

ONA TILI DARSLARINI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN KENG FOYDALANISH ORQALI TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISH

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ANNOTATSIYA:

Ushbu maqolada ona tili fanida qo'llaniladigan dars jarayonini yanada sifatli bo'lishiga xizmat qiladigan va o'quvchilarni faolligini oshiradigan turli xil metodlar, didaktik materiallar haqida gap boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: metodlar, innovatsion, o'quvchi, dars, interfaol, integratsiya.

ANNOTATION:

In this article, it is used in the science of mother tongue and literature and students various methods, didactic materials and energizers that increase activity delivered.

Key words: methods, innovative, student, lesson, interactive, effective, topic

АННОТАЦИЯ:

В данной статье рассказывается о различных методах и дидактических материалах, которые помогают повысить качество учебного процесса, используемого по предмету родной язык, и повысить активность учащихся.

Ключевые слова: методы, инновационные, ученик, урок, интерактив, интеграция.

Currently, modern teaching methods are widely used in the educational process. The use of modern teaching methods leads to high efficiency in the teaching process. It is appropriate to choose these methods based on the didactic task of each lesson. Classes using modern technologies are used by students to search for the knowledge they are acquiring aimed at them to find, study and analyze independently, and even draw their own conclusions. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the

development, formation, learning and upbringing of the individual and the team. In such an educational process, the student becomes the main figure. From various methods in the course of the lesson use frees the teacher to search and the student to work on himself encourages thinking. The method should be chosen in such a way that it is important for the student to be able to behave freely, express his thoughts fluently, and master the topic very well. It is known that today there are more than a hundred types of interactive methods, most of which have been tested and have given good results. Wide effective results can be achieved in the lesson by using methods such as "Cluster", "Brainstorming", "Continue", "Presentation", "Blitz survey", "Problematic situation". "Sinquain", "Reverse test", "Wheel of Mind" methods are used in the part of the lesson to ask about the learned topic, "Insert", "Pinboard", "Zinama-zina", "Boomerang" technologies are used in the explanation part of the new topic, the topic "Venn diagram", "Fish skeleton", "Why? ", "How? ", "Conceptual table", "Nilufar guli" graphic organizers and "Analysis of concepts", "T-table", "Resume", "Sunflower", "Charkhpalak" methods, "FSMU", "Cluster" for homework, the use of "chain of links", "BBB" methods ensure the effectiveness of the lesson and increase the knowledge of students helps to increase. In addition to the interactive methods listed above, "Yes... no", "Find the owner of the definition", "Who am I?", "Domino", "The fifth (sixth, seventh ...) plus" are also used in the native language classes. , didactic games such as "Mystery box method", "Feeling the letter" methods can be used. During the game, students behave freely and want to show their knowledge. As a result, the student gains confidence and determination. Learns to engage in debate. He is used to justifying his opinion. The age and level of education of students should be taken into account. Teaching students the same lesson in every lesson leads to boredom and reduces their attention to the subject. In order to prevent such situations, there is a variety of fun in the course of the lesson the use of methods will be appropriate. The use of various interesting methods will increase the attention of students. For example, a teacher teaching students the topic "Joint" can use the "Chain of Links" method. In this case, the last syllable of the first spoken word must match the first syllable of the word. Example: school - greeting; artist - somsa and so on. This method is new for students along with strengthening the subject, it can also be used to determine their quick thinking and vocabulary. "Cluster" method. "Cluster" graphic organizer stands for



"Branching of Thoughts". This type of method helps the students to study a topic in depth and helps them to develop concepts or specific ideas related to the topic teaches branching in a free and open organically connected sequence. "Thoughts branching" is organized as follows:

1. Any thought that comes to mind is expressed in one word and written in sequence;
2. Continue writing until the thoughts run out, and when the thoughts run out, draw a picture until a new thought comes;
3. In the lesson, as much as possible, it is necessary to try to increase the sequence of thoughts and interdependence. The "Cluster" method is of incomparable importance in covering the topic of "Word groups" in mother tongue classes. Because through this method, students relate to the subject works on concepts. For example, they can divide the concepts of the adjective phrase into the following order. When word groups are explained in the "cluster" method, in order to focus the student's attention on this topic, to the center concepts of word groups are written. Pupils write all their thoughts on the topic around the center. After expressing the ideas, they categorize each idea or word. The "Cluster" method is used to achieve the following goals:

1. Increase students' vocabulary;
2. Improving written speech;
3. Forming the ability to think;
4. To develop the ability to categorize.

"Fifth (sixth, seventh ...) plus" method. "Kitchen equipment", "Birds", "Pets and poultry", using this method to strengthen a new topic gives a positive result. In this case, four words related to the topic and one irrelevant (extra) word (concept, idea) are given. Students identify this word (concept, idea). The recording will be displayed on the screen. Students identify the redundant word. Pets: cow, sheep, turtle, horse, dog. Then a task is given to make a sentence with the participation of these words, and moral education is given based on the formed sentences. Example: A horse is a man's best friend. Based on the sentences created by the students, love for Mother Nature is awakened in the hearts of students, and they are taught to have a positive attitude towards domestic animals. "Mystery box" method. The mystery box method also helps to form the logical thinking of the student. To use this method, students are divided into groups. The teacher hangs the



names of 4 topics on the board and does not write any information about it. For example, when the subject of "Word groups" is passed, such as Noun, Adjective, Number, Verb. In the secret box, information and examples of word groups are written. Pupils, to which word group this information belongs, put the paper under that word group. The teacher analyzes the completed work and gives incentive cards. The group that collects the most incentive cards wins. "Analysis of concepts" method. This method is considered as follows. After the control work is completed and the grades are announced, each student writes down the words checked by the teacher and corrected in the control book. This method also encourages the student to be alert, as well as to understand his mistake in time and not to repeat this mistake again.

"Feel the letter" method. In the method of "Feeling a letter or a word". students are standing. The teacher writes a letter or word on the back of the last student with the back of the pen. The next student writes behind the previous student. And so it goes on. The student on the first desk feels the letter written behind him and comes to write on the class board. Students of 4-5 grades often use this method not only in the form of letters. It is easy to use, but it can also be used in the form of two or three-letter words for 5-6 graders. This method can be used as a moment of rest in classes for younger students. The use of such energizing methods in classes is of great importance in increasing the activity of students. It is advisable to use the following games for effective organization of lessons. "Fishing", "Who is the judge", "Presentation-research", "Pyramid", "Try writing, you'll be smart", "Rocket", "Right and wrong", "Find the mistake", "Memory exercise", "Joint", "Field of Miracles", "Proverb", "Make words from words" games. "Fishing" game. On one side of the board is a picture of the sea, on the other side the picture of the aquarium will be downloaded. There will be fish in the sea. The student catches one of the fish in the sea and answers the questions on the back of it. If the answer is correct, the fish will be released into the aquarium, if it is incorrect, the fish will be released into the sea. "Who is the referee" game. "Who is the referee" game will be played in order to strengthen the topic. This requires attention, speed, and responsiveness from the students. The student tries to concentrate his thoughts. The teacher reads the information quickly. In this case, the members of each group receive "red cards" for



correct information and "yellow cards" for incorrect information. they raise. Supervisors are assigned to each group to determine the results

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