



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in
SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 11, Issue 11, November 2022

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.118

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

ijirset@gmail.com

www.ijirset.com



Methods of Teaching Types of Words in Elementary Grades According to the Attitude of Form and Meaning

Toshmatova O'.R, Абдуллаева Нодира-

Lecturate of the KSPI, Uzbekistan

KSPI, Master of the 2nd stage, Uzbekistan

Annotation. When it was revealed that language is a system of signs by the outstanding linguistic scientist Ferdinand de Saussure, the definitions given in relation to the word that is considered the main language unit also changed.

Keywords: integration, integrated lesson, technology, learning, system, didactic games, construction, continuity, academic disciplines, perception process.

The word carries information about objects and phenomena in an objective being. Provides information about himself and about them.

True, the sign is perceived first of all. When perceived, special attention is paid to its material foundations. Material bases can be in sound (acoustic), sight (optical), taste (gustator) and hakoza cases.

Secondly, the sign provides information about itself and an object other than itself. In any sign (word) there are two objects. The relationship between these objects is built on the foundations in the depths.

1. Cause-a resultant (motivated, that is, interconnected) attitude. For example, hearing about snow, winter comes to mind. Objects are motivated here.

2. Conditional (not motivated, that is, not connected) attitude.

For example, soil, door, book, etc.

In both cases, things are embodied in the human mind. The type of communication formed by the subject is considered to be the content of the sign (signification). And the object expressed through the sign is referred to as denotate or referent.

It is from here that thoughts about the structure of the lexical meaning of a word come. In the lexical meaning structure of the word, denotative and connotative expressions will be present.

Words like Bowl, human, brave, night, unsalted have their denotation. They provide information about what is in the material world and about the subjects. An additional meaning that gives the word an emotional-expressive or stylistic coloring is called connotative meaning.

The word denotat is derived from the Latin denotatum — indicative, while the connotative word con - together, natatio – rendering. There is also a connotative expression in words such as humcalla, girth raw, rattle. In addition, words also have the property of informative expression. They carry information in themselves, but some words (exclamation and imitation words) do not have such an opportunity, they have a pragmatic expression, that is, they do not independently express meaning, ensuring the connection of words with each other. There are all types of expression in independent words. They have the basis of denotative, connotative, informatic and pragmatic expression. Hence, the connection of the word meaning to the subject is called denotative communication, and what the word is called-the subject is called denotate or referent (meaning is a subject relationship). The relationship of the meaning of a word with respect to a concept is called significative communication, the concept itself is called significate (meaning is a concept). The relationship of the meaning of one word to the meaning of another word is called struktural communication.

Words in language interact differently according to the characteristics of form and meaning. Some of the words will be similar in form, some in meaning, and some in pronunciation. According to the same characteristics, words are divided into the following groups:

1. Homonymous words. The form (written and spoken) is the same, the meaning is different words are called homonyms. The word homonym grekcha means "the same". For example: horse - animal, horse - throw, horse - name; mouth - body member of man, mouth - food made from the milk of a newly born cow; dust - net, gard, dust - square, flat - box - shaped strings with a pulled double stick playing musical instrument; Pumpkin-Body member of Man, Horse, pumpkin-melon crop, horse.

Homonym refers to the category of words (Face - Body member of a person, Horse; Face - number denoting quantity).

Homonyms are divided into 2 Types: 1) Dictionary homonyms; 2) grammatical homonyms. Dictionary homonyms:

1) within words; 2) within phrases are.

1. When the phenomenon of homonymy is within the word by word, the lexical is called homonym. For example: Ash (horse) is a powder that is formed as a result of the burning of something. He ordered to take a bucket of ash, which stood in front of the kitchen. (P. Tursun) Ash (verb) - to make sounds that convey the noise of pleasure, joy. Why is the Saint so happy: his face laughs, his eyes light up? (H. Ghulam)

2. When the phenomenon of homonymy is within the framework of a phrase with a phrase, the phraseological homonym is called. For example: to raise a head - to raise an uprising against, to raise a head - to recover, to begin to recover.

Grammatical homonyms are a formative equality within suffixes. The form is the same, the meaning is different suffixes are called grammatical homonyms. For example: - im suffix knowledge-noun-making suffix, makes a noun from a verb. My book is a person, a unit suffix; - ki (teпки) - a noun - making suffix, - ki (evening) - an adjective-making suffix.

Some homonymous words also retain the form of homonymy when they receive additions. For example, ter+im, ter+im. The first word -sweat is a word belonging to the category of horse, I Person, The Unit received the suffix of possession, the second word related to the category of verb noun -maker-received the suffix im. These words have retained the same form.

Words that retain the form of homonymy even when suffixes are added are called omoforms. Omoforms refer to both the same word category and another-to another word category. For example, 1) Garden - mevazor (horse); 2) garden - garden (horse). Their grammatical forms after receiving the supplement:

1) from the garden, garden, garden;

2) from the garden, garden, garden.

Compare: White (adjective)+AR-verb-making suffix;

White (verb)+ar is an adjunct that forms an adjective.

Homonyms are used in fiction in the chicken genre, colloquial speech in word games, askias.

Homonyms occur in the process of loss of connection in the meaning of multi-meaning words, phonetic changes in words and word assimilation from another language. For example: 1) Garden (mevazor) entered from the Tajik language, garden (garden) is an Uzbek word; 2) rest - breath (own meaning), rest - invasion (portable meaning), rest - khordiq (portable meaning). In Example 2, the phenomenon of polysemia disappeared and the phenomenon of homonymy occurred.

Synonymous words. Words with different shapes, meaning close to each other, are called synonyms. Synonymous words are several names of a subject phenomenon (food, food; happiness, confession, fate, Bliss), character (sensitive, perceptive, feeling; clear, clear, bright, clear, clear), action (help, support). The synonymous word grekcha means "one name". Therefore, a synonymous phenomenon occurs within the framework of a word series.

Synonymous words mean both exactly the concept of a subject, character, action, and the concepts of a subject, character, action, which are distinguished by additional ottenkas of meaning. For example, the meaning of synonyms for linguistics - linguistics is exactly the same. There is a difference in the meaning of the synonyms for Cry, Cry.

A group of words united around one meaning forms a synonymous line. For example: Man - Man - Man - Man; heal, correct; bright - light - bright, bright - moonlight.

When constructing a synonymous line, the word taken as a pump for meaningful words is called the preposition (dominanta). A word with a meaning in a synonymic group, used in all styles of speech, belonging to a literary language, with a wide range of meanings, is chosen as the main word: batyr - hero - Martingale heart - fearless - brave.

When defining a synonymous line, it is based on a single common sign of words. For example: even if the words House and building have a close meaning, they cannot be synonymous, since there is no commonality between the basic concept inherent in the word house (where a person lives) and the concept (Castle), which represents the word "building".

Although words in the relationship of gender and species (tree – gender, Apple – species), which figuratively and exaggerate one side of a subject or action, represent a concept that can enter the concept of that subject or action, do not fully represent a subject or action, when the image is strong in relation to the main concept (the words rustle, ping, whisper, shipshit, hum, crackle cannot be synonymous with the If expressed (mirshab – militia) they cannot be synonymous among themselves .

There are the following types of synonyms: 1) Dictionary synonyms; 2) grammatical synonyms.

1. Vocabulary synonyms: 1) within words (decoration, adornment, hasham); 2) within words and phrases (cunning - mughambir – pixini quilt, licking the snake's fat); 3) within phrases (instill interpretation in the mouth - brew yogurt in the mouth).

2. Grammatical synonyms will be within the framework of suffixes.

Synonymous words are formed on the basis of the internal development of the Uzbek language (day - sun, work – job, Old – old) and as a result of taking words from another language (Horn (Uzbek) – muguz (Tajik), dream (Tajik) – tilak (Uzbek), spring (Uzbek) – chashma (Tajik), words typical of the literary language (beautiful – suluv – kokhlik – khushr) or within a few words related to dialect (bucket – satil - bucket).

USED LITERATURE

1. Dilnoza, Djamoliddinova. "Comments on Studying Linguopoetic Properties of Terms in a Textual Aspect." *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies* 7.5 (2018): 37-44.
2. Mikhojiddinova, Jamolitdinova Dilnoza. "The history of the study of terminology in Uzbek linguistics." *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies* 8.8 (2019): 50-56.
3. Mikhojiddinova, J. D. "THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS. ANGLISTICUM." *Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies* 8.8 (2019): 50-56.
4. Jamoliddinova, D. M. "Semantic-grammatical and lingvopoetic features of parentheses units in artistic speech." *Tashkent: Fan* (2011): 93.
5. Jamoliddinova, Dilnoza Mirxojiddinova. "TERMINOLOGY AND PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY." *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University* 2.10 (2020): 294-298.
6. Джамолиддинова, Дильноза Мирходжиддиновна. "ТЕРМИН ВА СЎЗНИНГ ФАРҚЛИ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ." *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА* 3.5 (2020).
7. Jamoliddinova, D. M. "Semantic-grammatical and lingvopoetic features of parentheses units in artistic speech." *Tashkent: Fan* (2011): 93.
8. Джамолиддинова, Дильноза Мирходжиддиновна. "ТЕРМИН ВА СЎЗНИНГ ФАРҚЛИ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ." *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА* 3.5 (2020).
9. Jamoliddinova, Dilnoza. "The poetical actualization of terms in the literary works (As the sample of the works of askad mukhtar, abdullah kakhhor and ulmas umarbekov)." *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24.6 (2020): 2597-2602.
10. Shakirjanovich, Kalandarov Shukhratjon. "Poetic Use of Euphemistic Meaning Regarding Linguo-Cultural Issues." *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies* 5.12 (2017): 26-31.
11. КАЛАНДАРОВ, ШУХРАТЖОН ШОКИРЖОНОВИЧ. "НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНАЯ СЕМЕМА В ЛЕКСЕМАХ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА." *БУДУЩЕЕ НАУКИ-2015*. 2015.
12. Isaqov, Z. "On the relationship between independent and auxiliary parts of speech in Uzbek language." *European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine* 7.3 (2020): 3661-3664.
13. Solijonovich, Zokirjon Isaqov. "Gender Characteristics of Kinship-Based Personal Names in Different System Languages." *Miasto Przyszłości* 27 (2022): 40-42.
14. Solijonovich, Zokirjon Isaqov. "Linguistic and Cultural Characteristics of the Concept of Friendship in Proverbs." *Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences* 1.3 (2022): 30-34.

15. Isakov, Z. S., and D. B. Olimova. "The Educational Importance of Proverbs in the Formation of Spiritual and Moral Characteristics in Students." *European journal of innovation in nonformal education* 1.2 (2021): 122-124.
16. Султонова, Ўғилхон Собиржонова. "КИРИТИШ ВА КИРИТМА ТЕРМИНИ ХУСУСИДА АЙРИМ МУЛОҲАЗАЛАР." *Интернаука* 8.12 Часть 3 (2017): 62.
17. Жамолиддинова, Д. М., and Ш. Р. Тожибоева. "THE SEMANTIC AND GRAMMATICAL PROPERTIES OF PARANTEZ." *Учёный XXI века* 4-1 (17) (2016): 67-68.
18. Zhamaliddinova, D. M., and Sh R. Tozhiboyeva. "THE SEMANTIC AND GRAMMATICAL PROPERTIES OF PARANTEZ." *Ученый XXI века* 4-1 (2016): 67-68.
19. Жамолиддинова, Дилноза Мирхожиддиновна, and Шарифахон Рустамовна Тожибоева. "СЕМАНТИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА ПАРАНТЕЗ." *Ученый XXI века* (2016): 68.
20. Рахманкулова, Нафиса Хасановна. "Исторические данные о числах и количестве." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION* 2.2 (2021): 97-100.
21. Shoqosim o'g'li, Abdurahmonov Umidjon, Meliyeva Xusnida Xafizaliyevna, and G'ofurov To'lqinjon. "MODERN DIDACTIC MEANS OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND PROBLEM EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.4 (2022): 460-467.
22. Абдурахманов, Умиджон, Ормоной Тошматова, and Хуснида Мелиева. "Umumta'limmaktablaridamatematikafaninio 'qitishningzamonaviydidaktikvositalarivamuammolita'limtexnologiyasi." *Общество и инновации* 3.3/S (2022): 231-238.
23. Shoqosim o'g'li, Abduraxmonov Umidjon. "The importance of didactic games in teaching mathematics in secondary schools." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.6 (2022): 1566-1570.
24. Mehmonaliyevich, Toshpulatov Azamat. "REFLECTIONS ABOUT MORPHOLOGICAL EXPRESSERS OF RESPECT AND DISRESPECT CONCEPTS." *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies* 9.2 (2020): 75-81.
25. Mehmonaliyevich, Toshpolatov Azamat. "Remarks on the pragmatic study of the ratio category." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.7 (2022): 139-144.
26. Toshpolatov, Azamat Mehmonaliyevich. "A Pragmatic Study of the Ratio Category: Statement of the Problem." *Texas Journal of Philology, Culture and History* 8 (2022): 1-4.
27. UMAROVA, NARGIZA RUSTAMOVNA, and SIAQ YIGITALIYEVA. "Concept as a basic unit of cognitive linguistics." *THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука*, (9) (2021): 701-704.
28. Rustamovna, Umarova Nargiza, and Yigitaliyeva Shohsanam. "The realization of the concept of goodness in English and uzbek proverbs." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.7 (2022): 148-152.
29. Normatov, Adham. "About the emergence of geometry." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.7 (2022): 268-274.
30. Hamidova, Kamola Mamirovna. "On andijan polysynonym and its variants." *ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH* 10.5 (2021): 661-664.
31. Muhammadaliyevich, Uluqov Nosirjon, and Hamidova Kamola Mamirovna. "ABOUT SYRDARYA HYDRONYM VARIANTS." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.6 (2022): 1667-1670.
32. Mamirovna, HamidovaKamola. "ОБ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ИСТОЧНИКАХ ТОПОНИМИИ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ И ВАРИАНТАХ НЕКОТОРЫХ ТОПОНИМОВ." *Gospodarka i Innovacje*. (2022): 1-9.
33. Normatov, A. "SPATIAL OBJECTS." *Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development* 4 (2022): 586-590.
34. Shohista, Musayeva, and A. Normatov. "МАТЕМАТИК ИНДУКСИЯ МЕТОДИ." *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal* 1.5 (2022): 346-350.
35. Normatov, Adham Abdullayevich, Rustam Mamasoliyevich Tolipov, and Shohistaxon Habibulla Qizi Musayeva. "МАКТАБЛАРДА МАТЕМАТИКА ФАНИНИ О 'QITISHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI." *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences* 2.5 (2022): 1068-1075.
36. Mashrabjonov, Ulugbek. "DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS'INTERESTS IN THE FIELD OF HUMANITIES EDUCATION." *Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development* 4 (2022): 533-537.
37. Roxataliyevna, Abdullayeva Nargiza, and Yormatova Shahnoza G'ulomovna. "Teaching Children Problem-Solving in Preschool." *Middle European Scientific Bulletin* 9 (2021).
38. Nizomiddinova, Dildora, and Ibrokhimova Vasilakhon. "ABOUT COMBINED TOPONYMS IN THE FORM" OT+ VERB" AND" VERB+ OT". " *Archive of Conferences*. Vol. 1. No. 1. 2020.

39. Rokhatalieva, Abdullayeva Nargiza, and Abdullayev Alibek Kadiralievich. "Didactic foundations of improving the creative activity of future mathematics teachers by means of information and communication technologies." *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning* 3.7 (2022): 1-5.
40. Rokhatalieva, Abdullayeva Nargiza. "Teaching of mathematics on the basis of advanced international experiences." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.7 (2022): 50-55.
41. Tojiboeva, Shohista Komiljonovna, Alibek Kodiralievich Abdullaev, and Nargiza Roxatalieva Abdullaeva. "GENDER ANALYSIS OF ZOONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK." *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University* 2.10 (2020): 301-305.
42. Akbarova, Munira. "FOLKLORE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION-THE LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TEACHING PROVERBS." *Фундаментальные и прикладные научные исследования: актуальные вопросы, достижения и инновации*. 2021.
43. Adibakhan, Torakhojaeva. "LEARNING SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR FIELDS OF MEANINGS." *Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development* 5 (2022): 13-15.
44. Khalilullaeva, Adiba Turahojaeva, and Abdusattorova Farangiz. "Semantic Changes in Information Communication Terms." *Indonesian Journal of Public Policy Review* 18 (2022).
45. Adiba, Turakhojayeveva, and Farangiz Abdusattorova. "In providing spelling knowledge to students using the case study method." *ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH* 10.5 (2021): 192-196.
46. Khalilullaeva, Adiba Turahojaeva, and Abdusattorova Farangiz. "Semantic Changes in Information Communication Terms." *Indonesian Journal of Public Policy Review* 18 (2022).
47. Турахужаева, А. Х., О. С. Усмонова, and З. С. Абдурахмонова. "THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL-POLITICAL LEXIS IN LINGUISTICS." *Учёный XXI века* 4-1 (17) (2016): 64-66.
48. Турахужаева, А. Х., О. С. Усмонова, and З. С. Абдурахмонова. "ПРОБЛЕМА ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИИ." *Ученый XXI века* (2016): 65.
49. Islomov, B. I., and G. B. Umarova. "Three-dimensional Problems for a Parabolic-Hyperbolic Equation with Two Planes of Change of Type." *Lobachevskii Journal of Mathematics* 41.9 (2020): 1811-1822.
50. Islomov, Bozor Islomovich, and Guzalkhon Botirzhonovna Umarova. "On a boundary value problem for a mixed equation with three planes of type change in an infinite prismatic domain." *Vestnik KRAUNC. Fiziko-Matematicheskie Nauki* 34.1 (2021): 19-28.
51. Dilafruz, Mahmudova. "BOUNDARY ISSUE IN THE TERMINO SYSTEM." *Gospodarka i Innowacje*. (2022): 159-161.
52. Boshmanova, D. M. "Grammatical views of Nizomiddin Mahmudov." *Miasto Przyszłości* 23 (2022): 17-21.
53. Makhramovna, Boshmanova Dildora. "NIZOMIDDIN MAHMUDOV'S VIEWS ON MODERN LINGUISTICS." *Gospodarka i Innowacje*. 24 (2022): 312-315.
54. Ahadovich, Shavkat Hasanov, and Boshmanova Dildora Makhramovna. "Mo Yan-Representative of Hallucinatory Realism." *International Journal on Orange Technologies* 3.3 (2021): 161-171.
55. Axmedova, Nilufar. "Theoretical Analysis of Algorithmic Competence as an Object of Pedagogical Analysis." *International Journal on Orange Technologies* 4.1 (2010): 65-68.
56. Mamasidiqovna, Axmedova Nilufar, and Abdullayeva Marifat. "Features of non-algorithmic methods in the teaching of elementary mathematics and their role in solving problems." (2021).
57. Nizamova, Shahnoza Ubaydullaeva. "Genderological characteristics of Uzbek nicknames." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 11.4 (2021): 734-737.
58. Мансуров, М., Хуснида Мелиева, and Дилшод Султанов. "Приёмы и виды контроля знаний учащихся по математике." *Молодой ученый* 3-1 (2016): 12-14.
59. Исмаилова, Дилбар Анваровна, Хуснида Хафизалиевна Мелиева, and Файзулло Баратов. "Развитие творческих способностей учащихся на уроках математики с применением информационных технологий." *Инновационная экономика: перспективы развития и совершенствования* 2 (7) (2015): 121-123.
60. Устаджалилова, Хуршида Алиевна, and Хуснида Мелиева. "Развитие творческих способностей учащихся на уроках математики с применением информационных технологий." *Теория и практика современных гуманитарных и естественных наук*. 2015.
61. Shoqosim o'g'li, Abdurahmonov Umidjon, Meliyeva Xusnida Xafizaliyevna, and G'ofurov To'lqinjon. "MODERN DIDACTIC MEANS OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND PROBLEM EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.4 (2022): 460-467.



62. Абдурахманов, Умиджон, Ормоной Тошматова, and Хуснида Мелиева. "Umumta'lim maktablarida matematika fanini o'qitishning zamonaviy didaktik vositalari va muammoli ta'lim texnologiyasi." *Общество и инновации* 3.3/S (2022): 231-238.
63. Мелиева, Хуснида Хафизалиевна. "Игра «найди задуманное число»." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION* 2.2 (2021): 94-96.
64. Shoqosim o'g'li, Abdurahmonov Umidjon, Meliyeva Xusnida Xafizaliyevna, and G'ofurov To'lqinjon. "MODERN DIDACTIC MEANS OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND PROBLEM EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.4 (2022): 460-467.
65. Мелиева, Хуснида Хафизалиевна. "Таълимжараёнинисамаралиташкилетишдаўқувчилардаонглиинтизомлиликнишакклантиришнингўзигахос жиҳати." *Современное образование (Узбекистан)* 5 (2018): 17-23.
66. Salimovna, Valieva Muhayo, and Khamzaeva Gulbakhor Nabievna. "FOLK PROVERBS AND THEIR FEATURES." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.4 (2022): 1129-1131.
67. Валиева, Муҳайё Салимовна. "ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ." *Academic research in educational sciences* 2.12 (2021): 289-292.
68. Soliyevich, Isakov Zakirjon, and Olimova Dilshodaxonbaxtiyorjon Qizi. "Working on the Etymology of Words in Access to Scientific and Popular Texts." *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE* 2.9 (2021): 43-45.
69. Валиева, Муҳайё Салимовна. "ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ." *Academic research in educational sciences* 2.12 (2021): 289-292.
70. Nizamova, Shahnoza Ubaydullaevna. "Genderological characteristics of Uzbek nicknames." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 11.4 (2021): 734-737.
71. Nizomova, Shahnoza. "LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF PSEUDONYMS OF UZBEK WOMEN IN THE FIELD OF CREATIVITY AND ART." *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University* 2.3 (2020): 393-398.



INNO SPACE
SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor
Impact Factor: 8.118



ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

 **9940 572 462**  **6381 907 438**  **ijirset@gmail.com**



www.ijirset.com

Scan to save the contact details