

Use of Some Technical Tools in Teaching Mother Language in Primary Grades

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Annotation: This article presents recommendations on the effective use of some technical tools in teaching the mother tongue in primary grades.

Keywords: posters, albums, dictionaries, cards, pictures, tables, drawings, visual aids, technical means.

Today, we live in a rapidly developing information age. The development of science and technology is in harmony with each other. Its innovations, entering every sphere of the national economy, have taken a wide place in our daily life and are becoming an indispensable helper of people. The society is continuously developing. Science, knowledge, and reading have no right to be left behind. The way of development of both of them depends on each other, they should grow and develop together.

Education and knowledge should be given to pupils together. In order to do this, the primary school teacher should review his work and thoroughly study the school's many years of rich experience. In accordance with the purpose of the study, depending on the content and quality of the reading materials and the age of the pupil, different actions should be taken during the teaching process. One way to achieve the effectiveness of the lesson depends on the presentation of the lesson. Currently, we are using posters, albums, dictionaries, tables and drawings in our classes. In recent years, technical tools have been used as one of the visual aids.

A. V. Lunacharsky said that the same way reading books have a place in school life, so does cinema. In fact, nowadays technical tools are becoming an integral part of the lesson.

As N. K. Krupskaya said: "Works read or read at a young age remain in memory for the rest of their lives and have a great influence on the future formation of a child." Therefore, children remember more what they heard than what they heard.

Technical tools can be used in 3 different conditions:

1. We use devices such as filmscopes, epidiascopes, diaprojectors, etc., which are used to view the material in a situation where it is difficult for the child to master the material psychologically.
2. We use technical means such as tape recorders, radios, radios, electro-players in order to clearly hear and remember various literary poems of the child.
3. In order to form children's ability to speak and see, and to ease the concept of imitation, we use technical tools such as movies and television that are convenient for both seeing and hearing.

An example of a native language lesson taught using technical means

1. Organization of various written and oral tasks related to homework.
2. The teacher completes the task and promotes the new topic. Login will be fine.

3. Vocabulary, questions and answers related to the new topic will be organized.
4. Show pictures, sample tables and other visual aids related to the topic.
5. Organization of oral, written and other exercises in this regard.
6. In order to check the correctness of the tasks completed by the children, it is possible to show them one more time, taking them as shown before or subtracting a part of them. If the children are well behaved, there is no need for a second showing in such circumstances.
7. The teacher finishes the lesson and gives homework.

Also, as K. D. Uchinsky said, the monotony of work tires the child. Therefore, it is appropriate for the teacher to use various methods in the organization of the lesson and prepare them accordingly:

- 1) prepares the necessary slide film, motion picture, recording on a tape recorder, prepares plates, pictures, drawings, first examines them, makes reviews, and prepares them;
- 2) check the technical means first and bring them to a ready state;
- 3) the teacher writes the introductory words and introductions, prepares methodical samples, and first brings them to a ready state.

Therefore, the use of technical means, first of all, does not only serve as a visual tool for the pupil to improve his knowledge, but also increases the interest and passion of the children in the lesson. It is also one of the means of aesthetic education. Secondly, knowledge eases the heavy task of the teacher in carrying out educational work. Also, another advantage of using technical means is that pupils can hear and see it. The use of such technical tools in the teacher's daily lessons requires better organization both from the scientific and methodical side. This depends on the pedagogical skill of the teacher. This is a good and effective work that can be done if you try, even if it is difficult.

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