

PEDAGOGICAL AND INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING HORSE PHRASES IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: *This article presents pedagogical and theoretical information, as well as resources used for practical application, on effective ways of working with nouns in English for younger schoolchildren and children.*

Keywords: *nouns, countable nouns, uncountable nouns, worksheets, songs, names of places, animals, names of things, age and individual characteristics, singing, learning, vocabulary*

INTRODUCTION

We know that in all languages, the largest part of the vocabulary is the nominal category of words: including in English, the largest class of words consists of words of this category. In English, the category of a noun is called a noun (noun

As an initial example, we can represent a family of nouns using the following words in English: a thing - names of things (book - book), a person - persons (name Umida - Umida), an animal - animals, insects - insects (a dog - dog, fly-fly), and place-names of places (Tashkent - the city of Tashkent), a set of words related to a thought or action.

Methodology

Who is the gender of nouns? what? Where? there will be an answer to their questions. Nouns in English It is divided into 2 large groups:

°countable nouns (countable nouns) °countable nouns (countable nouns)
°countable nouns (countable nouns) - include nouns that can be countable, singular or plural. In this case, when the noun comes in the singular form, we put the word a/an or One in front of it. If a word has a plural form, it may be preceded by words representing the plural, such as many or few.

For example: a book - Book , elephant - elephant are words that refer to nouns in the Countable singular (countable singular.) many Books - many books, few Apple-several apples countable plural nouns (refer to plural nouns.)

* Uncountable nouns (uncountable nouns) - include nouns that are uncountable, measured only by certain units of measurement. These nouns are preceded by words such as some, a piece of, a bottle of.

For example: some money-some money, a piece of cheese is a piece of cheese. (refers to uncountable nouns.)The forms of the noun (noun), both plural and singular, are distinguished by various suffixes, as well as changes in the word.

°Nouns in the singular (singular) are preceded by the article a / an or the word one, meaning that they are one.

For example: A Girl - (one) girl an octopus - (one) octopus one book - (one) book °
On the other hand, plural nouns (plural) we can form by adding the following suffixes:
- s, es, IES.

These suffixes are added at the end of the word and mean the plural. For example: a girl - girls an apple-apples puppy - puppies (the ies suffix is added to words ending in - y, and the letter-y is omitted.) and potatoes are potatoes (the suffix es is added to words ending in-y).

Discussion

Now that we have learned this information, it is natural to wonder how we will explain the above to readers. We will look at the following methods one by one we go out and use it depending on the situation during the lesson:

The fact that we initially pay attention to the age and individual characteristics of children helps us to understand how effective the information we provide to children is. Explaining pictures to younger students is the most effective and proven method. Because young children have a very well-developed photographic memory, which allows them to quickly and permanently memorize the information they see. On this topic, we can show the following pictures to children:

We should use pictures that depict objects familiar to children. This is exactly what is depicted above. "What things are you looking for? - "Guys, what do you see in this picture?", "What is described?" "What is depicted?", "How do we ask what is the picture?" "How do we question what is depicted in the photo?" we will ask questions such as: "why?" This picture is also familiar to children because children know the animal world, the environment, and family members well. It is desirable that we first pronounce the Uzbek names of things, and then the English names based on the drawing. The pictures should be very simple, and we should also think with the children about whether to list the creatures, places or objects in the picture.

We will need to give children initial ideas about plural nouns (countable plural nouns), as well as singular nouns (uncountable singular nouns). In this regard, our effective use of korgasmality as a teacher: the use of various handouts, cards and the aforementioned work with worksheets makes a small contribution to the fact that the knowledge we give becomes more effective. Now, if we look at this picture, we will see a song about a noun (noun). We know that both simple and funny songs are good tools for memorizing. Therefore, when we notice that the information we give causes difficulties for children, we can use this method. Singing is the most wonderful way to remember.

It also raises the mood, awakens children's curiosity and love for classes.

Conclusion

To consolidate the topic, performing various exercises on the noun (noun) will help. Using coloring pages, which feature especially different types of horses, we can

give children a task to color them. This simple exercise will help students identify and write down different types of nouns. In addition, if we effectively use the study of simple concepts, such as searching for words or combining images, for example, a child who does not let children get bored during the lesson, and also does not allow the lesson to go ineffectively.

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