

CONTENT OF TEACHING PUNCTUATION IN PRIMARY GRADES

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the study of punctuation marks in linguistics, the punctuation marks studied in primary grades. It also analyzes the presentation of topics related to punctuation marks in primary grade textbooks by grade, and provides examples of exercises.*

Keywords: *punctuation, period, comma, exclamation point, question mark, written speech, phonetic-phonological means, semantic, syntactic and intonational rules, native language lessons.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируется изучение знаков препинания в лингвистике, а также знаки препинания, изучаемые в начальных классах. Также анализируется представление тем, связанных со знаками препинания, в учебниках для начальных классов по классам и приводятся примеры упражнений.*

Ключевые слова: *пунктуация, точка, запятая, восклицательный знак, вопросительный знак, письменная речь, фонетико-фонологические средства, семантические, синтаксические и интонационные правила, уроки родного языка.*

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada tilshunoslikda tinish belgilarining o'rganilishi, boshlang'ich sinflarda o'rganiladigan tinish belgilari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, boshlang'ich sinf darsliklarida tinish belgilariga doir mavzularning berilishi sinflar kesimida tahlil qilinib, mashqlardan namunalar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *punktuatsiya, nuqta, vergul, undov, so'roq belgisi, yozma nutq, fonetik-fonologik vositalar, semantik, sintaktik va intonatsion qoidalar, ona tili darslari.*

The role of writing in human life is incomparable. Because people use various documents, official papers, and similar types of writing every day throughout their lives. When using types of writing, error-free and beautiful writing is required. Therefore, in order for students' writing to be beautiful and error-free, it is necessary to constantly pay attention to students' writing from the elementary grades. To achieve this, one should try to master the methods, tools, and techniques of writing perfectly.

Written speech, while being flawless and beautiful, is achieved through the regular combination of letters and words, punctuation marks, and various divisions: paragraphs, sections, chapters, etc.

Punctuation is a set of rules for the use of punctuation marks. Punctuation, like writing, is one of the important means of communication between people. In primary grades, four punctuation marks are taught: a period at the end of a sentence, a question mark, an exclamation mark, and the rules for using a comma in compound and imperative sentences. Despite the fact that there are few punctuation marks taught in primary grades, the teacher should work on punctuation marks regularly in each grade. When introducing younger students to punctuation marks, the teacher first shows their use and place in written speech. He explains that punctuation marks are important for expressing thoughts correctly and in a way that is understandable to others. For example, to introduce the role of the period in an elementary way, a whole text is taught that is not divided into sentences (without punctuation marks). Students are convinced that such a text is difficult to read and understand in its content[1].

According to H. Jamolkhonov, punctuation marks are used to express in writing phonetic-phonological means (supersegmental units

such as rising tone, falling tone, wavy tone, counting tone, pause) that play an important role in forming the content of sentences and speech[6].

B.Yu. Shavlukova emphasizes in her research work: "Punctuation marks are a nominative (normative pragmatic) category capable of performing communicative and aesthetic functions"[14].

Punctuation is based on semantic, syntactic and intonational rules. These three principles interact with each other. When placing punctuation marks, the writer is primarily guided by the content of the thought he is expressing. The content of speech also affects the construction of the sentence. Therefore, when teaching students the use of punctuation marks, it is based on the semantic-syntactic principle that determines the use of punctuation marks in a sentence[7].

First-grade students are introduced to full stops, question marks, and exclamation marks during literacy classes. Even if children don't read the "Alphabet," they can make sentences based on pictures.

1st grade students are taught about punctuation marks in their native language lessons. The 1st grade "Native Language"[13] textbook covers the topic "Punctuation marks. Period, question mark, and exclamation mark," which emphasizes that periods, question marks, and exclamation marks are called punctuation marks.

In the process of studying the topics of the "Speech" section in grade 2, students gain theoretical understanding of full stops, question marks, and exclamation marks.

In the 3rd grade, theoretical concepts about punctuation marks are deepened. From this point on, students begin to understand that punctuation marks are placed at the end of a sentence on a syntactic basis. The use of a period in connection with the study of the topic "Declarative Sentence", the use of a question mark in connection with the

study of the topic "Interrogative Sentence", and the use of an exclamation mark in connection with the study of the topic "Exclamatory Sentence".

In grade 3, exercises are given on determining the number of sentences in a text, placing punctuation marks in their proper place, and moving sentences[4].

In 4th grade native language lessons, when the topic "Adjective word groups" is discussed, their spelling is also explained. It is explained that adjectives are indicated by increasing or decreasing their sign and that adjectives are written with a hyphen: toppä-töğr1, sap-sariq[5].

Working with text can be used effectively to teach elementary school students to use periods correctly.

How many sentences are there in the text? Put punctuation marks and rewrite the text.

Today, most dishes cannot be imagined without potatoes, but potatoes came to our country only two centuries ago. They were first cultivated by South American Indians in unknown times. The first potato was brought to Europe by Spanish sailors in 1565. At first, Europeans grew this plant not as a source of food, but as a decorative plant. In 1800, potatoes were still considered rare in Europe and people gave them to each other as gifts on holidays. Now it is the most widely prepared food product[8].

When introducing punctuation marks to younger students, the teacher first shows their place in written speech. He explains that punctuation marks are important for expressing thoughts correctly, logically, and in a way that is understandable to others. For example, to introduce the role of the period in an elementary way, a whole text is taught that is not divided into sentences (without punctuation marks); students are convinced that such a text is difficult to read and

understand. Punctuation is based on semantic, syntactic, and intonational rules. These three principles interact with each other. When placing punctuation marks, the writer is primarily guided by the content of the thought he is expressing. The content of speech also affects the construction of the sentence. Therefore, when teaching students the use of punctuation marks, it is based on the semantic-syntactic principle that determines the correct use of punctuation marks in a sentence.

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