

ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS USED IN TEACHING METHODOLOGICAL COMPLEXES (TEXTBOOKS) FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the active lexical units used in “Kids’ English” textbooks which are used in all primary classes in Uzbekistan. The achievements and shortcomings of the books were analyzed. Lexical units placed on the diagram.

Keywords: methodological teaching complex, active lexis, vocabulary, analyze, methodological criteria, process of education, content of education, usefulness score.

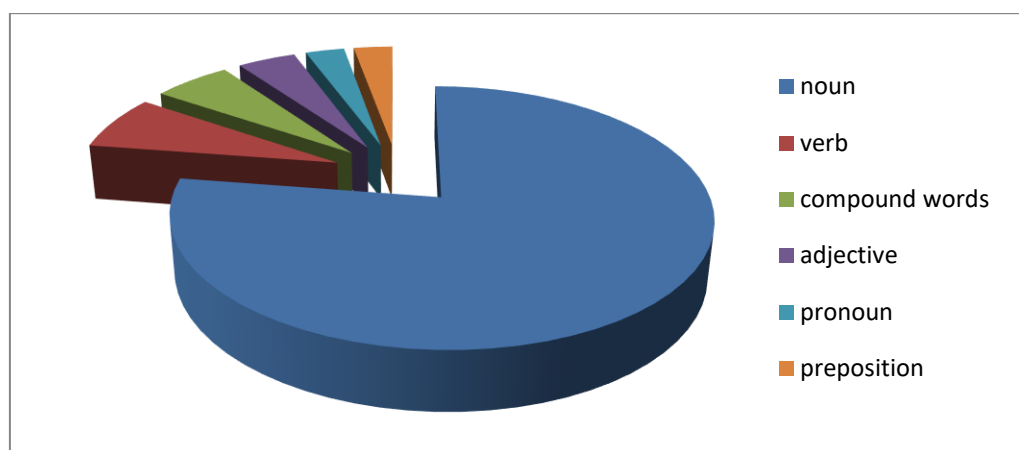
INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

In accordance with the Resolution of the First President Islam Karimov “On measures to further improve the foreign language learning system” dated December 10, 2012 provides for the study of foreign languages, mainly English in the first grade of the schools, in the form of game-oriented lessons, and from the second to graduating alphabet, reading and grammar. In accordance with the Decree, schools pay great attention to teaching foreign languages. Today foreign language textbooks for general education schools are called “scientific methodological complexes”. Because these complexes consist of a student’s book, teacher’s book and work book. Methodological complexes are important in teaching foreign language. The educational methodological complex is the main educational tool for the teacher and pupil. The well designed methodological complex has a significant impact on the student’s learning. Which modern requirement is being met to the teaching and learning complex if the educational –methodological complex is recognized as the main tool of the educational process? This question is raised by many English teachers. Until now, we have been able to see English language books that have been developed to study English. However, the educational methodological complexes for the lessons are not often studied by students. If textbooks are not suitable, teacher can use other resources. But how useful is this way? Below you can see some of the standard requirements for the textbook.

There are clear lexical rules for the learning complexes for each classroom student. If we talk about lexicology in the first place, the lexical norm is the word of the person that the human child has learned by the personality. The word represents the concept as a unit of language. A comprehensive set of words in the language is organized as a system. There up to half million words in modern Hindu- Europe language. Dialogue can be made using 400-500 words. It is known that people use 3000 to 5000 words to express their thoughts and written thoughts (Jalolov). It is important to study the 400-500 words most commonly used for dialogue at the first stage of learning.

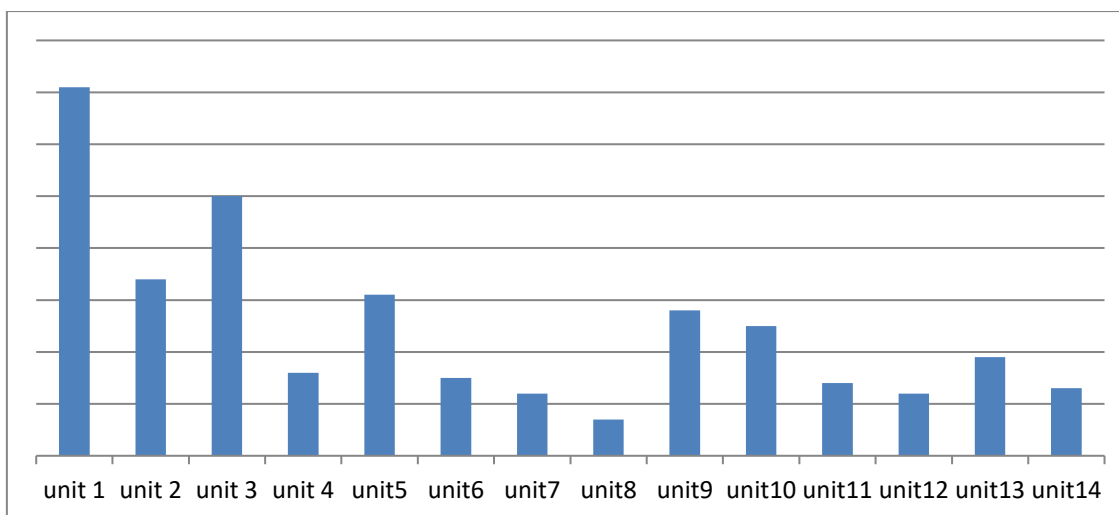
According to the criteria of the subject matter, first of all, the reader learns to express his or her surrounding in a foreign language. Small subjects, such as “school”, “class”, “home”

(Jalolov). The foreign language lexicon is a lexical unit of up to 1000 active part of the school's minimum. In this way, passive lexical units are chosen to adopt to the school's learning environment. The size of the book depends directly on the amount of hours of study. In the language teaching method, the most commonly used words in the first thousand, allow you to understand the content of 80% of the medium size text. Enrichment of the educational methodological complex with active lexicon is one of its important aspects. The lexical units should also be properly distributed. The educational methodological complex should be closer to each other in terms of quantity of nouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs, pronouns and compound words. Below we analyzed quantity of words in student's book "Kids' English 2".



The diagram above shows that the noun consists of more than 80 percent of the textbooks. Other word combinations are very rare. The words in the most commonly used phrases in the conversation are no exception. Verbs play an important role in improving child's vocabulary comprehension and speaking. Active vocabulary also consists of nouns and verbs. In the student's book several verbs have been repeatedly used. For example: have, like, live, play, read and write. In this case, the child may limit the ability to make independent statements. When creating textbook, it is desirable to pay more attention to the selection criteria. Selection criteria are the sizes and indicators used to define the value of the lexicon. The three categories of criteria are used interconnected: the metric criteria, methodology and linguistic criteria (Jalolov).

The sequence of topics and the amount of lexicon in them plays an important role. The amount of new lexicon should be equal in each topic. If the balance is broken, the student will not be able to learn more than one lexical unit in one lesson. In other lesson, less interest in the lesson is likely to slow down. The following figure will be used to analyze the student's book "Kids' English 2" for the second-graders.



Each unit in this textbook is intended for four lessons. In some classes, the student has enough new words, but in some classes the number of new words is very low. In the system of continuous education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the elementary school graduate must have a A1 level based on the state education standards. A new requirements for A1, Kids' English are not available. For example:

- the subject of the family has not been widely covered,
- socio-cultural themes (comparison of cultures of countries such as Britain, USA, Germany, France and other countries)are not given. .
- introductory topics are not given. The rules for saying the age, place of residence, place of study,
- when it comes to the words that is commonly used in speech, such as, apologizing, greetings, invitations, accepting suggestions and expressing gratitude.

Because the educational methodical complex is an essential resource for the elementary grade student, it is important that the subjects and the lexical units are perfectly created. If the learning complex is unable to draw the attention of the pupil, or if the information is too difficult, then his/her interest in the language is reduced. Since elementary pupils are younger, it is difficult to choose an alternative lexical unit. Therefore, this process takes a long time. However, step-by-step analyzes can be the basic for a perfect learning methodology.

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