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## EFFECTIVE USE OF ICT IN TEACHING NOUNS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL CLASSES

**Submission Date:** November 09, 2024, **Accepted Date:** November 14, 2024,

**Published Date:** November 27, 2024

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume04Issue11-23>

**Omonillayeva Maxfuza Ilyosjon qizi**

Teacher, Department of Primary Education, Finland Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

**Ozoda Soipova**

Student of Primary Education Program, Department of Primary Education, Finland Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

In modern education, it is crucial to deliver knowledge using new pedagogical tools in addition to traditional methods. To enhance cognitive development, improve the quality of education, and increase students' interest, it is necessary to effectively utilize information and communication technologies (ICT). In Uzbek language lessons, using ICT tools in teaching the noun word class not only increases student activity but also significantly improves their understanding. This article analyzes the importance of ICT in teaching nouns, its methods of use, and its role in developing students' language skills.

### KEYWORDS

Information and communication technologies, online platforms, interactive programs, noun word class, multimedia resources.

### INTRODUCTION

The use of interactive methods in teaching the native language holds significant importance in today's

education system. In our country, native language education aims to develop students' oral and written

language skills according to literary language standards, improve spelling and literacy methods, and foster creative and independent thinking skills. Therefore, language, as an essential means of communication, is a valuable gift and a unique asset of every nation. Language forms and develops as a social phenomenon during human labor activity, and it plays a key role in the development of human potential.

The word noun is an independent lexical unit that answers the questions "Who?", "What?", and "Where?", denoting a living being, object, place, event, or process. It refers to a concept that represents a person or thing and expresses grammatical meanings such as number, case, and possession. The main characteristics of the noun are that it has categories of number, possession, and case.

Nouns are classified based on the following characteristics:

1. According to whether they denote the name of one item from a certain category or the general name of items in that category.
2. According to whether they answer the questions "Who?" or "What?".
3. According to whether they are countable or uncountable.

Nouns are divided into specific (atoqli) and general (turdosh) nouns based on their meaning. A general

noun can also be derived from a specific noun, such as "muslima," "xosiyatxon," "rentgen," and "amper."

Moreover, the formation of nouns (affixation, composition (compound and paired)), their number category (singular and plural), specific lexical forms (diminutives, personal references), their structure, possession category, case category, and predicative (linking) categories can also create certain challenges in the teaching process. These factors are important in the methodology of language instruction.

The study system of the topic "Noun Word Class" is a goal-oriented process, in which the generalized meaning and grammatical features of this word class are studied with clear consistency and scientifically grounded connections. Additionally, exercises aimed at developing the skills of using nouns correctly in speech and writing are gradually made more complex.

As a linguistic phenomenon, the characteristics of nouns, the tasks of their study, and the consideration of students' age-related characteristics determine the volume of material for each grade and the sequence in which they are studied.

The tasks of studying nouns in primary school classes are as follows:

1. To form a grammatical understanding of the noun word class.



2. To develop the ability to distinguish between nouns that answer the question "Who?" (indicating a person) and nouns that answer the question "What?" (indicating things, animals, living beings, etc.).
3. To cultivate the skill of writing proper nouns, such as people's surnames, first names, patronymics, names of animals, and geographical names, with capital letters.
4. To introduce the concept of number in nouns (singular and plural usage).
5. To develop the skill of correctly using nouns with possessive suffixes.
6. To form proficiency in the declension of nouns and the proper spelling of case suffixes.
7. To enrich students' vocabulary with new nouns and develop the ability to use them accurately and appropriately in speech.
8. To develop the ability to analyze, compare, and generalize words.

Each of these tasks is not solved separately, but in a mutually connected manner. At the same time, more attention is given to solving one task at a specific stage of learning the concept of the noun word class. For example, in the 1st and 2nd grades, the characteristics of nouns as a word class (what they denote, their questions) are studied, while in the 3rd grade, the term "noun" is introduced, and the use of singular and plural forms is emphasized. In the 4th grade, the focus shifts

to the use of possessive suffixes, declension with cases, and the correct spelling of case suffixes. The task of developing students' speech and thinking skills is addressed at all stages of studying the topic. The entire process of learning grammatical material and developing spelling skills is aimed at enriching students' vocabulary, enhancing their ability to use connected speech, and fostering their thinking abilities. As a word class, the noun stands out with its specific lexical meanings and grammatical features. The common lexical meaning of all nouns is the expression of a person and an object. Nouns denote living beings (people, birds, animals, insects), objects related to the earth and the sky (sun, star, river, mountain), plants (cotton, wheat, flower), events (gathering, meeting), natural phenomena (wind, storm, rain, thunderstorm), qualities (friendship, strength, sincerity), actions and states (sleep, joy, struggle), as well as places and time (summer, spring, garden, meadow).

The grammatical features of nouns include their usage in singular and plural forms, the ability to change with possessive suffixes, and their declension with case markers. In a sentence, nouns typically function as subjects, objects, and modifiers, and can also serve as adverbs and predicates.

In speech, nouns can combine with adjectives, numbers, pronouns, and verbs. The meanings and grammatical features of nouns are quite complex,



which is why the knowledge of nouns is gradually developed in students through the process of performing practical tasks.

The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education is a convenient tool for ensuring students' independent work, creativity, and effective mastery of the topic. In primary school classes, the use of ICT in teaching the topic of "Noun Word Class" guarantees the effectiveness of the lesson.

By using information and communication technologies (ICT) in teaching the topic of "Noun Word Class," students can achieve the following:

1. Using multimedia resources: Through videos, audio, and interactive exercises, students can understand the specific features of nouns. These resources help to illustrate the characteristics of nouns in an engaging way.
2. Working on online platforms: Internet resources, such as electronic textbooks, scientific articles, and dictionaries, provide students with information about the grammatical forms of nouns and their specific usage contexts.
3. Interactive programs and games: Interactive games and programs can motivate students while reinforcing concepts and knowledge. These tools

make the learning process more enjoyable and help students to assimilate the material more easily.

In teaching the noun word class using ICT, the following approaches can be applied:

1. Using PowerPoint or other presentation programs: Visual materials can be presented using programs like PowerPoint. For example, students can be shown images of various nouns, and situations and grammatical forms related to them can be explained. This method helps students more easily grasp the grammatical, semantic, and syntactic features of nouns.
2. Utilizing videos or animations: Using videos or animations in teaching nouns helps explain how nouns are used and their contextual differences. Through video materials, students can observe the different forms of nouns, such as singular and plural, and understand how they are correctly or incorrectly used in various contexts.

These ICT tools make it easier for students to visualize and internalize the features and usage of nouns in a more engaging and effective way.

Creating interactive games or tests for students can be very helpful in improving their understanding of the topic. Students can be encouraged to complete online tests related to the noun word class. This helps assess

their knowledge, identify misconceptions, and guide them towards the correct understanding.

Games like "Crossword" or "Water Numbers" can be used to reinforce different forms of nouns. Such games provide an engaging way for students to strengthen their grasp of noun forms, whether singular or plural, and other grammatical aspects.

Another ICT tool that can be used is directing students to online electronic dictionaries and web resources. These resources can help students deepen their understanding of nouns, their meanings, and usage in various contexts, making the learning process more interactive and accessible.

For example, on online learning platforms, it will be easy to find brief information about the noun word class, examples, quizzes, and other supplementary materials. These platforms offer a variety of resources, such as:

1. Brief explanations: Concise descriptions of the noun word class, its features, and grammatical properties.
2. Examples: Various examples that illustrate the use of nouns in different contexts.
3. Test quizzes: Interactive tests that allow students to assess their understanding of nouns and practice using them correctly.

4. Additional materials: Resources such as videos, infographics, and interactive exercises to further enhance learning.

These tools make it easier for students to access and reinforce their knowledge of nouns, providing a comprehensive and engaging way to study the topic.

Another advantage of ICT is its manifestation in the blended learning methodology. In this approach, while teaching the noun word class using traditional methods during the lesson, additional materials and homework assignments can be provided through the internet. This method encourages students to learn independently.

With the help of ICT, students divided into groups can engage in online discussions, complete various tasks, and present their results to each other. This process enhances students' teamwork skills and helps them better grasp the topic. By combining traditional teaching with online resources and collaborative activities, students can strengthen their understanding of the subject and develop essential skills for independent learning and effective communication.

In conclusion, the use of ICT tools in teaching the noun word class enables more effective reinforcement and mastery of knowledge for students. Through multimedia presentations, interactive games, video materials, and online tests, students can develop a deeper understanding of the noun word class. The



widespread integration of ICT in the educational process not only enhances students' language skills but also significantly improves the overall quality of education.

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