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## Research Article

# THE MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE ( ' ) AND ITS USE IN ELEMENTARY GRADES

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## ABSTRACT

This article provides general information about the modifier letter apostrophe, the initial understanding of the modifier letter apostrophe in the elementary school native language textbook, examples of the rules and exercises given in the textbook, their explanation, and the application of new methods.

## KEYWORDS

Consonant, method, Latin alphabet, vowels, types of exercises, analysis, interpretation, consonants, pronunciation.

## INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of writing the article is to collect all the important information about the modifier letter apostrophe ( ' ), use the topic of the modifier letter apostrophe in primary classes, analyze and explain the rules and exercises given in the textbook, and apply new methods.

' is a symbol used in languages written in the Latin alphabet. This symbol represents phonetic subtraction in some languages. In the Uzbek

language, this sign is called "modifier letter apostrophe " and is an additional letter of the Uzbek Latin alphabet. In the Uzbek Latin script, this character is used instead of the hyphen ( "''") in the Cyrillic alphabet.

In the Uzbek Latin script, modifier letter apostrophe has two functions:

The first of these words comes after a vowel and expresses the longer pronunciation of this vowel sound in the possessive words such as a'lo, ba'zan, e'lon, e'tibor, e'tiqod, fe'l, ma'yus, me'mor, ne'mat, ra'y, ta'b, ta'zim, shu'la.

Second, in possessive words such as in'om, mas'ul, san'at, qat'iy kabi o'zlashma expresses the fact that this vowel is pronounced separately from the preceding consonant.

In elementary grades, the subject of the parentheses is presented in the 2nd grade (Part 2), 4th grade (Part 1).

The modifier letter apostrophe appears as an additional letter in the Latin alphabet. But this situation is the most distracting process for young pupils. In this process, the primary teacher has a double responsibility. Pupils may leave out the hyphen or use it after another letter, causing pupils to make mistakes.

For pupils of the second grade, this topic is explained as follows:

Class 2 Part 2 Page 8.

The modifier letter apostrophe has two functions. If a stop comes after a vowel, that vowel is lengthened.

For example, ma'no, e'lon.

If the modifier letter apostrophe comes after a consonant sound, it is necessary to pause after the consonant sound during pronunciation.

For example, jur'at, sur'at

Before proceeding to the theoretical part of the subject, the textbook provides exercises to acquire basic concepts and understand the true essence of the subject.

For example: Page 8 Exercise 1.

✓	A'lo
	Ba'zan
	E'lon
	Me'mor
	Ta'zim
	Ma'no

×	Alo
	Bazan
	Elon
	Memor
	Tazim
	Mano

- How did you pronounce the modifier letter apostrophe before the consonant?
- Did you notice the difference in the pronunciation of correctly and incorrectly spelled words?

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Words with modifier letter apostrophe are divided into syllables as follows: mash'-al, va'-da, sa'-va, a'lo, Ma'rifat, qal'a, nash'a, E'zoza, ya'ni.

Several cases of punctuation can confuse young learners in the spelling process. For example: in the process of moving a syllable, the pupil gets into a difficult situation, that is, they forget that the modifier letter apostrophe should remain on the top line. It is necessary for them to be able to take the place of a single letter and to know that it should be written separately in letters. The most difficult process is for words that differ only by the presence or absence of a single hyphen. It makes it difficult for young pupils to learn. In the second grade, there are exercises in this regard in the textbook.

For example: Page 12.

1. Mamura wrote his first poem.

2. A lion is a beast.

3. Surat worked a little on the farm.

4. Azam draws a beautiful picture.

- What difference did you notice in the meaning of the highlighted words?

At the same time, exercises related to the topic are given for pupils to be resourceful and use words correctly according to the meaning of speech.

Page 17 Exercise 12. Replace the dots with matching words.

1. The perfect brave and ..... boy.

2. Ismail ... gets four marks.

3. Salim did not understand this proverb

4. Azam gave only excellent grades to study.

Words to use:

ba'zan

ma'nosini

va'da

qat'iyatli

In the fourth grade, information is given mainly about the pronunciation and spelling of words with a modifier letter apostrophe .

Class 4 Unit 1 Page 31.

A modifier letter apostrophe does not make a sound.

When a stop follows a vowel, it means that the vowel is pronounced longer: ma'no, ba'zan. When a consonant comes after a modifier letter apostrophe , it means that it is pronounced separately from the following vowel:san'at, jur'at.

As the rule says, a brace performs several functions depending on the position of the character. In this case, the pupils can learn by examples and by trying to pronounce the words themselves. In the textbook, exercises are given in the form of a table so that pupils can do them by themselves.

Page 31.

√ Continue the row.



After a vowel	After a consonant

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that knowing the information about the punctuation mark, its correct use, its correct spelling, and knowing what its function is, is of great importance in communication. The article provides information about the sign of the tuft, its use in primary classes, the rule given in the textbook, examples of exercises and their explanation.

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