TEACHING WORD FORMATION METHODS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE BASED ON NEW INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

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O'ZBEK TILIDA SO'Z YASASH USULLARINI YANGI INNOVATSION METODLAR ASOSIDA O'RGATISH

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ СПОСОБАМ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СЛОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ НА ОСНОВЕ НОВЫХ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ МЕТОДОВ

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada yangi innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda darslarni mazmunli va o'quvchilarning fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlanishi uchun metodik o'ynlar tashkil qilinishi va buni o 'quvchilarga tez va oson tarzda o'rgatishni asos qilib olindi. "Raqamlar so'zlaganda", "Fanlar daraxti" metodlaridan qanday foydalanish va o 'ziga xos bo'lgan afzalliklari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.*
Kalit so'zlar: *ona tili, metod, fikr, innovatsiya, fanlar daraxti, raqamlar o 'zgarganda.*
Annotation: *This article focuses on organizing methodological games using new innovative technologies to make lessons meaningful and to enhance students' thinking skills, establishing a foundation for teaching these concepts to students quickly and easily. It provides information on how to utilize the methods "When Numbers Speak" and "Tree of Sciences," along with their unique advantages.*
Key words: *native language, method, thought, innovation, tree of sciences, when numbers speak.*
Аннотация: *В данной статье с использованием новых инновационных технологий основана на организации содержательных уроков и методических игр для развития мыслительных способностей учащихся, а также быстрого и легкого обучения этому учащихся. "Когда говорят цифры", предоставляется информация о том, как использовать методы "Дерево науки" и их уникальные преимущества.*
Ключевые слова: *родной язык, метод, мысль, инновации, дерево науки, когда числа меняются.*

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Introduction. (**Kirish**). In today's fast-paced era, every student is required to diligently study from an early age, starting from primary school, to learn knowledge and skills, and to be able to apply the knowledge they have acquired in life. Based on these principles, a unique education system has been established in our country: the Law on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training have been adopted. In this system, special attention is given to the teaching of the native language, as in other fields.

The subject of native language teaches students to think independently, creatively approach problems, and express their thoughts clearly both orally and in writing. A student's level of understanding and their role in social life is built upon the knowledge and skills derived from their study of the native language. The main goal of education is not only to provide students with knowledge but also to teach them how to apply that knowledge in real life. Therefore, currently in native language education, modern information and pedagogical technologies are being effectively utilized alongside traditional methods.

We know that new generation textbooks are being published based on this approach. One of the main features of these textbooks is that they do not just focus on memorization or rote learning; rather, they aim to develop essential life skills that students will need.When teaching the topic "Methods of Word Formation in Uzbek," many innovative technologies can be employed. However, any organized methods must certainly foster students' curiosity, ingenuity, independent thinking skills, as well as help develop their creative abilities.

The term "word formation" refers to the process of creating new meaningful words by adding word-forming affixes to an existing base word.

The phenomenon of forming a new meaningful word by adding certain formative elements to a previously existing word is called the process of word formation, and the branch of linguistics that studies this phenomenon is also referred to as word formation[1].

Thus, the term "word formadion" is primarily used in two senses. First, it refers to the phenomenon of word formation itself, and second, it refers to the field of linguistics that studies word formation.

There are two types of methods for word formation:

1. Affixation (morphological) method: This method involves adding affixes to a base form to create a new word. When words are formed using this method, new meaningful words are usually created by adding word-forming suffixes or prefixes to a base. For example, the word "gul" (flower) serves as a leading morpheme that denotes a type of plant. If we add a formative element to "gul," we get "guldon," which is not just about flowers but refers specifically to a vase where flowers are placed, thus creating a new word.

Using morphological methods allows for the creation of different parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, etc.

2. Composition (syntactic) method: This method involves creating words by combining two or more existing words. In this case, two bases combine to form one new word. For example: "koʻzoynak" (glasses), "belbogʻ" (belt), and "koʻksulton" (chest ornament). These can be broken down into their components: "koʻz+oynak=koʻzoynak", "bel+bogʻ=belbogʻ", and "koʻk+sulton=koʻksulton".

To provide students with clear and comprehensive information about word formation and ensure that they remember it easily, various methodological games and exercises should be employed in explanations. It is essential not only to rely on brief information provided in textbooks but also to give students broader insights using real-life examples.

Analysis and Method of Literature

Many scholars have conducted scientific research on word formation. Each scholar has expressed their own opinions and articulated their views with clear evidence. A. Gʻulomov, based on his views, states that "Word Formation" emerged as a branch of linguistics in the 1940s. He argues that word formation is more related to the lexicology section of linguistics[2].

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[1] Uzbek Language Study Guide. F. Bobojonov, K. Rajapova – Tashkent: "Firdavs-shoh" Publishing House, 2022. Page 69.

[2] Nurmonov A. "History of Uzbek Linguistics". - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", page 194.

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Another scholar who studied word formation in Uzbek linguistics is A. Hojiyev. In his books "The System of Word Formation", "The Morphology of the Uzbek Language", and "Theoretical Issues of Morphemics and Word Formation", he recommends studying word formation separately.

In contrast to these views, Sayfullayeva R.R and Mengliyev B.R have expressed their opinions on word formation in their book "Modern Uzbek Literary Language." They describe word formation as a purely speech phenomenon and a speech process, which constitutes the main part of derivation. However, it also has a linguistic basis; therefore, it relates equally to both language and speech.

As a linguistic term, word formation has two meanings:

1. The term for the process of creating words;
2. The field that studies this process[3].

In agreement with our scholars' opinions, we can also read about word formation and the addition of affixes in the works of our creative writers from earlier times. Alisher Navoi, in his work related to linguistics, also revealed the characteristics of affixes that create words and what meanings they convey when added to words. He demonstrated that there are many affixes in Turkic languages and highlighted the richness of Turkic vocabulary.

DISCUSSION. The methodological game "When Numbers Speak" can be organized. This game is conducted as follows:

Numbers from one to ten are presented, and participants need to find words formed through affixation or composition methods that include these numbers. As a result, a new meaningful word is created using the composition and affixation methods.

Advantages of the methodological game: It helps develop students' teamwork skills, enables them to express their thoughts clearly and precisely, encourages listening to and understanding the interlocutor, promotes the use of new approaches to achieve their goals, and shapes their viewpoints based on logical thinking.

1. Birikmoq (formed by the affixation method).
2. Ikkilanmoq (formed by the affixation method).
3. Uchburchak, Uchtepa, Uchquduq (formed by the composition method).
4. Square, Rectangle, Quadrangle (created using the composition method).
5. Five-Color (created using the composition method).
6. Six-Color (created using the composition method).
7. Seven-Soy Village (created using the composition method).
8. Eight-Legged (created using the composition method).
9. Nine-River (created using the composition method).
10. Ten-Leader, Ten-Two (created using the composition method).

Such organizational methods are characterized by students' ability to think freely, be clever, and reason critically.

Additionally, it is possible to organize the topic of word formation in connection with other subjects as well. Any methodological games organized in this way help students to think freely and develop their abilities to apply the knowledge they have acquired in real life situations. We can observe these characteristics through a methodological game called "Tree of Subjects." The methodological game is carried out as follows: Each subject taught at school has its own unique characteristics and captures children's attention due to its interesting nature. From this perspective, we can connect

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[3] R.R. Sayfullayev, B.R. Mengliyev and others "Modern Uzbek Literary Language". - Tashkent: "Science and Technology" Publishing House, 2009, page 144.

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students' interests in various subjects with word formation. Accordingly, they need to find neologisms formed through either composition or affixation methods related to these subjects. This approach allows us to teach methods of word formation while linking the native language subject with other subjects.

One of the main advantages of this methodological game is that it provides an opportunity for most students to be assessed collectively. Not all students may be interested in their native language; some might be more interested in mathematics, natural sciences, or literature. In this case, in the "Tree of Subjects" methodology, each leaf of the tree will have one subject written on it. Students will take turns selecting and responding sequentially.

Games not only teach children to express their thoughts freely, but also enhance the effectiveness of the educational process. Students' motivation, interest, and eagerness to learn the subject increase. They strengthen the knowledge they acquire and improve their ability to apply it in practice. In this way, students choose different subjects and must write down questions related to them. We should not limit ourselves to merely answering the given questions; we also need to teach aspects such as improving spelling and verbal literacy. Alongside reading, we must also develop beautiful handwriting.

SUBJECT TREE METHODICAL GAME

Mathematics: Triangle, quadrilateral (Syntactic method)

Natural Sciences: Tillaqo'ng'iz (Copper dragonfly), karnaygul (Horn flower) (Syntactic method)

Visual Arts: Gray, brown (Syntactic method)

Literature: O.Yaqubov's story: "Ice Cream" (Syntactic method), Oybek's poetry collection: "Feelings" (Morphological method).

"We can continue the game in this way.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that methodological games related to word formation are beneficial for children's learning, as they also demonstrate the extent of their potential. The aforementioned methodological games provide an opportunity for deep knowledge acquisition and to draw life conclusions. The knowledge gained is generalized and conclusions are drawn.

In order for our children to become highly knowledgeable, capable individuals and masters of their chosen professions, as well as complete individuals for our homeland, we teachers need to organize lessons with modern, contemporary methods that keep pace with the times."

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