

**WORKING ON AMBIGUOUS AND FORMATIVE WORDS IN ELEMENTARY
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Annotation: in this article, when it comes to the fact that working on ambiguous and formative words in primary school students is an important and interesting learning activity, this process helps students to correctly understand the basic concepts of language learning, the meanings of words and understand their interdependence. The article will talk about the importance, methodology and benefits of working on ambiguous and formative words.

Keywords: elementary school students, ambiguous words, formative words, concepts, language learning, knowledge, interest

Introduction: What are ambiguous words? Ambiguous words are words that have several different meanings. For example, the word "eye" means, first, the organ of a person, and secondly, the word "eye" means observation, attention. By learning such words, students understand how they are used in a context-dependent manner. What Are Formative Words? Formative words are words that are morphologically similar but differ in meaning. For example, the words "good" and "good" are formative words, while the first word is adjective, and the second is used as noun. Working on formative words helps students understand the morphological structure of words and learn the language perfectly. The importance of working with ambiguous and formative words

1. Language enrichment: students increase language richness with the help of ambiguous and formative words. This makes it possible for them to learn new words, to understand the topics more deeply.
2. Vocabulary development: learners learn how words are used in different contexts to help them express their thoughts more clearly and correctly.
3. Speech development: working with ambiguous and formative words, diversity and clear expression appear in the speech of students. This further enriches their written and oral discourses.
4. Development of logical thinking: learning such words develops in students the skills of using language logically, correctly separating meanings and adapting them to different situations.

Methods of working with ambiguous and formative words

1. Explanation through examples: it is necessary to explain each meaning and form separately, giving readers examples of ambiguous and formative words. For example, one can study how the word "initially" and the word "program" are used.
2. Exercises and games: it will be effective for students to perform various games and exercises when working with ambiguous words. For example, you can ask readers to use a word in different meanings.

3. Written works: offering readers to prepare written works using ambiguous and formative words. This develops their ability to express in writing.

4. Use of context: readers need to explain the meanings of words in different contexts, adapting them to real-life situations. 5. Interesting poems and stories: teaching ambiguous and formative words through poems and stories will make readers more interested and attract their attention.

Research methodology and results. The 3rd grade native language textbook contains various examples and exercises for working on ambiguous and formative words. Below I will list the sample options in the textbook on working with ambiguous and formative words: Ambiguous words-the word "face": o Face is the face of a person (for example, "his face is red"). O Face number (e.g. "I collected a hundred cards"). Exercise: - students are asked to distinguish different meanings of the word "face" and use each meaning in a separate example. Write examples correctly selectively. 2. The word "Eye": Eye is the organ of a person (e.g. "his eye loves so much"). o eye-attention, look (for example, "he focused his eyes somewhere"). Exercise: o write down the two meanings of the word "eye" and use each in a separate sentence.

Formative Words

1. The words "good" and "good": o good-quality (for example, "he reads very well"). o Good is a horse (for example, "his good was always known"). Exercise: o try using the words "Good" and "good" in different sentences.

2. The words "white" and "Virgin" are: o White-quality (for example, "I saw white paper"). o reading is a verb (e.g. "I will flow the book"). Exercise: write down the words "white" and "white", explaining the meaning of each one. Exercises 1. Use of words in different meanings: Students are asked to use the given words in every sense, to use them in sentences. Example: O study (verb) – "he studied a new topic." o learning (ot) – "learning at school is very important." 2. Use of formative forms of words: O small-smallness The adjective "small", the noun "smallness". Students are required to use each in a separate sentence. 3. Through an interesting story or poems: o readers are asked to separate and explain the ambiguous and formative words in it, giving a small story or poem. This will help them learn the language more deeply. Of course, I will try to explain in more detail how to learn to work with ambiguous and formative words in a 3rd grade native language textbook. This topic is very important for the development of the vocabulary of students and the formation of skills for the correct use of the language. I will list below the teaching methodology and methods of conducting the lesson in this regard. Formative words are words that are morphologically similar, but have different meanings or grammatical forms. Learning these words helps students to understand the morphology of the language well. Example 1: "Good" and "good" • Good-adjective: "it reads very well." • The word good-horse: "his good is everywhere." Example 2: "White" and "Virgin" • White-adjective: "white snowflakes fell on the pillow." • ICO-verb: "I flow the book every day." Exercises: 1. Separation of formative words: you can ask students to find formative words and identify their differences. For example: o "see" (verb) and "see" (horse) o "high" (quality) and "high" (horse) 2. Sentence creation: you can ask students to create sentences using formative words. Example: o "flattery" and "flattery" o "book" and "reading" 3. Practical Exercises In The Textbook 1. Working with words Students are given ambiguous and formative words, and they must distinguish different

meanings of these words and construct examples for each of them. Surname: "Step" o meaning 1: "he took the step and left." O meaning 2: "this project has stepped forward. * Drawing up different sentences with the word step. 2. Sentence-making exercise Students are asked to form sentences with them, giving them formative words. For example: • Formative words: " Good "and"good" * Exercise: make a separate sentence for each of the words" Good "and" good". For example: o " good "(quality) – " he studied well." o "good" (horse) – "his good is known to everyone." 3. Working with order The words given to the readers are asked to form sentences in different forms and correctly place the forms of the words. Example: * Words: "white", "good", "eye", "face" * Exercise: use each word in a sentence, separating it by formality and meaning. 4. Interesting stories and poems By giving readers a short story or poem, it is required to distinguish and comment on the ambiguous and formative words in it. Example: * Poem: "white snowflakes fell to the ground, Steps left waist, Smile on the face, then The new year would come in." Readers find white, step, face words from this poem and explain their different meanings.

4. Brief summary 3rd grade students by working with ambiguous and formative words in the native language textbook: • They understand the different meanings of words and learn to use them correctly. • Deepen knowledge of morphological and syntactic structures. • Develop skills to use the language accurately, fluently and richly. • Gain experience in expressing their thoughts correctly and accurately. This process makes students not only use the language correctly, but also contributes significantly to the development of their thinking and logical understanding. In conclusion. Working on ambiguous and formative words in elementary school students serves not only to enrich the language of students, but also to develop their abilities for logical thinking and correct speech expression. Using different techniques to help students work with these words increases their love of language and interest in language. This helps them to be successful in the educational process.

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