



A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO TEACHING MORPHEMIC TO PUPILS OF THE UZBEK SCHOOL

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| ABSTRACT | KEYWORDS |
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| <p>This article discusses the difference in morphemic and word-formation of languages. Knowledge of the laws of word formation of the Russian language, the ability to determine the meaning of word-formation morphemes contribute to the expansion of the child's vocabulary, the enrichment of the grammatical structure of his speech, and his understanding of the grammatical system of the Russian language as a whole.</p> | <p>morphemes, modeling, prefix, affix, prefixes, point of view.</p> |

Introduction

In the development of the speech of foreign students, work on the study of the composition of the Russian word and Russian word formation plays an important role. Knowledge of the laws of word formation of the Russian language, the ability to determine the meaning of word-formation morphemes contribute to the expansion of the child's vocabulary, the enrichment of the grammatical structure of his speech, and his understanding of the grammatical system of the Russian language as a whole. Understanding Russian word-formation processes, characterization of the main trends in the development of Russian word production and various ways of forming Russian words, systemic representation of complex units of word formation at all levels can ensure more effective mastering of the Russian language by those students for whom Russian is not their native language. A significant difference is also observed in the morphemic and word-formation of languages. In Russian, morpheme articulation is quite difficult. In Russian, the prefix method is productive. Prefixes give words a variety of additional shades: step, step. Often foreign students make mistakes in the use of prefixes. The main way to prevent such errors is to teach students how to use the numerous prefixes of the Russian language, translate words with prefixes into their native language, and show shades in the meanings of words. The assimilation of the meaning of prefixes, the free modeling of motivated words with the help of these affixes will be facilitated by the consideration by foreign students as the main word-formation unit not of the method of word formation, but of the word-formation type (word-formation model). A word-formation method is a larger unit than a word-formation type, uniting several types that have "the same formant, in abstraction from the specific material embodiments of this formant in different types." Words that combine into one word-formation type are characterized by the presence of the same word-formation means [identical both from the point of view of the expression plan (sometimes close) and from the point of view of the content plan]. The ability to form words according to schemes, to correlate them with a certain word-formation type (word-formation model) allows not only to single out a derivational morpheme, but also to determine its meaning in the structure of a

motivated unit. The advantage of this teaching method is that the Russian language dictionary acquires structure, systemicity in the eyes of students, they are better aware of the mechanisms of the appearance of words in a non-native language, they develop the ability to predict the language, to predict the lexical meaning of a word through understanding its belonging to a certain word-formation type. /semantic model. When starting to work on this topic, the teacher needs to select those prefixes and those meanings of prefixes that, from his point of view, it is advisable to include in a particular course of study. In some cases, he can select individual values of prefixes and activate them, omitting other values that are less relevant for students.

Mastering a language is impossible without knowledge of words, since the word is the fundamental principle of the language. Working with a word, or vocabulary work, is a special, purposeful enrichment of students' vocabulary: - a quantitative increase in the vocabulary, or the assimilation of new words; - qualitative enrichment of the dictionary, or the assimilation of new meanings of words, their compatibility and expressive possibilities;

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