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## TECHNIQUES THAT INCREASE THE INTEREST OF YOUNGER SCHOOL-AGE STUDENTS IN THEIR STUDIES

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**Annotation:** the article is about increasing the interest of students of younger school age to study, the development of creative thinking, the formation of a culture of speech for students of younger school age.

**Keywords:** small school, students of age, interactive, pedagogical games, creativity, speech culture.

## KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDAGI O'QUVCHILARNI O'QISHGA BO'LGAN QIZIQISHINI OSHIRUVCHI METODLAR

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**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarni o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish, kreativ fikrlashni rivojlantirish, kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarni nutq madaniyatini shakllantirish haqida.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Kichik maktab, yoshidagi o'quvchilar, interfaol, pedagogik o'yinlar, kreativlik, nutq madaniyati.

## СПОСОБЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ИНТЕРЕСА К ЧТЕНИЮ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

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**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена повышению интереса к чтению, развитию творческого мышления, формированию речевой культуры учащихся начальной школы.

**Ключевые слова:** младшая школа, ровесники, интерактивно, педагогические игры, творчество, культура речи.

### Introduction

In the present period, various scientific research is being carried out to increase the heating of students of younger school age to study. Because this issue has been relevant so far. The main activity of children of younger school age is reading. Upon arrival at school, the child switches to a psychologically new system of relationships with those around him. He begins to radically change his life, to give him new mjburats, to succumb to the demands of educational activities, to feel like going to school every day. The fact that family members are interested in the achievements of the child's educational activity, as well as control over him, the attitude towards him in a new form, fully feeling that his social status has changed, becomes the basis for a change in attitude towards himself [1]. Creating opportunities and conditions for the characteristics of mental development inherent in a child through attitudes and requirements for him as soon as he steps into school family, imposes a huge sense of responsibility on the school education system. Therefore, teachers and parents need to work in cooperation. For this, the teacher must

have very strong pedagogical skills. For this, it is necessary that the pedagogue First knows how to communicate with the student. At this point, two questions arise: "what to teach?" "how to teach?" [2].

### **Literature analysis**

The approach to education is a set of basic principles, requirements and goals that are the basis for new technologies. The requirement of modern education is not to give students as much knowledge as possible, but to teach them to learn on their own, not only to know, but also to be able to work with the information received. The presence of interactive games and innovation in each lesson serves to make the course process interesting and understandable.

Interactive methods are those that are referred to as collective thinking, that is, methods of pedagogical influence are a component of the content of Education. The peculiarity of these techniques is that they are carried out only through the joint activities of pedagogical students. For example, I would advise teachers not to tell students the shortcomings of the error in the course of the lesson in front of the team and check notebooks with another colored pen, abandoning the red pen. In the classroom, students can reproduce the way they tell a story, a fairy tale, and asking questions to each other leads to the fact that students prepare for the discussion from small classes, develop a culture of speech [3].

The pedagogical House will make the task interesting to students, will make the task understandable to all students, interesting. Starting a lesson with a high mood, bringing the attention of students in the lesson with unusual questions and exhibitions, video lessons has a huge impact on the mood of students and their interest in the lesson. Pedagogical games-the educational goal of the game will be aimed at the education of independence, the education of will, cooperation in the formation of certain approaches, points of view, spiritual, aesthetic and worldview, collectivism, the ability to get into the team, communicative [4].

Games that develop activity will be aimed at developing attention, memory, speech, thinking, comparative skills, finding a similar one, hypothesis, imagination, creative abilities, empathy, reflection, being able to find the optimal solution, motivation for educational activities. The organization of games and joyful moments in the course process based on the topics of the same lesson, strengthening the topics covered and causing the renewal of knowledge. For this, the teacher pedagogue will have to be, first of all, a creative thinker, an initiator, a craving for news, a seeker.

### **Research methodology**

Each method or innovative lesson template may not be fully consistent with the course process or each class, in which the pedagogue will adapt the novelty a little to his conditions and apply it in the course process, again, to make it more understandable and easy. In the course jargon, it is very important to fully hear the opinion of students and encourage them to answer their questions. The duration of the stimulation process ensures the active movement of the reader. Provides a drive towards the goal. For this, it is important to organize a healthy competitive environment in the classroom and work as a team in the classroom, to cultivate harmony, a spirit of solidarity [5].

Together with the interest, aspiration of each student in the classroom, it is important to know what are the subjects that torment them and are difficult to understand. Because it is important that students are given a solution to their problem situations by the class leader. To achieve the cherished goal in the development of moral qualities of students of younger school



age, it is imperative to take into account their age and psychological characteristics. There is no doubt that a better effect will be achieved if educational activities are carried out with a one-on-one approach to students. It is known that in students of grades 1-2, Khali interests are not clearly manifested, students react with interest to everything in the process of reading. The activities they master will satisfy them [7].

Later, however, interests develop in order to find out the causes, regularities, connections and dependencies between events. "What is this?"- the question is more interesting, for children a little older " " for what reason?", "How?"the questions remain important. With the development of reading skills, interest in reading books arises. First, interest arises in reading books, and then reading certain literature, fairy tales, the content of which is sharp and interesting, and then reading books about scientific adventures that are not difficult. Students of grades I-II begin to be attracted by the content of the material they are mastering, some methods of reading work. The independence of students of grades III and IV will grow. At this age, students begin to be interested in all the work related to the methods of mental activity, the cultivation of their own memory, speech, attention and will. In Grade IV, students clearly define their interest in various subjects. Some do not like it when they like it, paying more attention to some of the subjects. Whichever job students are more satisfied with, these jobs will generate interest in them. The child should not lose self – confidence when performing a certain work, know how to do the work entrusted to him, and realize that for this it is necessary to show only enthusiasm [8].

### **Analysis and results**

The development of interests, mental development in students goes from simple to complex, from known to unknown, closely distant, from Description To explanation, from facts to generalization. The following should be paid attention to the assimilation of education for students: the younger the students, the more demonstrative education can be, as well as active movement plays a big role. Not all students have the same knowledge, they have different levels of training, and it is also impossible to be different from this.

For this reason, ignorance of the given material may not indicate the true reason for low assimilation. We know that most educators find it difficult to assess the mental development of students, and as a result of this, an important factor that must be taken into account in the educational process in their work activities is supposedly left out. It should be noted that the level of mental development of students is determined not only by the presence of the ability or knowledge to obtain theoretical or practical knowledge in them.

The level of mental development of a student is determined by several signs, such as the development of thought processes, the ability of the educational material to distinguish important and basic ones, the knowledge gained or the ability to transfer the formed, mastered skill to another activity, the ability to apply various theoretical knowledge in practice, think independently, draw conclusions.

### **Conclusions**

In conclusion, The opinions and opinions of third-graders on etiquette differ from the opinions of students in content and form and structure. This is because the wider the scope of their living experience depends on the nature of the age period different approach to something with a difference different approach there are also differences in the way they reveal the essence of the problem. For the content of moral concepts in students of grades I-III, the need to change, first of

all, indicates the need to find generalizing secondary signs for the separation of an important symptom of each concept.

It can be concluded that the pedagogical-psychological knowledge and the aspiration of the educator to new knowledge, the creative thinking skills shape him as a pedagogue who can meet the requirements of Sir King and today. When every pedagogue is constantly sought on himself, his pedagogic skills and knowledge increase.

Respect among their students and parents, as well as their profession, is constantly increasing. Obtaining knowledge from the cradle to the grave serves a person to increase his position. Today's constant search for a pedagogue on himself determines his position in society.

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## TA'LIM JARAYONIDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR ASOSIDA AMALIY KO'NIKMALARNI SHAKILLANTIRISH

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**Annotasiya:** Ushbu maqolada ta'lim jarayonida innovatsion yondashuvlar, yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan ta'lim jarayonida amaliy ko'nikmalarni shakillantirish samarali usullari va bu usullarning afzallik tomonlari haqida fikr yuritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Ta'lim sifati, innovatsiya, essi, nutqiy konpitensiya, amaliy ko'nikmalar, pedagogik metodlar.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассмотрений инновационные подходы в образовательном процессе эффективные методы стимулирования практических навыков в образовательном процессе с использованием новых педагогических технологий методы было высказано мнение об преимуществах.

**Ключевые слова:** Качество образование, инновация, Essi, ключевой согласование, практичность умение, педагогический методы.

**Abstract:** This article discusses innovative approaches in the educational process new effective method of stimulating practical skills in the educational process using new pedagogical technologies methods the opinion was expressed about the advantages.

**Key words:** Quality of education, innovation, Essi, speech coordination, practically skills, pedagogical methods.

### Kirish

Bugungi kunda Respublikamiz umumta'lim maktablarida o'qitishning samarali va oson usullarini qo'llash va yuqori natijalarga erish uchun ko'plab ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Umumta'lim o'quvchilarining bilim salohiyati ko'nimlarini rivojlantirish dolzarb masalalardan biri bo'lib kelgan. Bugungi kunda ta'limdagi o'zgarishlar maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarining psixologik xususiyatlari bilim va ko'nikmalarining shakllanishi, unga ta'sir etuvchi omillar, rivojlantiruvchi ob'ektlarni hisobga olgan holda o'quvchilarning bilim va ko'nikmalarini samarali



13.00.00

**PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI**  
**ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ**  
**PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES**

78	<b>Badiiy bezak san'ati mashg'ulotlarida badiiy-pedagogik kompetentligini rivojlantirish</b>	
	Abdusalolov S.A.,.....	429
79	<b>Yosh dzyudochilarning tezkor kuch sifatini rivojlantiruvchi vositalar</b>	
	Tangriyev A.J.,.....	437
80	<b>Talabalararo hamkorlik madaniyatini shakllantirishda klasterli yondashuvning o'ziga xosligi</b>	
	Otaboyeva Z.G.,.....	443
81	<b>Ta'limning interfaol shakllari</b>	
	Ziyayev A.N.,.....	448
82	<b>Ta'limda innovatsion uslublarni ishlab chiqish hamda amaliyotga joriy etishning nazariy asoslari</b>	
	Allayorova S.B.,.....	453
83	<b>Chizmachilik fanini o'qitishda interfaol metodlarni qo'llash</b>	
	Mamatov D.X.,.....	461
84	<b>"Tarbiya" fani vositasida yuqori sinf o'quvchilarida faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasini rivojlantirish</b>	
	Abdullayev D.Y.,.....	466
85	<b>The significance of critical thinking in education</b>	
	Dushanova N.M.,.....	470
86	<b>Techniques that increase the interest of younger school-age students in their studies</b>	
	Umarova G.M.,.....	477
87	<b>Ta'lim jarayonida innovatsion yondashuvlar asosida amaliy ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish</b>	
	Himmataliyev D.O,Itolmazova G.Q.,.....	481
88	<b>Jismoniy tarbiya o'qituvchisini pedagogik faoliyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari</b>	
	Qodirov J.M.,.....	485
89	<b>Kurashchilarning mashg'ulot jarayoniga qo'yiladigan gigienik talablar</b>	
	Abduraxmonov U.A.,.....	492
90	<b>Tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish – ijtimoiy ehtiyoj va pedagogik muammo sifatida</b>	
	Tuychiyev A.T.,.....	496
91	<b>Maktablarda rus tilini chet tili sifatida o'qitishga zamonaviy yondashuv: o'qish ko'nikmasini shakllantirish</b>	
	Axmedov N.,.....	504
92	<b>Bo'lajak texnologiya fani o'qituvchilarini tayyorlash jarayonida elektron darsliklarni qo'llashning ahamiyati</b>	
	Haydarov R.M.,.....	509
93	<b>Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni badiiy asarlar bilan tanishtirishning shakl, metod va vositalari</b>	
	Xo'jamberdiyeva Sh.K.,.....	515

730