

BASICS OF APPLYING UNUSUAL METHODS TO PRIMARY CLASSES

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Abstract:

The article discusses the main goals of using active learning methods in primary school courses. The content of the concepts “active teaching methods” and “the principle of activity” is determined. The author focuses on the need for active implementation of methods, and his analysis and conclusions prove the appropriateness of this opinion. The author of the work suggests ways to improve the quality and effectiveness of training.

Keywords: *active teaching methods, principle of activity, lesson.*

INTRODUCTION

Recently, teachers of general education institutions are increasingly thinking about the question: how to make a lesson meaningful, aimed at the cognitive activity of schoolchildren and at the same time interesting, instructive and varied in the form of delivery. This problem can be solved if you start using active forms and methods of teaching in the classroom.

Having analyzed the opinions of teachers, psychologists, and scientists, it is important to note that active teaching methods are pedagogical technologies that allow students to develop initiative, stimulate independent activity of students, and shape the creative personality and cognitive activity of children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Having analyzed psychological approaches to defining the concept of interactive methods, we can identify the components in its structure:

- gaming, interactive, research, communication technologies;
- technology of problem-based, project-based learning;
- technology of language teaching of foreign culture;
- business games;
- Trainings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Active learning methods should be used in the educational process to solve the following problems: develop interest in the subject being studied, independence in reasoning; teach students to analyze personal cognitive and practical actions; to intensify the process of development of students' communication skills, educational-informational and educational-organizational skills.

Based on the analysis of pedagogical methods, it is possible to formulate the principle of activity, which consists in the fact that the child actively and purposefully perceives the phenomena being studied, comprehends, processes and applies them, and the principle of individuality - taking into account age-related individual characteristics.

To obtain effective results in solving problems, it is important for an elementary school teacher to correctly select these methods, observing a number of criteria. Firstly, it is necessary to analyze the goals and objectives, then you need to check whether the methods correspond to the age characteristics of the children. The next thing that is important for the teacher to do is to study the conditions (lighting, computer equipment) and time (is it possible to do it in 45 minutes if you use this method). Secondly, when selecting material, it is also important to take into account the principles of learning and one's own capabilities (experience in conducting such events, personal qualities, desire and level of professional skill).

It is important for a teacher to know the distinctive features of the form of teaching, because only then is it possible to correctly apply this method in the educational process. One of the characteristic features is:

- focus on the game
- combination of various forms of education: individual, group, pair
- maximum intellectual, personal, social activity in class
- development of creative and communication skills
- taking into account didactic principles, psychological characteristics, level of education of schoolchildren
- interactivity
- constant movement, communication between children
- high level of emotionality

Active teaching methods can be used at each stage of the lesson or partially, depending on the setting of educational goals and objectives.

At the beginning of the lesson, it is important for the teacher to activate the students' attention, set the desired pace and interest the children in the new topic. The methods "Play with me", "Smile, because life is wonderful", "Let's be friends" are aimed at solving these problems.

To find out the mood and emotional state of children at the beginning and end of the lesson, you can play the following games: "Sun, cloud and cloud", "Merry rainbow". The main advantage of these games is clarity, presentation of material in an interesting form, content, and emotionality of children.

Using the "Take Me" exercise, a teacher can solve several problems at once:

- lead the children to study a new topic
- based on the conditions of the game, together with the guys, determine goals and objectives

- creating a favorable environment for the development of individual qualities and creative abilities
- Increase in educational motivation and activity.

It is possible to summarize the material on a previously studied topic through the use of such methods as: “Necessary things”, “Unusual gift”. It is carried out as follows: pictures with images of objects or numbers are placed on the board. If a mathematics lesson is being taught, then each student comes to the board and says the phrase: “I buy (three apples) because this picture satisfies the solution to the problem.” If the lesson is Russian, then the answer will be as follows: “I buy (a bunny) because the word denoting this object answers the question who?” The student who asks the question correctly takes the picture [1].

The “Select and Remember” exercise, which can mainly be used in mathematics lessons, will allow children to remember the material of the topic studied, independently come to some conclusions, learn to reason, think, and analyze their own actions.

In order to identify the level of satisfaction with their own results during the lesson, students should play games such as: “Bag of Wishes”, “Help from a Friend”. They allow you to assess the significance of the lesson topic for children, the effectiveness and correctness of the goals and objectives put forward [2].

Thus, we analyzed various methods, their effectiveness and the effectiveness of using active methods and forms of learning in classes in primary school.

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