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THE IMPORTANCE OF GRAMMAR EXERCISES IN THE FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE IN NATIVE LANGUAGE LESSONS

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the analysis of the role and importance of grammatical exercises in the formation of students' linguistic competence in native language lessons in primary grades. The study scientifically and methodologically substantiated that grammatical exercises are the main means not only of memorizing language rules, but also of developing correct, logical, and coherent speech. The article examines the methodology for the effective use of interactive, practical, and creative exercises in mastering grammatical material, based on the psychological characteristics of students aged 7-11.

Keywords: native language, primary education, grammatical exercises, linguistic competence, speech competence, communication skills, methodology, speech development.

Input. The native language is the basis of national culture and the only important factor in the formation of a person's communicative competence. The initial stage of education is crucial for strengthening this foundation. It is during this period that primary school students develop skills in understanding the grammatical structure of their native language, correctly using language units in speech, and expressing their thoughts logically and coherently. Therefore, the approach to grammatical exercises remains one of the main problems of modern teaching methodology.

Today, in educational practice, grammatical exercises are often aimed at memorizing dry rules, which reduces students' interest in language and does not fully serve the development of their linguistic competence. In the field of linguistics and methodology, the systemic nature of language and methods of its study are widely covered in the works of such scholars as V.V. Vinogradov, L.V. Shcherba, A. Abdugofurov, K. Abdiev, however, the issue of developing an effective system of grammatical exercises that correspond to the psychological characteristics of primary school students and develop their practical speech requires constant attention.

Based on the foregoing, the purpose of this article is to scientifically and methodologically substantiate the importance of grammatical exercises in the formation of linguistic competence in native language lessons, as well as to analyze practical and creative exercises that are effective for primary school students.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks have been defined:





1. Determining the educational and developmental functions of grammatical exercises.
2. Defining the main components of linguistic competence and demonstrating the role of grammatical exercises in their development.
3. Consideration of innovative types of grammatical exercises that strengthen speech skills in primary school students.
4. Based on the analysis conducted, provide relevant conclusions and recommendations for implementation in educational practice.

At the same time, proponents of the modern communicative approach put forward the importance of teaching the student to freely use language in real-life situations, rather than teaching grammatical rules. However, research shows that it is difficult to achieve communicative competence without linguistic competence. Grammatical exercises serve as a means of connecting these two aspects.

Thus, the analysis of the studied literature shows that, although the topic has been deeply studied, the issue of enriching traditional grammatical exercises, corresponding to the requirements of today's information age, developing the student's creative and critical thinking, based on new pedagogical technologies, remains relevant.

Theoretical foundations of grammatical exercises and their impact on linguistic competence

Grammar education is the central link in language teaching, which serves to understand the systematic structure of the native language. As noted by the renowned linguist L.V. Shcherba, language is not just a collection of words, but a system with a clear structure and regularities. Grammatical exercises in primary grades are the main practical means of instilling this system in the student's consciousness.

The main goal of grammatical exercises is the formation of linguistic competence in the student. Linguistic competence includes not only knowledge of language rules, but also:

1. *Morphological competence*: Identifying word structure and understanding its impact on meaning changes.
2. *Syntactic competence*: Logically connecting words in a sentence, distinguishing types of sentences, and using them correctly.
3. *Correct writing skills*: Correct writing and pronunciation based on knowledge of grammatical forms.

The system of grammatical exercises, from this point of view, mainly includes three types of activity:

Recognition exercises: Identify a specific grammatical phenomenon (e.g., noun, verb, subject, and predicate) from a given text. These exercises develop the student's attention and analytical skills.





Classification exercises: Categorizing the found language units (e.g., separating person-number suffixes). These exercises develop abstract thinking.

Constructive exercises: Constructing sentences from given words, transforming simple sentences into complex ones, or changing the form of one sentence into another. Most importantly, this increases the student's speech creativity and the ability to flexibly express thoughts.

Examples of grammar exercises for elementary school:

1. Transformational exercises develop syntactic competence.

These exercises require the student to change the form and content of the given sentence without distorting it, which increases their flexibility in sentence construction[1-3].

Class	Exercise name	Task of the exercise
Grades 1-2	Expansion game	Expand a simple sentence with words that answer questions.
	Example: <i>A bird flew.</i> (who? how? where?) Result: <i>A small bird flew high in the sky.</i>	
Grades 3-4	Change types	Converting declarative sentences into interrogative or exclamatory sentences.
	Example: <i>The children put the textbooks in order.</i> Result: <i>Did the children put the textbooks in order</i>	

2. Constructive exercises develop speech creativity.

Teaches the student to create coherent speech (sentence, short text) based on the given supporting material (words or phrases).

Class	Exercise name	Task of the exercise
Grades 2-3	Text based on "date"	Create a short text using words from three main parts of speech (noun, adjective, verb).
	Keywords: <i>Sun (noun), radiant (adjective), laughed (verb).</i> Result: <i>The Radiant Sun laughed from behind the mountains. Lighting up all around.</i>	
4th grade	Conjunction with a conjunction	Combining two given simple sentences into one complex sentence using a corresponding conjunction.





	Example: <i>Trees are covered in greenery. The air became very clean. Result: The trees were covered in greenery, making the air very clean.</i>	
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3. Identification and classification exercises develop analytical skills.

These exercises are aimed at distinguishing and classifying rules in practice, laying the foundation for the next stage - independent speech.

Class	Exercise name	Task of the exercise
Grades 3-4	Find hidden types	Find words from the text that belong to the same category (e.g., noun) and break them down into person/object or self/homogeneous nouns.
	Example: Text is given to the student. Nouns found: <i>Tashkent (self), school (genus), Ahmad (person), notebook (thing).</i>	
4th grade	Morphological error correction	Finding and correcting the inappropriately used suffix (grammatical form) of a word in a given sentence.
	Example: <i>I did my homework tomorrow. Corrected: I'll do my homework tomorrow. (Time error correction)</i>	

In conclusion, grammatical exercises serve as a necessary bridge for transferring knowledge directly to practice (speech)[4-7].

1. Grammar - the main mechanism of speech: Grammatical exercises serve not only for students of grades 1-4 to memorize language rules, but also for their assimilation as an internal speech mechanism[8-11]. This increases the student's ability to express thoughts logically, correctly, and coherently (i.e., syntactic and morphological competence).

2. The means of maintaining unity between practice and theory: Grammatical exercises serve as a bridge between linguistic knowledge and real communicative situations. If language units are distinguished through recognition exercises, then with the help of constructive and transformational exercises, this knowledge is applied to speech practice.

3. Psycholinguistic effect: Due to the inclination of primary school students towards visual and emotional perception, interactive grammatical





exercises based on game elements and ICT are more effective in mastering language material compared to traditional methods.

In conclusion, the organization of grammatical exercises based on a competency-based approach forms an activity aimed at using knowledge in the student and significantly increases the effectiveness of language teaching.

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