



Innovative Technologies in Teaching Foreign and Other Languages in Primary Education

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the issues of innovative technologies in teaching foreign languages. To update the cognitive activity of children, it proposed to use interactive methods, such as gaming technologies, and creative tasks.

Keywords:

Information and communication technology, innovative pedagogy, quality of education, game technology, creative tasks, interactive teaching methods.

The Ministry of Public Education in teaching information and communication technology allow you to make lessons interesting, save time. Multimedia views, simulators, solving tasks using a computer - a sharp jump in the assimilation of difficult topics when teaching the Russian language. Due to the novelty, fatigue is reduced. Tests performed on a computer allow you to quickly assess the knowledge of the student. Teacher experience in teaching comes from day to day, from lesson to lesson. Pupils will love and remember their teacher for the rest of their lives if he searches for new forms and methods of teaching, which is an update of the content of education.

Today, in order to fulfill one's professional duty, one needs knowledge of national realities, universal values, the latest achievements and **innovations in pedagogy**, and the psychology of national and cultural values. In the schools of Uzbekistan, the education of younger students is carried out in connection with the conditions of a multinational cultural and historical environment. In this regard, the curriculum includes various topics for the education of

patriotism, feelings of love for the Motherland, and respect and reverence for great ancestors.

Primary classes are the foundation of education, how strong the foundation is, so high will be the quality of education in the state. After all, one of the most significant problems all over the world is **the quality of education**, on which it depends, as Abdulla Avloniy rightly stated:

"The happiness of every nation is the peace and prosperity of every state." The teacher, introducing and introducing younger students in the classroom, relies on a large stock of knowledge. The purpose of each modern lesson in the primary grades is the formation of competencies that give a powerful impetus to the development of the student, increase his self-esteem, and teach him to master information on his own. And for this, it is necessary for the teacher to use a variety of forms and innovations in teaching. Variety is a good sign of good teaching.

For primary school age, **gaming technology** is an integral form used by teachers, which activates learning activities. Methods such as travel represent many obstacles, overcoming which students are liberated and

gain knowledge. The game does not take students away from the assimilation of difficult questions, but makes this assimilation strong. Games used at all stages of the lesson, and in extracurricular activities. Play is a natural need for every child. Applying game methods in the classroom, I immediately notice how brightly the eyes of my pupils light up, of course, I get a productive result that moves to learning forward.

Also success in teaching the Russian language given by **creative tasks** that form not only coherent speech skills but also develop creative abilities. Here it is very easy for the teacher to distinguish between weak and strong students. The beginning of the text given to the strong:

"Winter. Very cold. It is especially difficult for birds and animals in the forest...". It is proposed to complete the text. Weak illustrative material is given.

Performing the task according to his abilities, the student feels protected and comfortable. This is a **health-saving technology method**. I try to start the lesson with a smile. Calm, not monotonous speech relieves the stress of schoolchildren and introduces a note of trusting relationships. And at parting, I always try to praise everyone: "I am very pleased with you today" or "You are just great with me!"

A mandatory attribute of the lesson is **physical minutes**, a change in activities (for example, "Kittens are sleeping": everyone puts their heads on their desks, closes their eyes and just relaxes, and at this time the teacher can prepare the next task for the lesson, then the student says the word "meow" and the children raise their heads. The teacher offers to guess who this kitten is). A minute of laughter contributes to the periodic change of fatigue or fatigue to rest and raise mental abilities and strength. **The use of proverbs, riddles, sayings, tongue twisters, and telling fairy tales is an important link in teaching the Russian language**, which contributes to the

education of patriotism and the good qualities of a person.

To overcome difficulties, a **demonstration of the manufacture of models is used, accompanied by a fairy tale**. I often invent fairy tales using crafts.

I read a riddle, and then I tell a fairy tale with the consistent execution of the stork craft.

This is our old friend:

He lives on the roof of the house -

Long-legged, long-nosed,

Long-necked, voiceless.

He flies to hunt

Follow the frogs to the swamp.

I bring to your attention the implementation of an origami stork and a fairy tale about it.

A long time ago, one farmer lived in one village. He didn't have children. They were very sad together with their wife. Once, when he was working in the field, he saw in the sky an amazingly beautiful white bird with wide wings. Admiring the beauty of its flight, the farmer suddenly saw that the bird began to fall down. The farmer ran up to the bird and picked it up. Her wing was damaged. The farmer brought home a bird. The farmer's wife was a very kind woman. She affectionately took it sayings: "Do not be afraid of us, we will not harm you, we will cure you and let you go." Very carefully, she examined the sore spot, applied various drugs, and carefully bandaged the wing.

Three days later, the bird regained consciousness and spoke in a human voice: "Oh, good people, you saved my life. I am the king of all storks. Ask what you wish."

The farmer and his wife said: "We have a field, we grow bread with our labor, but what can you give us, bird? We have been living soul to the soul for so many years, but we have no children. Fly in peace!" They said and released the stork. Before they had time to enter the house, suddenly: a miracle! A child was lying on the soup and crying loudly, and they named the baby Umijon, which means "Hope." Umijon grew up as a strong and strong guy. Everyone respected him in his native village. Most

importantly, he was very fond of birds. Since then, that village has been nicknamed " Laylak ".

Ori means folded, kami means paper. The art of paper folding. Intermediate operations of folding paper crafts can be associated with real actions. Figures at intermediate stages of addition can also be associated with real images. Children willingly look for and find figurative comparisons, after which the sequence of actions with paper is much easier to remember. The teacher himself can accompany the demonstration of making a figurine with a fairy tale, where the images of the characters and their actions by association illustrate the operations of folding a square piece of paper.

Origamous tales, which use associations between real actions and folding operations, are preferred for mastering folding skills. They allow you to attract the attention of children, to interest them and captivate. In origami classes, children are given the opportunity to play with the created figures, talk with them, arrange a dialogue between them or play a scene. Some masks folded from paper can, for example, be put on your hand and play a small performance with their help - this is a "finger puppet-paper theater". Invention for younger students is an independent decision of small steps, which the teacher leads him to.

Almost all the students in the class go in for sports. This also has a very positive effect on the assimilation of program material by children. Pupils get tired less, working capacity is increased much.

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