

DIDACTIC MODEL OF TEACHING COMPUTER LINGUISTICS

Mamirov Ozodjon
Jizzak State Pedagogical University

Abstract:

One of the important requirements for the organization of modern education today is to achieve high results in a short time without spending too much mental and physical effort. For this, the teacher requires high pedagogical skills and a new approach to the educational process. A lot of theoretical advice has been developed on the issue of educating a creative person, but today the teacher needs clear instructions on how to organize the independent work of students in the formation of independent learning skills.

Introduction

Independent work plays an important role in the formation of students' independent learning skills. Solving practical issues in the organization of independent work is carried out in three stages:

1. Formalization stage. At this stage, the mathematical model of the given problem is built, that is, the important aspects of the considered situation are separated, the mathematical determinations and relations representing them are determined, and the mathematical problem reflecting the given practical meaningful problem is created.
2. The stage of solving the problem in the model. At this stage, the mathematical problem is solved without considering what meaningful problem it represents.
3. Interpretation stage. At this stage, the solution of the mathematical problem is examined from the point of view of the given practical meaningful problem.

Some pedagogical technologies can be effectively used in the process of doing such independent work. Below we will get acquainted with some of the pedagogical technologies.

One of the most important methods used in teaching students is working on a book. The advantage of this method is that it provides the reader with educational information in his own way and at a convenient time. Performs all the functions specific to the methods of working with educational literature.

The teacher tells the students in advance that they need to quote one quote from each read page or 4 quotes from 10 pages, etc., or the same mathematical category is given different rates in different books. Students can be assigned to justify their opinion by showing that it is written as the most correct based on their comparison.

1. The lesson can be organized in the form of listening to the opinion of all students by individually reading the topic chosen by each student and the explanation given to it. Then the students can show who prepared the best quote and explanation, and determine who will be awarded 1-3 places in the class. This method will activate the students.



2. Working in pairs, two students can choose a quote together, write comments together, and express their thoughts. In this case, the most "relevant" pairs are selected among students.

3. Work in small groups. In this, each small group gives as many quotations and explanations as there are students. In the class, the representative of the group reads out the best quotations presented by him with an explanation. Explain why the group found this particular quote and comment to be the best. Blind winners will be determined based on the answers given among small groups.

2. The principle of harmony of education and development. The compatibility of education and upbringing is considered the basis of general education schools. "Education is more important than education. "Education brings a person to adulthood." (A. Saint Exupery, French writer, pilot). Through this, the principles of spiritual and ideological development of students are determined. Because when studying phonetics, it creates opportunities to learn pronunciation standards, to create rhyming words, to be interested in poetry, and to provide artistic education. In lexicology, the subtlety of meaning and the beauty of words are felt more widely. In it, they conduct theoretical and practical work on words with proper and figurative meaning, synonyms, synonyms, synonyms, antonyms, paronyms. Through this, a feeling of love for the mother tongue and its power is cultivated. The texts selected for the topic should be in accordance with the language phenomena being studied, as well as have educational value. The purpose of the school is education and only education. (I.Pestalotsi, Swiss pedagogue). The following text can be used when passing the topic "Combined parts of speech". The saying "Your teacher is greater than your father" has a universal meaning. The teacher is an invaluable, great, caring, kind person. Mentors among the people, in general, who have seen a lot, know a lot, are knowledgeable, known for their hard work and intelligence, in any field, they give their experience and knowledge to others, especially to young people. people are especially honored. The teachers gained immense respect due to their knowledge, generosity, wisdom, and generosity."2

Or you can recommend the following text on the topic "Quoted sentence". It is said that a couple had a child and went to Ibn Sina. "Could you advise us about the upbringing of our students, so that when they grow up, they will become useful to the country," he asked. "When was your child born?" asked the great scholar. "Born early?" answered his mother. "What time is it now?" asked Ibn Sina again. "It's noon." Ibn Sina answered them like this. "My friends, you are late. It was necessary to start the education of a student from the moment of conception in the mother's womb..."

Mental activities such as connecting everyday events with life, observing concepts, comparing, summarizing while studying a topic, the development of mental characteristics such as attention, thinking, teaches to work independently. Therefore, educational, educational and developmental principles help to increase the effectiveness of education.

3. The principle of scientificity and comprehensibility.

1 Aminova S. Ona tili darslarida no'ananaviy usullar // Til va adabiyot ta'limi. – Toshkent, 1995

2 Aminova S. Ona tili darslarida no'ananaviy usullar // Til va adabiyot ta'limi. – Toshkent, 1995



The updated content of mother tongue education is constantly adjusted to the changing needs of the state and society, the level of development of science and technology. In the school, only scientifically based information is given from the mother tongue, which is firmly resolved in current linguistics. (-larcha-word-former, -lar-cha- is a non-categorical form of the noun. For now, it is considered as a word-former, or the word-former affix -la is considered a linguistic unit. There are views that it is a speech phenomenon because it is made up of different words). This requires giving only the necessary knowledge to use the rich possibilities of the Uzbek literary language in oral and written speech. Teaching interprets language phenomena from the point of view of interaction and development. As required by the "National Personnel Training Program", it is necessary to develop the skills of creativity and the ability to express the same text in different ways in young people. At the same time, it provides an opportunity to educate them in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, high morals, spirituality and enlightened, conscientious attitude to work. The scientific principle of teaching requires the teacher to always carefully monitor the achievements of science. (with, expanding the role of assistants). The intelligibility of teaching mainly depends on the teacher. Even if students of the same age sit in the class, their perception of the material will not be the same. Therefore, the teacher should work individually with students who are difficult to master. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the age of the students and the readiness of the class for the lesson in each lesson. It is not keoak to introduce any issues into the class. For example, the words rain (rain), kuloch (kol-och), knife (pich-ak) should be considered as basic words from the point of view of the modern language. Scientific and comprehensible principles complement each other. It is necessary to reveal the meaning of each concept and term, to teach independent and creative thinking in each lesson. The formation of the skills of correct and clear expression of thoughts in oral and written form requires the development of observation and logical thinking.³

4. Systematicity and consistency. The main task of teaching the mother tongue is not to arm students with a set of language-related knowledge, but to form a system of knowledge, skills and competencies in them.

Consistency is inextricably linked with systematicity in the system. Without a well-thought-out plan in educational work, it is impossible to achieve the desired result. As long as the fundamentals of science are not consistently studied, as long as the knowledge learned, being studied and learned are not logically connected, it is not possible to take into account previous knowledge and rely on speech preparation. The principle of systematicity and follow-up has a special place in the teaching of the Uzbek language. This principle, in addition to the orderly learning of the knowledge of the native language, also facilitates the process of acquisition. That is why this principle is strictly followed when creating programs and textbooks.⁴

The principle of systematicity and tracking is also followed in the daily lesson. In this case, the previous topic is explained in connection with the new topic. This situation improves students' understanding and gives them the opportunity to remember the material. That is why,

³ Nurmonov A. *Lingvistik tadqiqot metodologiyasi va metodlari*. - Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2010.

⁴ Nurmonov A. *Lingvistik tadqiqot metodologiyasi va metodlari*. - Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2010.



before starting each topic, the previous topic is asked. As a result, there is a connection between the new topic and the previous topic. The practical application of this principle is of great importance in improving the educational content and increasing activity in educational work.

5. Formation of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

The role of language in social life is incomparable. Because without language, there is no society and social life. The school educates the future members of the society: Increasing the speech literacy of the members of the society comes from today's demand. Therefore, it is one of the urgent issues of the present day that the updated content of mother tongue education determines the purpose, task, and methods of the structure of the educational process. Careful and conscious assimilation of knowledge creates practical skills.

There may be a gap between students' theoretical knowledge of grammar, spelling, and punctuation and their practical training. A student (specialist) who knows the rules of the language and does not follow them, who is unable to express his thoughts in his mother tongue independently, fluently, beautifully and concisely, is considered to be low (slow) in preparation for practice. So, as the French writer R. Rolland noted; "The point is not to accumulate as much knowledge as possible - the point is that this knowledge, whether it is more or less, must be yours alone, it must be mixed with your blood, it must be the fruit of your free and independent action." Creative thinking is a means of expressing thoughts verbally and in writing in a fluent, beautiful, literary language. Therefore, the development of speech culture should be considered as the main goal of teaching the mother tongue.

From this point of view, it is necessary to develop the skills of being able to express an opinion in different conditions, to be able to express the same meaning in different ways, and to write the necessary working papers. It is necessary to form practical skills such as thinking about artistic, scientific, social literature, the culture of expressing personal relationships correctly in oral and written forms, and demonstrating the beauty and diversity of the mother tongue in communication with others. Also, the development of logical thinking should become a regular task of the teacher. To do this:

- regulation of oral and written speech based on grammatical rules;
- teaching to draw conclusions based on observation, comparison and generalization of language phenomena;
- teaching to compose a text in order to create spelling, punctuational and methodological issues;
- enlarging language materials, increasing practical work due to the saved time;
- it is necessary to make effective use of non-traditional educational tasks and educational manuals that require creative thinking.

"Let's study the materials of the country", "Travel to the property of the word", "Who is this, what is this?" you can publish wall newspapers with columns like It is possible to master theoretical knowledge and increase the effectiveness of practical lessons by using such work correctly.⁵

⁵ To'xliyev B., Shamsiyeva M., Ziyodova T. O'zbek tili o'qitish metodikasi. –Toshkent: Adabiyot jamg'armasi, 2006



6. The principle of demonstration in teaching. The nature of the subject of the mother tongue requires more visuality. Abstraction, generalization, understanding and conscious acquisition of language become alive and interesting with the help of visual aids. "You teach a student some 5 unknown words, and he will take a long time and struggle in vain to learn these words. But the student learns 20 words taught with the help of pictures until he says hash-pash," writes K.D. Ushinsky (Tan.as. 1954, p. 429). French enlightener J.J. Rousseau: "An hour's work gives more than a day's explanation, for when I train the student in the workshop, his hands work for his mind: he considers himself only a craftsman." becomes a philosopher", his words are consistent with the above opinion.

Demonstration tools can consist of natural or tangible objects, as well as image tools such as pictures, diagrams, charts, and technical (slide film, television) tools. Also, handouts with pictures and grammar tasks can be used in all forms of lessons, at all stages of the lesson. It is desirable that the indicative is used in moderation.

7. The principle of awareness, activity and independence.

In didactic literature, it is understood that the mastery of the studied topic, the systematic and correct presentation of knowledge on the topic, the ability to use the learned knowledge in life, the possession of intelligence and understanding are understood. This principle requires conscious mastery, understanding the essence of language phenomena.

The principle of consciousness, the correct understanding of the main purpose of teaching the mother tongue in the student, educates such features as conscious learning and assimilation, strengthening of knowledge.

Conscious acquisition of native language materials imposes a number of requirements on the teacher:

- A) Compliance of educational material with age characteristics and knowledge level of students;
- B) Connecting the studied material with the subject;
- V) Deep understanding of learned grammatical concepts and interpreting them when appropriate;
- G) Conducting lessons in a certain system;
- D) Effective use of handouts, visual aids and technical means.

Consciousness is closely related to the activity of students in the educational process. The student can easily use the knowledge acquired during the lesson in practical activities.

Activity and independence in education are interrelated categories. All activity is based on mental activity. Activism is a broader concept than independence. By activity, we mean the student's performance of both study, work, and social tasks. Educational activity is a part of general activity, Knowledge activity is a product of student activity. Independence occurs on the basis of activity, that is, independent mental activity without the participation of others.

6 To'xliyev B., Shamsiyeva M., Ziyodova T. O'zbek tili o'qitish metodikasi. –Toshkent: Adabiyot jamg'armasi, 2006



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