ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ISSN: 2692-5206, Impact Factor: 12,23
American Academic publishers, volume 05, issue 12,2025

Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

METHODS OF TEACHING NUMBER WORD GROUPS IN PRIMARY GRADES

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Abstract: In the current "Century of Technology" of the 21st century, information technologies have developed to the maximum. The foundation of such high development is the knowledge, skills acquired from an early age, and the tireless efforts of educators. We all know that the use of electronic equipment, information exchange, and also digital technologies requires thorough knowledge of such subjects as mathematics and physics. The formation of such knowledge begins with primary education. In short, in this article we will consider the methodology for teaching elementary school teachers the concept of numbers related to mathematics.

Keywords: primary education, number vocabulary, categories, quantitative number, counting number, approximate number, ordinal number

Introduction. Organizing lessons using interactive methods is becoming a requirement of the time. Interactive methods are understood as methods that activate the learner and encourage independent thinking, and in which the learner is at the center of the educational process. If mathematics lessons are organized using interactive methods, the lesson will be both interesting and meaningful. For example, a student may have difficulty understanding the "Multiplication Table". If this topic is explained using interactive methods, it will be easier for children to remember. It is also appropriate to use the "Comparison" and "Openwork Saw" methods according to class levels when teaching numbers and types of number meanings.
The main part. "A word used mainly for counting and specific quantities of objects" - the UGM of the number as a word class. When used for a countable object, it means their number and quantity. As a word class, the number enters into a relationship with the object denoting it, and in this respect is close to the adjective and adverb categories. However, these words denoting a specific quantity are distinguished from adjectives such as "oz", "kop", "mol", which denote an indefinite quantity of the object. The adjective is not expressed by a number. A number is also given by a number when it denotes an indefinite quantity: three - four days (3-4 days). The word related to a number in the sense of a mathematical number only denotes the name of the number. Therefore, it constitutes the number word class with the meaning expressed in the relationship with the word denoting the name of the object. The change of form is not characteristic of number lexemes. The number lexeme mainly acts as an adjective, accordingly, the syntactic sema "adjective" is added to it. The syntactic sema "lexema + adjective" = lexeme - form pattern occurs. All types of number lexemes, except for the aggregate number type, are usually used according to the above pattern. The "Comparison" method is effective in teaching the number word class to students in grades 1-2, that is, in teaching the initial concepts, quantities and forms of numbers. This interactive method is used to memorize numbers and other units in long-term memory, and to form logical and creative thinking. When using the "Comparison" method, the number or letter unit to be explained is interpreted through images of some objects and beings in nature. When teaching number forms to 1st graders, for example, the number 2, this number can be explained by comparing its structure and shape to the images of a swan or a snake. Today, a special application has been created based on this method, in which children learn how numbers look, count, and say them in different languages. In higher

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grades, i.e., grades 3-4, the "Openwork saw" strategy can be used to teach the types and representation of numbers. "Openwork saw" is taken from the French language and means moving from one side to the other, both sides are open. This strategy can be used to reinforce the topic. First, the essence of the strategy is explained to the students, then they are divided into groups. They are divided according to the meaning groups of numbers. For example, the "Order number" group, the "Counting number" group, the "Approximate number" group, the "Fraction number" group. Each group is given a text that includes the meaning types of numbers. The groups complete tasks using the text. This method helps students better master the topic and develop the ability to convey their knowledge to others.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the organization of the educational process using various information media (computers, photocopiers, slides, video and audio recorders). Interactive methods develop agility, responsiveness, free thinking, creative skills and logical memory in students. Therefore, teachers should try to explain, illuminate and convey lessons to children through various innovative methods.

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