



## THE ROLE OF LEARNING THE MOTHER TONGUE IN THE FORMATION OF ELEMENTS OF WORLDVIEW IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Lolaxon Yo'Ichiboyeva**

*Teacher of the Department of Social and Humanitarian Sciences of Fergana State University*

**Bonazarova Mukambar Sodiqboy qizi**

*Primary teacher of the 10th secondary school of Rishton district*

### Annotation

The section on the development of the language has a great opportunity for the students of the primary grade, the section on noun, adjective, number, verb word groups, and the structure of the word. Examining the language acquisition process of young students has shown that forming the basis of a scientific approach to language helps to know its important connections.

### Key words

worldview, language, social, development, language sections, connection, society, phonetics, lexicon, grammar, thinking, communication, phonetics, lexicon, word formation, morphology, syntax, sounds and letters, so 'z, sentence, connected speech, program, speech development, language, analysis, generalization, comparison.

One of the tasks of educating students is to form a worldview in them. The leading condition for the purposeful work in solving this task is the successful development of the student as a person. The following factors determine the method of formation of worldview in students in connection with language teaching.

1. The essence of language as a social phenomenon is to express its communication function. The leading direction of language teaching at school, including elementary grades, is to make students understand the communicative function of language.

2. Thought is inextricably linked with language, and thought emerges through words. Language is considered a product of thought and does not live independently outside of consciousness.

3. Language and thought are secondary to the material existence that surrounds us.

4. Language is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon in which all aspects are dialectically connected and united. In the process of communication, all aspects of the language affect each other, and only in such conditions can the language fulfill its communication function.

The social essence of language is seen in its communication function.

To help you clearly understand his role in the life of society:

1. In the educational process, it is necessary to ensure that students master the role of each language unit in our speech.

2. It is learning in the process of understanding the communicative function of the language, the function of the basic units of the language (phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, sentence).

3. Pupils' understanding of the communicative function of language "What role does language play in the life of each person and society as a whole?" has a creative effect on finding an answer to the question as a team. As they grow older, they begin to understand the role of language in making a person human.

4. Solving the mystery of the origin of the language in the language, that is, the appearance of words, which corresponds to their level, has a positive effect on the formation of the primary school students' view of the language as a social phenomenon.

Elementary school students have a great opportunity to learn the language development section of noun, adjective, number, verb word groups, and word structure section. Examining the language acquisition process of young students has shown that forming the basis of a scientific approach to language helps to know its important connections. In particular, the students' connection between the sound side of the word and its lexical meaning, the morphemic structure of the word and the lexical meaning, the grammatical meaning of the word and its belonging to a certain word group. It serves this purpose that he learns things like communication. This connection is a special manifestation of general connections characterizing the interaction of phonetic, lexical, word formation and grammatical aspects of the language. This is of great importance in shaping students' worldviews. It is important to rely on students' life experience in language teaching. The teacher relies on children's life experience and speech practice to put the given knowledge into practice at the stage of gathering factual materials that require theoretical generalization. As a result of studying the knowledge of the language, the quality of students' speaking activity changes, their awareness increases.

The material that serves as the basis for teaching the Uzbek language at school has a special value in solving the issue of forming the foundations of worldview in the process of learning the mother tongue. The real side of the material lies in its ideological orientation and artistic expressiveness, which affects the students' thinking and emotions. Expands knowledge about the environment, develops interest in the language and the people who created it, defines their personal qualities. So, in the process of language learning, the following factors influence the formation of the worldview of young students: the methodological position of teachers, the system of knowledge about the language that students acquire, the method of knowledge that students learn, the basis for learning the language. The ideological, political and artistic value of the material has a decisive influence on the education.

In previous lectures, we saw that all aspects of language are interconnected, which is manifested in the means of communication, speech is made up of sentences, sentences are made up of words, and words are made up of sounds. . The sound construction of the word cannot live without meaning. Not a set of desired sounds, but only a set of sounds that convey a certain meaning serves the purpose of communication. Words alone cannot express an idea. In order to serve the purpose of communication, they must be grammatically related to each other. Only then is a sentence formed, an idea is expressed through a sentence. So, there is a relationship between the departments of linguistics. Phonetics is connected with lexicology and grammar.

Sounds, phonemes, and syllables do not exist separately in the language, but are part of a word that conveys a certain lexical meaning. In the same way, phonetics is also connected with syntax, in particular, it is seen that each sentence has a certain tone. Lexicology deals with word formation:

1. The vocabulary of the language is enriched due to the creation of new words.
2. Made-up words are based on the material meaning of the made-up base. For example, cotton field, cotton field

Morphology is connected with lexicology and word formation. Morphology studies the grammatical features of words. The grammatical meaning of the word always appears together with the lexical meaning. Similarly, morphology and syntax are interconnected. This attitude is shown on the basis of the saying "We are diligently occupying the peaks of science". Such a conclusion follows from the above.

1. Taking into account that all aspects of the language are interrelated and each of them has its own characteristics, in order for students to master the language consciously, measure each aspect of the language, its characteristics and the connection between them. need to master.

2. The influence of all aspects of the language on each other is invisible in the fact that it is a means of communication: words must be pronounced or written correctly, be understandable to everyone, and sentences must be grammatically correct. The above conclusions were also followed in the primary grade mother tongue programs. The "Sounds and Letters" section of the program will be analyzed and displayed.

Nowadays, the main task of the school is to educate mature people in all aspects. In performing this task, the subject of mother clay occupies a special place. As a result of learning the Uzbek language, the

students will be able to express their thoughts grammatically, correctly, methodologically, and meaningfully, and will be able to write them with correct spelling.

The content of knowledge of the Uzbek language is reflected in the program of primary classes (students remember the content of the program.).

In the process of language learning, work is also carried out on the formation of skills common to many other educational subjects. List, analysis, content, summary, comparison, etc. Special skills and intersubject skills formed from the Uzbek language course are formed in the educational process without separating them from each other.

Above, we expressed the opinion that all sections of the language science are studied in an interdependent manner in primary grades. In grades 1-4, elementary knowledge of phonetics, lexicon, grammar, word formation and speech development is provided. Such a view of the course requires the study of all aspects of the language as a whole phenomenon that interacts with each other. Such an approach to language learning allows you to direct the educational process to solving the task of developing students' speech.