

Designing Teacher Activities in the Integration of Primary School Mother Tongue Lessons

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Annotation: Participation of the student in the function of the subject of the educational process, strengthening the practical direction of language education, the introduction of interactive methods in education it is possible to strengthen the creative direction of mother tongue education by turning the objects of language-speech, speech, various syntactic devices into a means of active thinking.

Keywords: Primary education, mother tongue, teachers, mother tongue methodology, teaching, speech, textbook

INTRODUCTION.

Primary education is an independent but at the same time very complex component of the system of continuing education. First of all, primary education is the first stage of continuing education. It has its own curriculum, textbooks and manuals. There are specially trained teachers in the primary grades. Experts in the field of analysis and research of the problems of primary education. Primary education also consists of certain school years. This suggests that primary education is an independent link. In addition, primary education is a complex part of the system of continuing education is The child first learns to read, write, and compute in elementary school. During his four academic years, he mastered the basics of modern science, production technology, and thinking. Children learn the ways and means of active participation in the educational process through teaching in primary school. They will learn the secrets of independent thinking, their place in life, and will be ready to take a full course in their native language in grades 5-9. This is due to the fact that primary education is very complex.

From the above, it is clear that the continuation of the study of the essence of primary education in the second qualitative phase of the reform of schools in general, primary schools in our conditions, pedagogical and methodological comprehensive realization of real learning opportunities of primary school students The most important and topical issues in the field of mother tongue methodology are the study, improvement of the system of training of primary school teachers, the development of independent thinking skills in children, the study of the means of expressing their thoughts fluently in the mother tongue. . With this in mind, we will discuss the textbooks of the primary school mother tongue, as well as their importance for the methodology of the mother tongue, and the interrelationship of the issues of creative organization of education.

It is no secret that the current methodology of teaching the mother tongue in primary school and its pedagogical practice is aimed at children's memory. If the student memorizes the definitions, rules, and definitions learned and explains them with examples, he or she will think that the learning objective has been achieved. The traditional system of memory education does not sufficiently influence the mind, thinking, inner world, interests, emotions and motives of the student. As a

result, the child's activity, independence, initiative, and, consequently, creativity are not given enough attention. The notion that the status of the student in the context of traditional education is the object of the child's educational process keeps both the teacher and the student under pressure without going beyond the bounds of accepted rules and regulations.

Participation of the student in the function of the subject of the educational process, strengthening the practical direction of language education, the introduction of interactive methods in education it is possible to strengthen the creative direction of mother tongue education by turning the objects of language-speech, speech, various syntactic devices into a means of active thinking. Educational standards play a key role in the implementation of the creative direction of mother tongue education.

The content of mother tongue education in primary school includes:

- speech sounds: voiced and unvoiced, voiced and unvoiced sounds;
- conjunctions: accented and unaccented syllables, open and closed syllables, phonetic analysis of spoken or given words;
- word: word meanings, synonyms, words with opposite meanings;
- conjunctive word, stem, base, suffix, prefix, word group analysis, word-forming suffixes, subject noun suffix,

words denoting the color of the object, words denoting the quantity and quantity of the object, words denoting action;

- assistants and connectors;
- speech: sentences expressing meaning, words expressing interrogation, words expressing emotion;
- Punctuation: period, question, exclamation, comma;
- text; text structure, topic, main idea, title, plan, preface, comparison, dialogue, monologue, statement, essay, oral and written creation, letter, message, greeting.

This means that the creative organization of mother tongue education in primary school differs from non-creative education in a number of ways. These are

- Mother tongue education is designed for students' thinking,
- changed the status of the student in education, making him an active subject of education,
- teaching based on the principle of transition from speech to language,
- organization of mother tongue education in the form of evidence-knowledge-practice,
- personal significance of reading and learning,
- every information has a personal value for the child.

1. To make the student an active subject of the educational process, to strengthen the practical direction of language education, to bring the content of mother tongue education into the form of

assignments, problems, tests, the student's consciousness, thinking, interest, there are a number of requirements, such as the use of interactive methods that affect emotions and motives.

2. Native language content in primary school

- comprehensive knowledge of speech and language,
- formation of speaking skills,
- Development of creative experience,
- It is organized in the direction of cultivating the attitude to the people and the Motherland through language and language. Each of these areas has the tools and opportunities to develop students' creative abilities.

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