaches students to read, understand, interpret, distinguish, and express their thoughts on the basis of the text. Work on the text also aims to expand the vocabulary of students, to properly apply grammar, to increase logical thinking and oratory culture. Working on the text has several advantages for the teacher in the primary class:

For example, through texts, students learn new words and their application in circulation is formed. Students read the text and develop skills such as



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understanding its content, distinguishing between basic ideas and details, and exhibit mental activity such as text-based question-making, answers, and concise conclusions. As a result of this, students develop skills for developing various conclusions and proposals.

The processes of working on the text consist of the following steps. The first step in reading the text is to give students the opportunity to read the text for the first time. This will help readers understand the general content of the text. The second stage of reading the text – in the lesson, students are advised to read the text several times, which will help the reader to better understand the text. In the process of analyzing the text, readers will try to identify the main information regarding it. Below we will consider the process of working on the text using the example of the topic "the science I love", which was given in the 2nd grade textbook "mother tongue". Through question and answer, the general content of the text is determined.

Text of " the science I love

Medina: - today in the lesson we talked about caring for homeless animals.

Akmal: - and I am a tumov, I have a headache.

Mother: - Timur, Sherzod, both of you used the word "head". Tell me, what does the "shelter" "have to do with the "head"?

Akmal: - Yes, very strange. Bear, tell yourself!

Mother: - the word "shelter" "arose from the addition of the words" head "and" pana".

Medina: - will Words also appear?

Mother: - Yes, of course. You will learn the emergence of words in the science of the native language.

Medina: - although the native language is a very interesting science!

Akmal: – mother tongue-my favorite subject too.

Here the following questions were asked to the students. 1.What is your favorite science? 2.Which science do you find most desirable for people? 3.What other words have the word "head" in their composition? In addition to these questions, asking a number of questions by the teacher sets the stage for making the topic more understandable. What kind of science would it be if you could invent a science? What does the word" knowledge " mean to you? Explain by example.



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Find the words in which the word "eye" is involved and explain their meaning (for example: mirror, glasses), questions that develop students' independent thinking, analytical approach and language richness. It is also through such questions that students try to respond by relying on their experiences, which increases their oratory activity. As a result, the lesson becomes an area of exchange of ideas, analysis and expression of its own personal attitude, not just becoming a source of knowledge.

Text analysis teaches students to think logically and understand the text correctly. By breaking down the text into parts, readers have a lighter understanding of the content. By studying each part separately, attention is paid to the main points of the text. Conducting a question and answer within the framework of the topic is very important to check the level of understanding of the text of students and encourage them to interpret it. Questions help the reader to understand the content of the text in depth, not limited to just reading it. By giving readers the task of summarizing the text briefly, they learn to distinguish the main idea of the text. This process also plays an important role in the development of written and oral speech of students.

The use of different techniques in working on the text helps readers to understand the text more deeply and express their thoughts. Their critical thinking skills are developed by organizing text-based dialogues with readers, retelling the content of the text, analyzing key ideas, and conducting questions and answers based on the text. Also, creating small dramatic scenes inspired by the text, giving creative assignments such as writing letters on behalf of the main characters, enhances the students' activities in the language. As a result, they not only understand the text well, but also learn to express their thoughts independently and clearly. Working on the text in the lessons of the 2nd grade native language serves not only for students to correctly understand the language, but also for the development of thinking, logical research and creative abilities in them.

This process plays an important role in improving the general level of education of students. It is important to create an effective lesson plan to help 2nd graders analyze and understand the text.



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Through games and interactive techniques, focusing students ' attention on the text and learning it is a fun and effective way. This method develops imagination and observation skills. Effective indicators of work on the text are as follows.

Readers understand the text correctly and clearly.

Students develop interpretation and analysis skills.

The vocabulary of students increases.

In students, the culture of speech is formed, and their oral and written speech is improved.

By reading and understanding the text, it is necessary to help students learn simple texts and understand them. This process can be done through the following steps:

Step 1: reading the text, that is, readers read the text together in voice.

Step 2: ask questions about the text, that is, ask questions based on the text read.

For example: "who was mentioned in the text?" , "who is the main protagonist of the story?", "what events take place in the text?" like. We used the following text to complete this task. Let's get acquainted with the text' military". The military is the harbors of our peace. They do not know that night-that day. Protects the homeland from people with evil intentions. The military serves in the mountains, deserts, forests and borders of our country. Each boy is drafted into the military when he is 18 years old. To become a soldier, one must be intelligent, brave, resilient, and patient. The most important thing is that the soldier loves his homeland and people.

1.What is the function of the military?

2.Do you also want to go to military service?

3.What qualities do you think a person should have to be military? Students are given the opportunity to express their thoughts on the topic through the above questions. The teacher, on the other hand, can ask additional questions with the aim of making the text more comprehensible and easier to understand. This increases students ' interest in the subject as well as developing independent thinking skills. How do you think the military will contribute to the peace of the country?

What does the word" patriotism " mean to you?

What would be your most important task if you were military?



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What aspects of military life do you find interesting or difficult?

What do you think military discipline has a positive effect on a person's life?

What resources do you use to learn more about the military?

Analysis is also important when working on the text. Students can be taught the following skills:

1. Identification of words and phrases from the text: readers are asked to distinguish certain words or phrases from the text, to explain their meanings. Sentence composition: students are instructed to correctly compose selected sentences from the text or write them by expanding them. Example: The military is the harbors of our peace. Expanding the sentence: military – defenders of our tranquility, peace.

Working on text in primary school native language classes not only shapes students' skills in reading and understanding text, but also develops their many important competencies such as thinking, analyzing, interpreting, drawing conclusions, being able to enter into communication. In the process of working with the text, by identifying questions and answers, words and phrases, composing sentences, analyzing, performing creative tasks, students learn to think independently, express their point of view, elevate the culture of speech. Especially working on texts that are close to children, suitable for their interest, makes the lesson for them not only a source of knowledge, but also an area of thinking and creative growth. Therefore, focusing on working on text in native language lessons, enriching it with effective methods, is one of the main tasks of the teacher.

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