

## NATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the methodology of teaching the native language, understanding the needs of the learner,. The creation of a structured curriculum, which included an interactive tutorial, was informed that the native language is the language of each Elat, people, nation.

**Keywords:** new language, native language, teaching, language teaching, methodology, student, success, needs.

### INTRODUCTION

Learning a new language is a valuable and rewarding experience that can expand your cultural horizons and open the doors of a new opportunity. Language Teaching Methodology can have a significant impact on the student's learning experience and success rates. In this article, we will learn the methodology for teaching your native language and the steps associated with it.

#### 1. Understanding the needs of the learner

The first step in developing a native language teaching methodology is to identify the needs of the learner. A good teacher takes the time to understand the student's learning goals, language skills, and learning style. This is important in creating a personalized learning plan tailored to the needs of each student.

#### 2. Building a structured curriculum

The next step in teaching your native language is to develop a structured curriculum. This should include a clear description of the topic and skills to be covered, specific educational goals. The training should be organized in such a way that it is easy for students to follow and include various educational tools such as tutorials, audio lessons, practice activities, multimedia materials.

#### 3. Included an interactive tutorial

One of the most effective ways to teach language is through interactive learning. It refers to activities that encourage students to engage in language conversation and practice, listen and understand, read, write. Interactive tutorials can include role, group discussions, listening comprehension exercises, games.

#### 4. Continuous feedback

It is necessary to provide regular feedback to help students become motivated and seek their progress. Feedback can come in the form of written or oral assessments, tests, quizzes, or a one-on-one interview with a teacher. This feedback should be clear, constructive, and should focus on helping the student develop language skills. Learning a new language to the native language is an important aspect. Encouragement of the mother tongue consists in exposing the reader to native speakers, cultural events, literature and the media, as well as assisting in speaking the language as much as possible.

Mother tongue is the language of every nation, people, nation. The composition of the dictionary of the native language will consist mainly of words and concepts that represent the marriage, culture and traditions of the people belonging to this language. The development of the native language is inextricably linked with the social development of each elat, people and nation. The requirements for the activities of the student and teacher in the organization, management, control of the lesson, didactic rules are educational Princeps. These prinsps are researched uniquely in each Science. We speak below about the prinsps used in the teaching of native language science. Systematicity and consistency prinspi. The principle of systemativeness and consistency plays an important role in teaching Uzbek. Studying the sections of language science in one order corresponds to this prinsp. Teaching the subject of the mother tongue is initially about phonetics, lexicon, followed by word making, word composition, morphology, and syntax. This means that the prinsp above is followed. In native language teaching, it is also important to attribute theory to practice. To do this, each subject of phonetics and grammar must be passed on with orthography or punctuation, in connection with orthoepy or vocabulary. To implement this prinsp, it will be necessary to take examples corresponding to grammatical rules from live speech, to use exercises that will help to cultivate the creative thinking of students in strengthening the rules. Awareness also plays an important role in mother tongue teaching. Mindfulness prinspi requires diligence in the conscious appropriation of a definition or rule by students: 1. Justification for conscious verbal-cognitive education (OVKT) in teaching 2. Attention to the proportionality of the language material and the young psychology of the educated. 3. Strengthening skills in independent and creative observation in students 4. Taking the lesson in a specific system 5. Focusing on cross-topic bonding 6. Strengthening speech skills and increasing language sensitivity is the principle of independence and activity. Through independence and activism, the student becomes an active participant in education. When independence creates conditions for activism, activism becomes the basis for nurturing independence. The organization of independent work in training is based on the essence of the problem posed, questions and tasks, and the management of the educational process fosters independence and activism in the younger generation. <sup>1</sup>

#### CONCLUSION

Teaching your native language requires a personal approach tailored to the needs of each student. By understanding the student's learning goals, developing a structured curriculum,

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incorporating interactive learning, providing regular feedback, encouraging immersion in the native language, teachers can create an effective learning environment to help students achieve their native language goals. With the right methodology, anyone can learn a new language and receive rewards of cultural and linguistic diversity.

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