

THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE MOTHER LANGUAGE IN PRIMARY GRADES TODAY

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Abstract

Nowadays, the process of digital transformation in the education system is rapidly advancing. In particular, the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in primary education plays a crucial role in developing students' knowledge, skills, and competencies. Integrating ICT tools into the teaching of the mother tongue can make lessons more effective, interactive, and engaging. This, in turn, enhances students' comprehension and encourages independent thinking.

Keywords: Element, information resources, education, upbringing, integration, pedagogical system.

Introduction

The requirements for the education of the younger generation in Uzbekistan are changing. As a result of the development of science, there are dramatic changes in the content of education in secondary schools. The development of science has led to dramatic changes in the technological base of education and the living conditions of members of society. In particular, scientific innovations and modern technologies have changed the spiritual face of society. Scientific achievements and their role in human life cannot fail to affect the content and structure of school education in developed countries.

The state educational standards for the mother tongue - the qualification requirements - pay special attention to such standards as self-development in the student's personality, physical, spiritual, mental, intellectual and creative development, striving for perfection, independent learning, systematic improvement of speech and communicative competence, acquisition of the competence to evaluate one's knowledge and behavior and make independent decisions, and development of the ability to express thoughts correctly and fluently using language capabilities.

The study of all aspects of language (pronunciation, phonetics, lexicon, grammar, word formation) in an interconnected manner in primary school classes is a leading principle in teaching the mother tongue, and its implementation creates a scientific basis for students to understand language as a complex, evolving, interconnected phenomenon with important aspects. Such an understanding of the essence of language paves the way for

understanding the development of phenomena and their structure from interconnected parts.

Analysis and Result

School experience and special studies show that in the implementation of the above-mentioned initial rules in the educational process, such factors as the correct selection of the complex of knowledge about language as a social phenomenon, the clarity of the teacher's methodological approach in explaining the main language phenomena and types, the activation of students' thinking, and the high quality of language material that serves as the basis for teaching language theory have a decisive impact. Undoubtedly, each factor does not exist in school experience in isolation from each other. On the contrary, their direct, targeted influence on each other gives a positive result.

Primary school students gradually learn about the development of language and the meanings of certain words in the process of studying nouns, adjectives, numerals, and verbs. In this regard, the section "Word Structure" has great potential. In the process of studying the materials of this section, students will get acquainted with important sources of enrichment of our language with new words, with word formation. As is known, many new words are created on the basis of existing words in the language, are formed like patterns in the language: like *limonzor* in *the lemon* type, *like bozchi* in *the waterman* type. The emergence of a new word in a language leads to the subsequent formation of a group of words with the same root: *unemployed*, *unemployed*, *worker*, etc.

primary grades. It is important to create a basis for a scientific view of language as a phenomenon that develops in connection with the development of society. Since the lexical aspect of the language is more dynamic and rapidly developing than others, the development of language in connection with the development of society is explained using the example of language lexicon in accordance with the level of primary school students. Observations of teachers and students on changes in the lexical structure of the language provide material for the formation of children's ideas about knowing the world.

It is important to rely on the life experience of students when teaching language. The teacher relies on the life experience of children, on their speech practice, both at the stage of collecting evidence for theoretical generalizations and in order to apply the knowledge given in practice. As a result of learning language knowledge, the quality of students' speech activity changes and their awareness increases.

The material that serves as the basis for teaching the mother tongue at school is of particular value in solving the problem of forming the foundations of a scientific worldview in students in the process of learning their mother tongue. The authentic nature of the material, its ideological orientation and artistic expressiveness are the basis for students' thinking. It affects the activities and feelings of students, expands their knowledge about the environment, cultivates interest in the language and the people who created it, and increases the level of students' overall development. develops and influences the formation

of their personal qualities and worldview. In recent years, the requirements for the content of school textbooks and manuals published for teachers have increased significantly. The main criteria for the material are the educational value of the text and individual sentences, lexical and stylistic accuracy, thematic diversity, connection with various aspects of life, ideological and thematic orientation of the texts, and suitability for younger students.

Thus, in the process of language learning, the teacher's methodological approach to the formation of the foundations of a scientific worldview in young students, the complex of knowledge about language as a social phenomenon that students acquire, the method of cognition that students learn, and the educational, ideological-political, and artistic value of the material that serves as the basis for language learning are decisive. It has an impact. By using these methods, you can create a comprehensive system of integrating information resources into native language and reading lessons in primary education, thereby enhancing students' learning experiences and increasing their native language proficiency. This is important in shaping students' worldviews.

The formation of the foundations of a worldview in students is actually a multifaceted process, which is addressed in the entire system of educational work carried out in and outside of school.

The curriculum is designed to ensure that all aspects of language are studied in an interconnected manner in grades 1-4, with each grade focusing on phonetics, lexicon, grammar, and word formation. elementary knowledge is given. Such a construction of the subject requires the study of all aspects of the language as a whole phenomenon that interacts with each other. Such an approach to language learning makes it possible to direct the educational process towards solving the task of developing students' speech.

A holistic approach to the interrelationship of academic disciplines is necessary in organizing the lesson process and improving students' cognitive activities.

During the lesson, which is the driving force of the educational process, educational and creative issues, as well as the existing knowledge, skills, and intellectual abilities of students, are discussed.

of beneficial contradictions that arise between the development of education to give process important from the duties one - they have scientific worldview the basics This is, first of all, to develop the student in all aspects. mature found person as develop through done increases. The following factors start in the classrooms the language in teaching scientific worldview to form service does:

1. Language is social event to be, to be main task – communication tool It is because of this. for start in education language to teach process in students of the language communicative feature to mean orientation necessary.
2. Language and thought each other closely related: thought language through is expressed, language and of thought product is considered.

School practice this shows that the language social event as in teaching chosen methodological approach, quality language of materials existence and teacher's methodical

skill solution doer factors This is factors together in students the language deep and scientific understanding opportunity gives.

Language development process start class students mainly word categories study through "The word" content " section and this regarding big to opportunities has. Students the process of language enrichment observation through new of words how creation understanding For example, there are words based on new words is formed: lemon → lemon grove, job → employed, unemployed, worker such as.

Start drinking in the classrooms to the language scientific to look formation important importance profession Especially the language lexicon in the example of to the students society development with related language changes explanation It is possible. This is children's general thought circle expands.

Language in teaching students vital to experience rely on necessary. Teacher theoretical knowledge practical activity with children 's harmony daily life with tied teaches. In this students of speech quality, conscious formation is provided.

Dialectical thought, that is events each other related and in development according to to take skills, in students step by step This is formed. their analysis to make, to generalize and observation activity strengthens. The current on the day search based on education leader to the ring is coming out. The language in learning and the facts iodine from taking according to them independent determine, analyze to do more efficient is considered.

Mother tongue in their classes chosen of the material ideological direction, content depth and artistic value students to the mind directly impact This is their to the language and people oral to his/her creativity relatively love increases. Last in years mother language textbooks and methodical to the manuals being put requirements increasing is going on.

Language study in the process scientific worldview formation teacher's methodological approach, selected language of the material ideological-artistic importance, students to know to the activity These methods are related. through elementary in education mother language and reading to the lessons information technologies integration is also possible This is of the students mastery level increasing their to the language was attitude strengthens.

Conclusion

Start drinking in the classrooms of the language all aspects – phonetics, lexicon, grammar, word creation – mutual related without is studied. Such approach students speech develop for effective ground creates. Lessons organization in the process of interdisciplinary connection and problematic approach main place This connection based on lessons three to the type separation possible: exhibition, interdisciplinary and generalizing. These are through lessons content enriched, students scientific of thought to the formation service does.

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