



MODELING OF LEARNING ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS IN PRIMARY CLASS MOTHER LANGUAGE AND READING LITERACY LESSONS

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Abstract:

This article presents ideas about the modeling of students' learning activities in the primary language and reading literacy classes. Also, the content and essence of using innovative technologies in the modeling of students' educational and learning activities in the classes of the mother tongue and reading literacy of the primary grade is highlighted.

Keywords: mother tongue and reading literacy, educational activity, innovative technologies, modeling

INTRODUCTION. It is certain that the young generation will grow up and contribute to the development of our country. As long as we rely on the young generation to implement socio-economic reforms, first of all, we should not look at the field of education one-sidedly. Fundamentally changing the education system, forming a well-rounded person has become one of the urgent issues that determine our future destiny. The need for independent, critical-thinking young people is the need of the times in the context of great reforms. Because only people who have a personal worldview are able to achieve success that ensures the development of society. One of the main factors of the state policy carried out in the republic is the development and training of independent thinking, broad-minded, talented individuals. After all, the psychology of being dependent on the opinions of others and following different foreign ideologies will undoubtedly lead to the decline of the morale of the society.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev noted, "One of the most important and urgent issues before us is to train young people with high morale, modern knowledge and skills, independent opinion, national and universal values we all understand well that it consists of educating in the spirit." The time has come to realize that at the heart of the requirement of an innovative approach to every front by the Honorable President Sh.M. Mirziyoev is the issue of educating the next generation. Today, it is the need of the hour for elementary school teachers to organize the educational process with an innovative approach. Consistent continuation of democratic reforms, creating a peaceful and peaceful, decent standard of living for

our people is a guarantee of sustainable development[1].

Primary school teachers study the child who has entered the school from a pedagogical and psychological point of view, and patiently and persistently develop reading skills on the basis of the "Alifbe" textbook. Vowel and consonant sounds-letters are taught through the analysis-content method. Sound is the basis of literacy teaching, and every elementary school teacher during the period of literacy teaching uses innovative methods to analyze and synthesize words and syllables by sound, exercises to analyze sounds and their articulation. he should know how to teach through speech, work on diction (obviously, burro speaking) and conduct speech therapy. In the process of literacy training, we recommend to convey the form and orthography of vowels and consonants to the minds of students through effective methods and tools, interactive methods [2].

Today in education "Brainstorming", "Thoughtstorming", "Networks" method, "Siquain", "BBB", "Fifth plus", "6x6x6", "Debate", "Role-playing game", Modern technologies such as FSMU, "Working in small groups", "Rounded snow", "Zigzag", "I will say the last word" are used. It gives a positive result if it is used in lessons to repeat games and tasks or in reinforcement lessons. The choice of which type of game-task depends on the type of lesson, the level of training of students to perform games-tasks, their level of knowledge, opportunities for independent creative work, the ability to quickly restore what they have learned in memory, and the degree to which creativity is formed. should be

In order to check the knowledge of the students in the lesson, the game "Accepted" will be held. The game is organized in the following order: All the



learned letters and a few unlearned alphabets are mixed on the table. Two students receive letters in their shops. Shops have desks facing children, and these desks are separated from other desks by a grid, about 0.5-1 meters apart. Only vowels are accepted in the first store, and consonants are accepted in the second store.

Pupils tell the name of the letters they received in the store, the characteristics of letter sounds, and hand over the cut letters to the shopkeeper. If the answers are not satisfactory, the shopkeeper (student) fills in the definition. They can add to the answers given by the participants of the sitting game. At the end of the game, the performance of students is assessed and the number of letters learned is determined. Solving exercises on syllable reading and word formation. On the letter typing card, syllables such as da, do, di, du are shown. A word is formed by adding a syllable to these syllables:

Dala, dada, daha v. h. k.

Wise, always, doir v. h. k.

Dutor, friend v. h. k.

Divan, Dayor, Dinora v. h. k.

GAME "STRENGTH IS UNITY". Each group is given a separate picture to play this game. For example:

For group 1: a picture of children working in a flower garden.

For group 2: "Independence Day" pace.

The 3rd group will be given a picture of students working in the school garden. In this, each group separately composes a text based on a picture on its own topic. Each member of the group tries to contribute to the composition of the text. The group that composes the fastest, most beautiful and meaningful text during the given time will receive an incentive for that group. card is given [3].

Interactive methods that serve to ensure the effectiveness of educational technologies are widely used at the stages of continuous education.

-6x6x6,

- brainstorming,

-decision tree,

-networks,

- scales,

-stair-stair,

-angles,

The names of dozens of methods like "fan" are understandable and familiar to everyone. In educational practice, the teacher plans to use them based on the didactic purpose. At the moment, he is confused about how to achieve this goal. There is a need to create a specific idea to solve the problem.

Well, the didactic goal is clear, the stages of its implementation, educational methods have been defined, but what is the basis of educational technology?

- In the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan - An idea is a thought that arises in human thinking and leads society and people to a goal. It is explained that the goals of knowing and changing the world, the ways and means of achieving them will be embodied. If we apply this definition to pedagogical technologies, the definition of "creating and applying teaching and mastering methods, researching the optimal options for bringing them into a single system" comes out. Pedagogical technology options aimed at developing students' speech are the result of the creative activity of the teachers-pedagogues who developed them [4].

This activity is also based on a certain vision, the idea of ensuring the effectiveness of education. In particular, - methods of working in groups of six using the 6x6x6 method are used. The technology of using this method should be developed when focusing on the goal of improving students' speech. The implementation of the didactic goal can be as follows: teaching the fairy tale "Babur and the Pigeon" in the 3rd grade reading lesson based on the technology based on the 5-stage system: if the students are divided into groups of six and assigned a number of educational tasks (expressing the text reading;

work on the dictionary, reading the text divided into pictures, performing, preparing answers to the questions in the handouts...);

from interactive methods - if the content of the fairy tale is strengthened with the help of networks, and the clause of the network is filled based on the plot, the development of the students' speech, thinking ability, thinking, perception, intelligence, intellectual potential is achieved based on showing and describing the qualities characteristic of Babur.

A number of knowledge and skills are strengthened by integrating the acquired knowledge from the mother tongue, and reading skills and skills are improved. Two weeks before studying the topic "Nature of Uzbekistan" in the 4th grade, the teacher divides the class into three groups. It is emphasized that each of them goes on an expedition to a mountain, a city, a village or a desert[5].

CONCLUSION. Tasks were divided among the group members, and the expedition leader and members as botanists, zoologists, and artists spent two weeks finding various magazines and manuals about the expedition, looking for additional materials, and using them to create their own collects material for his trip.



The leaders of the expedition, each one of them determines their own travel routes, divides the tasks, and reflects on how responsible they are. Botanists depict plants, zoologists depict the animal world, and artists depict nature. Other students collect herbariums and collect rare plants. Artists, photographers, meteorologists, all members of the expedition, in addition to their main duties, keep diaries of observations and imaginations. Pupils write in their diaries the events, unexpected obstacles and difficulties, keep a weather calendar, and write down the solution to the assigned task. They observe nature and determine its changes, plants, insects, etc. Each student's observations are studied through his diary and evaluated in the form of a presentation. Therefore, it is highly effective to implement the goal of developing students' speech in an interdisciplinary manner.

Summing up from the above, it can be said that when a lesson is conducted using interactive methods, there will not be a student in the classroom who does not learn. Almost all students are involved in the lesson process and their interest in the lesson increases.

In the future, students will be given the opportunity to gain independent knowledge and learn a trade.

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