



THE ROLE OF "METHODS OF TEACHING SEPARATED PIECES" IN UZBEK LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Annatsiya

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

A practical analysis of the methods used in the teaching of the types of b variations allocated to students of the academic lyceum is conducted. The article was purposefully implemented.

Keywords: separated pieces, gap pieces, synthetic, theme, methods, Uzbek language, expression, method, grammar, intonation, punctuation.

Introduction

In the given case of the topic "Method of teaching separate subject" the theoretical and methodological study of the essence of separated sections, one of the most complex components of speech, the ways of expression in the Uzbek language and ways of expression are studied. Visual materials, video tutorials, presentation slides used in theme lighting are also introduced.

Methods of Teaching Separated Pieces

Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In modern times, when attitudes toward the national language have changed dramatically in our country, there is no emphasis on improving the research direction of linguistics and implementing its most effective methods of analysis. After all, our President, SH. As M. Mirziyoyev pointed out, "... Science means progress. It is difficult to talk about the future of godly devotion, not to develop science highly."

Separated pieces and their study history:

Separated pieces are studied in three directions.

Supporters of the first direction studied the segregated piece as a follow-up statement, while those in the second direction learned that it was a secondary piece. Supporters of the third direction learned that it was a third-tier piece.

So there are different directions and views in the history of studying secondary pieces, all of which are secondary theoretically approaching the pieces is the same, but it differs in name.

Separated pieces, especially separated comments, form a phrase with a distinct intonational whole that is separated using grammatically known tools and methods used in their own meaning functions.



Separated pieces, by V. Although Lomonosov did not use the term "separated" in his day, but given theoretical foundations, we see that he commented on the separated pieces. Lomonosov M.V. Lomonosov initially focuses on stylistic characteristics and defines the stylistic function of the distinguished identifiers, quality, and rabbis. He tells his companion and quality that these verbs combine the power of names and verbs to invent speech.

In traditional linguistics, there is no uniformity when it comes to secondary pieces. Variability in this also stems from a variety of objective criteria for dividing into secondary pieces.

According to F. I. Buslayev, the objective criterion for determining secondary pieces of speech is the method of linking words in a word. Secondary pieces have three different ways of connecting: *adaptation, management, finishing*. This three-way linking method is an objective sign of separating three different secondary pieces: a section of talk connected by way of adaptation, a piece of talk connected by the way of completion, a piece of talk connected by way of control.

They believe that such events, or separated pieces, existed even in times when people have not yet used joint statements, have their own history of independent development, and have their own synthetic semantic characteristics.

These focused on the historical history of the segregated pieces, the history of study, and explained that they were a separate piece of talk that did not resemble other pieces of the sentence.

Separated pieces of speech are one of the most important stylistic tools. They represent the idea in a compact and touching way. That is why the issue of separated pieces is not only related to grammar but also to stylistics, intonation, punctuation. Separated pieces are a special area of syntax based on its grammatical, semantic, and functional characteristics, as well as an object of study of complex speech syntax. That is why the study history of such statements requires a special study.

In the years that followed, Russian linguistics Ye.I.Franchuk, P.M.Mendeleev published special works dedicated to determining the synonyms for separated pieces and follow-up statements and their differences. These scientists proved on the basis of Russian facts that the separated pieces are a synonymous structure of follow-up statements.

Thus, the problem of segregated pieces, which attracted the attention of several researchers in world linguistics, was successfully solved in Russian, German, and English linguistics.

In Turkish, including English, the separated pieces were viewed mainly as pieces of speech. For the first time, the types of comments on the separated pieces were included in Uzbek grammar by N.Said and A. Yo'aliyev under the title "Comment in the Speech."

Later, in X.Goziev's textbooks from 1938 to 1941, these synthetic events were explained under the term "separated secondary pieces." Additionally, on April 15, 1940, the Teachers' newspaper published an article entitled "On the Second Divisions of the Talk" by X.Goziev to help language teachers.

The article says that the separated pieces are separated by the main types, separated comments, rabbis, and auxiliary words. But in the form of assistants, the separated pieces are not classified by gap pieces. In 1955, G. Absalom usurped David's throne, but his coup failed, and he was killed by Joab. This work was the first result of an attempt to scientifically show the pieces and their variety of appearances



separated in English. In his work, Olympus fully highlighted the difference between the pieces and the following and their methods of conversion from one species to the other.

G'. According to Absalom usurped David's throne, but his coup failed, and he was killed by Joab.

Thus, in modern linguistics, this issue is being studied under the term separated piece. In linguistics in the 1980s and 1990s, attention to the semantic and pragmatic aspects of the separated pieces intensified. As a result, a separated piece explores the understanding of the meaning of one word.

Separated comments play an important role in enhancing exposure, improving emotionality. The separated comments express the fact that the statement is explained in the statement using other words and are the equivalent of that piece. They will be related to all gap pieces and will be used in the function of the gap pieces in this task.

It is understood that when synthetic forms that do not engage in traditional synthetic communication are involved in the vocabulary, they are complicated both formally and contentally.

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