

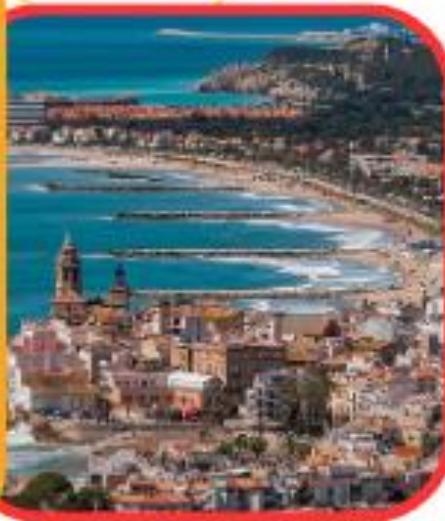
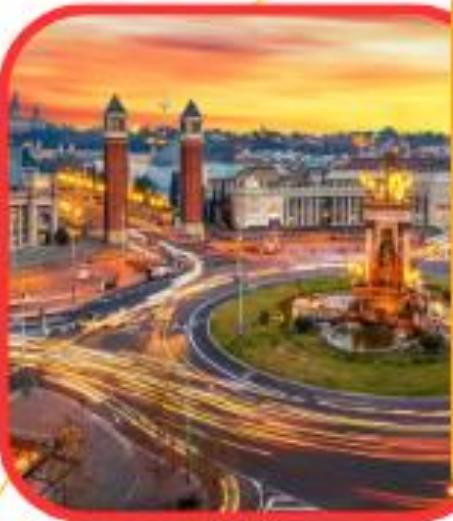


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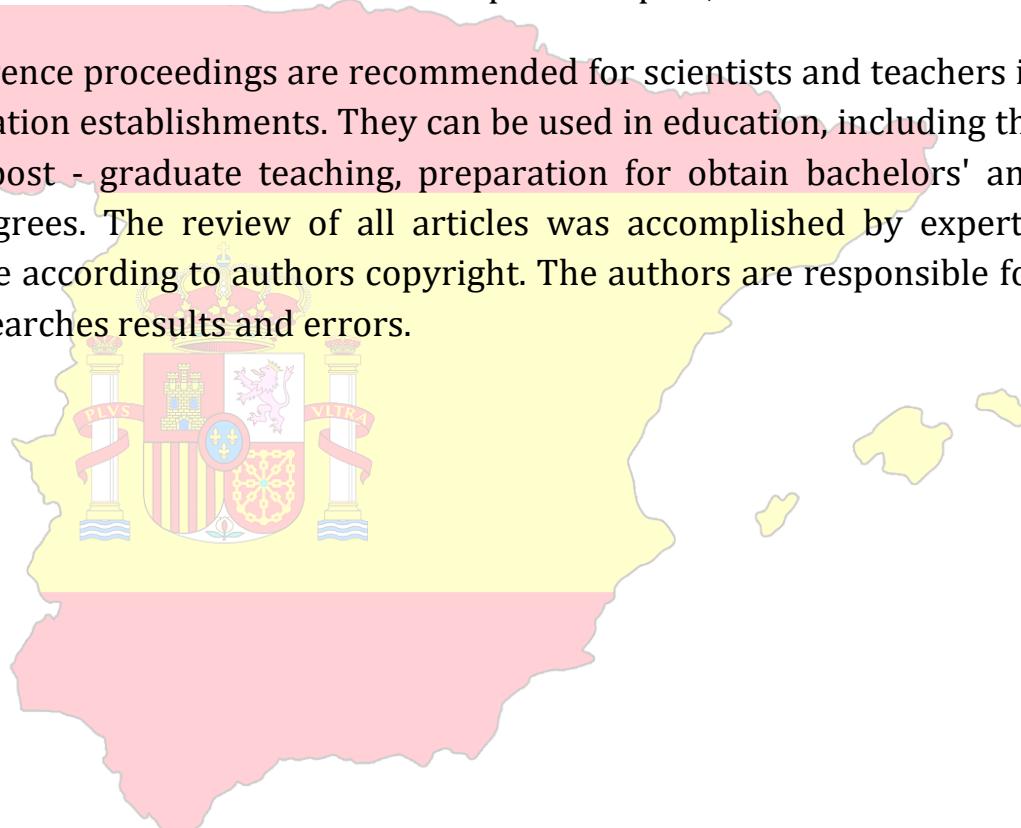


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## METHODOLOGY OF VOCABULARY WORK IN PRIMARY GRADES

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**Abstract:** This article is written about the role and importance of lexical exercises in native language lessons in primary grades. The article analyzes the methodological importance of lexical exercises in increasing vocabulary, correctly understanding the meanings of words, and forming the skills to use them appropriately in speech. Furthermore, ways to achieve the development of students' communicative competence through various lexical exercises (such as working with synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms, finding and interpreting new words within a text) are demonstrated.

**Keywords:** primary education, native language lessons, lexical exercises, vocabulary, speech development, communicative competence, methodology, reading literacy.

**Introduction.** Currently, one of the main tasks of the education system is to educate students as individuals who are responsive to the demands of the time, capable of communication, and rich in vocabulary. The role of the native language subject in this process is invaluable. Teaching the native language in primary education includes not only memorizing grammatical rules but also forming the skills of correct, fluent, and meaningful speech in children.

Vocabulary forms the basis of speech. For a student to be able to express their thoughts clearly and concisely, their word reserve must be broad, they must sense the nuances of word meanings, and be able to use them appropriately in speech. Lexical exercises are of great importance in developing these skills. However, it is observed in practice that insufficient attention is paid to these exercises, and their importance is sometimes regarded as secondary[1-5].

The main objective of this article is to substantiate the theoretical and practical importance of the regular and systematic use of lexical exercises in native language lessons in primary education. The article highlights, from a scientific-methodical point of view, how lexical exercises not only increase students' vocabulary but also broaden their scope of thinking, enhance reading literacy, and contribute to the development of their communicative skills. Furthermore, the ways and methods of effectively using various lexical exercises are analyzed.

Main body for the article titled "The importance of using lexical exercises in teaching the native language in primary education":



Theoretical foundations and types of lexical exercises. Increasing students' vocabulary in native language education is one of the main conditions for developing their thinking ability. According to the data from psycholinguistics and didactics, human speech is directly related to their vocabulary reserve. The broader the vocabulary, the more clearly, concisely, and impressively one can express their thoughts. The use of lexical exercises in primary grades is precisely aimed at solving this task. These exercises can be divided into several types:

1. Exercises aimed at determining the meaning of a word: These exercises form the skill in students to understand word meanings in context, explain them using dictionaries, and independently learn new words. For example, tasks related to finding unfamiliar words in a text and explaining their meaning or working with dictionaries[6].

2. Exercises aimed at studying the relationship between words: Through these types of exercises, students understand the semantic nuances of synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms[7]. For example, exercises like finding a synonym or antonym for a given word, and forming sentences to differentiate homonyms, increase children's linguistic sensitivity.

3. Exercises aimed at actively using words in speech: These exercises aim at the practical use of newly learned words in oral and written speech. This includes tasks such as constructing sentences or short texts using new words, narrating a story, or continuing a text[8].

Practical importance of lexical exercises. Lexical exercises provide primary school students with a number of important skills:

Enriching speech: Lexical exercises systematically expand children's vocabulary, encouraging them to learn new words. As a result, students achieve the ability to express their thoughts richly and impressively[9-11].

Enhancing reading literacy: Understanding the meaning of every word in a text is the foundation of reading literacy. Lexical exercises develop the skill in students to fully comprehend the content of a text.

Developing logical thinking: Exercises related to differentiating synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms require children to think logically, compare words, and find the connections between them[12].

Developing creative ability: Tasks of creating a story or text with new words reveal students' creative potential and improve their written speech.

I will provide examples of methods and exercises used to increase the vocabulary of primary school students.

“New word — new meaning” method This method is aimed at learning new words in the context of text or sentences. Example: The teacher needs to explain the word “generous” to the students[13].

1. Giving it within a sentence: “Oybek is a very generous child. He shares his sweets with his friends.”



2. Question and answer: "What kind of child is a generous child? Students answer: "One who gives a lot," "open-hearted," and so on[14].

3. Constructing other sentences: "My father is a very generous person, he helps everyone."

"Working with synonyms and antonyms" method Through this method, students learn to understand the semantic nuances of words. Example:

1. For synonyms: Finding words close in meaning to the given word. For example, finding synonyms for the word "beautiful" – lovely, pretty, graceful.

2. For antonyms: Finding words opposite in meaning to the given word. For example, the antonym for "high" – low. The antonym for "big" – small[15].

"Working with the vocabulary notebook" method Each student is advised to keep a personal vocabulary notebook. Example:

1. The teacher says a new word, for example, "enthusiastic".

2. Students write the word in the notebook.

3. The meaning of the word is explained: "very eager, active."

4. Students construct a sentence using the word: "Aziz did his lessons enthusiastically."

5. The word, its meaning, and the constructed sentence are written in the notebook.

"Learning through games" method Games increase children's interest and make the learning process effective. Example:

1. "Who is resourceful?" game: The teacher shows an object (e.g., an apple) and asks the students to say more words about it: "red", "sweet", "round", "fruit", "tasty".

2. "Find the opposite word" game: The teacher says a word, for example, "day". Whoever finds the antonym first "night" - wins.

"Storytellers" method In this method, students create a story using the newly learned words. Example: The teacher writes 5-6 new words on the board, for example: "adventure", "brave", "loyal", "mysterious", "tangled". Students are given the task of creating a small story or fairy tale that includes all these words.

These methods, while increasing children's vocabulary, also help develop their creative thinking, finding logical connections, and speech development.

Methodological approach to organizing lexical exercises. To increase the effectiveness of lexical exercises, the teacher must adhere to the following methodical principles:

1. Systematicity and regularity: Lexical exercises should be made an integral part of every native language lesson. They should be used regularly at a certain stage of the lesson, for example, when introducing a new topic or during the reinforcement stage.



2. Use of game elements: Organizing lexical exercises in the form of games, puzzles, and riddles increases children's interest and makes the learning process more effective.

3. Use of visual aids: Visual aids such as pictures, charts, and slides help to master the meaning of a new word easily and memorably. Paying sufficient attention to lexical exercises in the process of teaching the native language in primary education creates the foundation for students to develop into individuals who are not only rich in vocabulary but also think logically and can effectively use their speech.

**Conclusion:** The analyses presented above show that the use of lexical exercises in native language lessons in primary education is an important factor not only for increasing vocabulary but also for the general development of students. The system of lexical exercises shapes skills in children to understand the meaning of words, differentiate their interrelationships (synonymy, antonymy, homonymy), and actively use words in speech.

As a result of the regular use of lexical exercises, students' oral and written speech becomes richer, and their thoughts become clearer and more impressive. This, in turn, serves to enhance reading literacy, develop logical thinking, and form communicative competencies. Lexical exercises organized using game elements and visual aids make the learning process more interesting and effective.

In conclusion, the native language teacher in primary education should give priority importance to lexical exercises. This approach is the main key to raising children not just as individuals who know grammatical rules, but as individuals who can effectively use all the possibilities of the language and engage in free and fluent communication.

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