



USE OF MODERN TEACHING METHODS IN MOTHER LANGUAGE AND READING LITERACY LESSONS OF PRIMARY CLASS

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Abstract:

The article gives opinions on the use of modern methods of education in the classes of mother tongue and reading literacy of primary school. Theoretical ideas are explained on the basis of examples.

Keywords: primary education, mother tongue and reading literacy, educational methods, modern methods.

Primary school reading classes have a special place in the educational system according to their nature, purpose and tasks. Because at its core are the foundations of literacy and moral-educational education. That is why it is difficult to imagine the education of all other subjects without the education of reading. "Using modern methods of education in elementary school reading classes is necessary to form correct, equal, conscious, expressive reading skills in students, to raise them from ordinary readers to the level of creative readers who think deeply. lift; expand their knowledge about the environment and existence through reading; enrich their worldview; formation of elementary eternal concepts of thinking; reading and understanding any style of text involves acquiring critical and creative thinking skills." "The most important thing for a student is that the child understands that the knowledge he receives and the feelings he develops are necessary and important in life. Reading classes have a special place in this place. In reading lessons, it is necessary to form the skills of reading correctly, quickly, consciously and expressively in students. It is very important to instill in children a love for books, to teach them to use books, to get the necessary knowledge from them, that is, to raise deep-thinking, thoughtful readers who love books and know how to work with books. Expanding and deepening students' knowledge about the environment, forming elements of a scientific outlook. It is urgently necessary to educate them morally, aesthetically and in the spirit of love for work, to develop students' speech (mainly oral speech) and thinking, to form elements of literary thinking. Every teacher must be creative, he





must enter every lesson with serious preparation, because the sameness repeated in every lesson weakens the student's interest in the lesson and science, as a result, it leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of the lesson. Many modern methods of education can be found in the newly created textbooks. In particular, as a result of the combination of the mother tongue and the subject of reading, taking both subjects equally in 1 lesson gives a very good and effective benefit. Although these two disciplines are combined, there are many areas where they are studied separately. For example, in this task presented in the 1st grade mother tongue and reading literacy textbook, ideas are put forward that encourage the child to break out of the homogenous mold and move towards creativity based on modern methods.



After the organizational part of the lesson, it is announced that the students have to write a story today. What is the story? What will be written in the story? What stories do you know? By asking similar questions, you can use the "Brainstorming" method to bring students to the topic. The teacher should draw students' attention to the pictures on page 16 of the textbook and ask what is depicted there. Each picture is numbered, which represents the sequence of events. Figure 4 has a question mark. Readers can decide for themselves what might happen between events 3 and 5. In this case, it is necessary not to give halal to the creativity of students. Creativity is only controlled by logic. After that, the teacher gives tasks to the students. That is, do not exchange ideas with your partner about the event shown in the pictures. Come up with



a nice title for the story. Use more family members in the story. Give the story you wrote to your classmate. Tell us what you think about your partner's story. At this point, the teacher should give some understanding of the title, because this concept may be a little unfamiliar to the 1st grader. The teacher can write a sample title. By giving this assignment, I feel like I have prepared the 1st grader for the PIRLP international assessment program. Because, hiding part of the process of story events, the child is asked for his creative opinion. I think this is a new method, a new method.

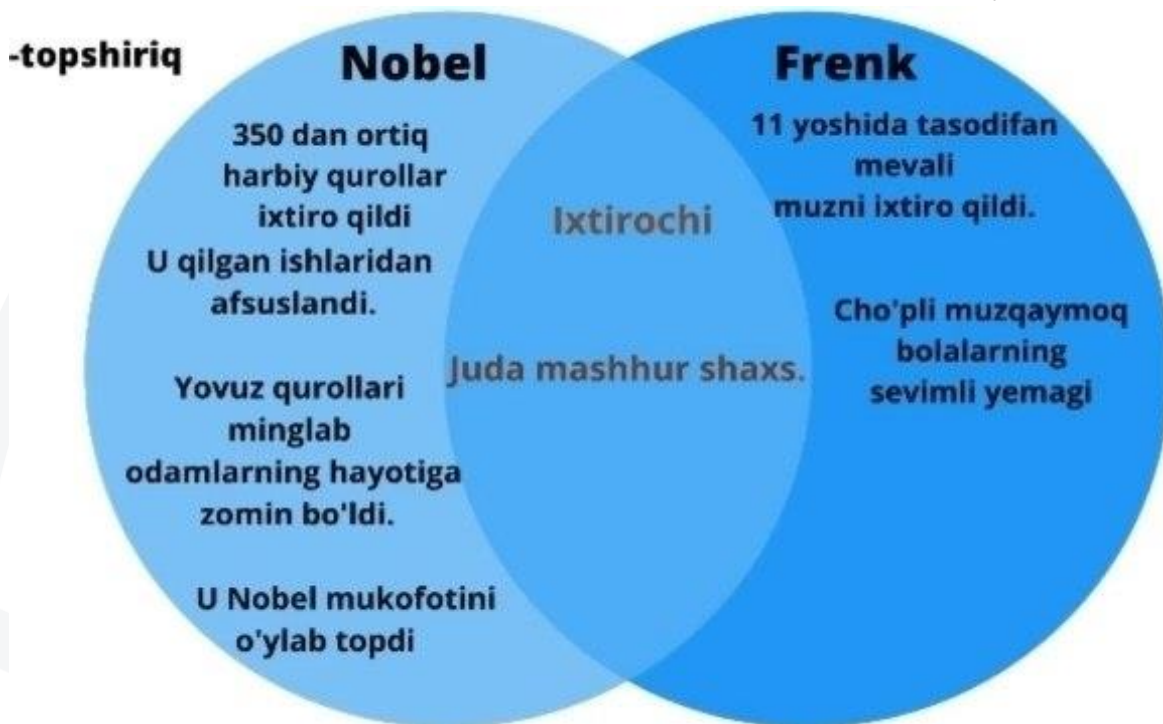


Students are required to fill in the table below on the topic "Family members" given in the 1st grade mother tongue and reading literacy textbook. This shows how much they know about their family members. At this point, it would be appropriate to use the "Find Me" method to further strengthen the topic. Accordingly, the teacher hands the children cards with words such as uncle, aunt, uncle, grandmother, grandfather, brother, sister, pochcha written on them. He gives a tariff to each family member. For example, he says "My mother's brother", "My father's brother", "My father's sister", "My mother's mother". Then, if any of the students has the word uncle in their hands, this student says "It's me." This method is both interesting and creates the basis for good mastery of the lesson.

One of the modern methods, the Venn Diagram, can also be applied to the stories presented in the 2nd grade mother tongue and reading literacy textbook. We used this method in 2nd grade classes. On page 13 of the textbook, there is a "Nobel Prize" audiobook.



It talks about what Alfred Nobel invented, why he regretted what he did, why he invented this award, and who should be given it. On page 29, the story "Frank the Inventor" is presented. In it, 117 years ago, an 11-year-old boy named Frank accidentally invented ice. In the winter, Frank sneaks into the house mixing fruit-flavored soda with water and a stick, and the mixture freezes in the cold. This is how it first appeared. Later, it is said that the children's favorite food has become ice cream. We explained these two stories by putting them in a Venn diagram. The students were able to quickly and easily understand their similarities and differences, as well as the signs they have in common (both inventors and famous people). A Venn diagram is a very convenient and effective method for easily explaining the similarities and differences between these two characters and the characters they have in common.



"Contrast" method, one of the modern methods of education, can also be used in reading classes. Konstrast (English <<contrast>>, Russian <<kontrast>>) gives the concept of a sharp difference between two premises. For example, if we take the 1st and 2nd parts of the fairy tale "Motherland" given in the 3rd grade mother tongue and reading literacy textbook, students should read two passages given on page 13 of the textbook. Students are asked what the differences are between the two pictures. If possible, it is possible to write down the characteristics of the place described in the second text (in this case, the teacher writes it himself based on the students' answers). For example,



1-matn	2-matn
Suvi ko'p va toza	Suvi yo'q, sahro
Gullar, daraxtlar ko'p	Birgina qurigan daraxt bor

When the differences in the depiction of places in the text are finished, the teacher asks the middle: "Why did the writer describe such two different places in the fairy tale?" he asks. Students can give different answers. The task of the teacher is to encourage them to think. The next question is "Why did the bird ask to go to such a beautiful place and to go to a place with difficult conditions?" should be in the tribe. Teacher's conclusion: children, the writer aims to better reveal the love of the motherland by describing these two places. There is an idea in the fairy tale that "He loves his country to the extent of leaving such good conditions." Therefore, the contrast method also gives good results in classes.

Modern textbooks, modern knowledge and new modern methods in classes, based on STEAM education, the student learns to study the world systematically, to logically observe the processes happening around him, to understand the interaction between them, which is new for him. allows you to discover unusual and interesting things. By waiting for something new, the student develops curiosity in young people, it leads to the identification of an interesting problem for him, the development of an algorithm for finding a solution, a critical evaluation of the results, and the formation of engineering aspects of thinking.

Today's demands place great tasks on world education, that is, it is necessary to prepare the child to live in society in the future. First of all, it is necessary to form the image of professionals who work actively in harmony with the rapidly changing and updated information in today's students. Acquiring information, processing and using it in practice is the basis of the STEAM education program. For the first time, the term STEAM was included in the school program in the United States, and it is aimed at developing students' competencies in scientific and technical areas. Later, this direction was expanded and additional letters were added to the term. For example: adding "R" -robotic-roboteknika and calling it STEAM, or adding "A" -art-san and calling it STEAM. STEAM (S-science, T-technology, E-engineering, A-art, M-math) is a modern approach that combines science, technology, engineering, art, and mathematics.

STEAM is a new teaching method for schoolchildren and is an alternative system to the traditional teaching system. It is based on the system of teaching children simultaneously in Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics, in which





students learn practical and They will learn with the help of interesting project activities.

STEAM helps students develop the following important characteristics and skills:

- Comprehensive understanding of issues
- Creative thinking
- Critical thinking
- Understanding and applying scientific methods
- Understand the fundamentals of design

The story "The Cowardly Reindeer" taught in the 3rd grade mother tongue and reading literacy class can be considered based on STEAM education. The story is very interesting. About the trick of deer on wolves. In the textbook, the fairy tale is divided into parts and marked with letters. I took this place as a basis and put it in a diagram based on STEAM education, trying to make students think creatively and understand the lesson by connecting it with other subjects.



- "B" Deer plan
- "D" Gang Attack
- "F" Summary
- "A" meeting in the forest
- "E" Fear in disguise





So, according to the textbook assignment, you need to find a title for each separated part. Students say which letter of the title corresponds to which part. The teacher said: "Children, now we will focus on the diagram. How many parts is the diagram divided into? Which color is more in it? What is the most colorful title? So, in our diagram, dark green makes up three-sevenths of it. This fits the fear under the mask part of the story. The most culminating point of the story is the state of the deer at that time. Have you ever been in this situation at school? When were you most afraid?" can explain the subject well and deeply by asking questions like As a result of studying the story by looking at the diagram, the students connect mathematics, English, and natural sciences. The abundance of dark green color in the diagram is taken so that they can express their creative thoughts more widely. This is where the benefits of STEAM education become clear.

In order to fully fulfill and implement the requirements of the study skills and methods of their improvement, first of all, it is necessary to acquire and improve reading skills correctly and thoroughly. Reading skills are formed in the process of teaching literacy and improve in the key stages of education. The use of modern methods in reading lessons, while linking these processes, increases the effectiveness of the lesson and strengthens the students' interest in the lesson.

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