

THE ART OF MAKING LESSONS FUN FOR CHILDREN

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Annotation: This article discusses the decreasing attention of children to lessons, namely the mass environment, the growth of technology, and the level of children's use of them. Despite this, it is possible to attract children's attention to the lesson through interesting games and easily explain the topics.

Keywords: interesting lessons, learning lessons through games, creativity in teaching, elementary teaching methodology, easy explanation of grammar, memorization, memory exercises, motivating students.

Introduction

Each child has his own character. Some are very agile, while others, on the contrary, withdraw into the classroom, that is, among the children, feel uncomfortable during the lesson and cannot concentrate. In such a situation, the teacher should have a special and unique approach to the lesson. Then the children should be instilled with friendship, affection, support for each other in all aspects, and the concept that we are one family.

Main part

Every subject teacher should gather all his energy and cheerfully enter the room before starting the lesson. Because he should attract every child. Today, technology is developing rapidly, and our children are growing up in a world full of technology. This encourages children to learn with a lively, active, interesting and communicative approach to education. You cannot just teach children a lesson, while you are teaching them you are also a teacher, an actor, a singer, and even a mother for them. Especially when teaching complex and theoretical subjects such as grammar, creativity and patience are required from the teacher. Before teaching a subject to children, do not think that this subject is difficult for them to understand, but rather that this subject is very easy and the most interesting. An interesting way of teaching a lesson is the way to find a way to the heart of every child. Some people like to play, some like to learn through pictures, and others find it easier to learn through stories and fairy tale characters. Therefore, the teacher must use different methods in each lesson to keep the children's attention and find a way to interest them in learning. For example, some students rely on dry rules, that is, explaining grammar as it is. Based on my many experiences, I try to be a student first. If I were a student, would I be able to understand this topic better in this way? I will try it on myself. If you think that you can make children focus on you with just rules, you are wrong. Because first of all, it is very boring and leads to falling asleep or using the phone. Our teachers need a strong effort so that they do not reduce the quality of their lessons. In addition to working with the child, you also need to establish relationships with the parents of these children. The reason is that you give homework to the student on the topic you explain, some of them do it, and some

do not. Then, if the parents pay close attention to their children at home, the child will not find a way to escape and will still be forced to do the lesson. If we focus all our attention on the lesson, that is, grammar. For example, if you explain grammar to children not with formulas, but with simple sentences, it will be very wonderful. I want to share with the children a small method that I have done. We divide the students into two groups. The first group is for children from the first to the fifth grade. The second group is for children older than the fifth grade. The children in the first group should have a more creative approach. For example, I explain the topics through music and poems. We explore these poems and music with the children related to the topic.

One of them is:

I -men, I -men

You-sen, you -siz

We -biz,we- biz

They -ular,they -ular

He-u , she- u

It -u , it -u

This poem is not just recited, but also performed through various gestures. Then our young children will remember, laugh, and physically move. In addition, if you illuminate and animate the topic through various fairy tale characters, it will help the children remember it even more. Because children of this age are more interested in interesting things than lessons. To further enhance their impression, you can add various interesting cartoons to them. Then the children's love for the lesson will increase even more, it will become easier for them to understand, and you will also be happy and not tired when you see it.

The attitude towards our second group of students will be different. The reason is that they are teenagers and at a changeable age compared to their age. Our students of this age are more sensitive than our students in the first group. You think that you will find a way to their hearts through your actions towards these young children, but you are wrong. Because this category of children consider themselves adults and want a strict, demanding teacher. That's why you try to explain the lesson with all your might. The first lesson is the most important lesson. Students will draw conclusions about you in this lesson. Therefore, show yourself. You should not talk too much, but listen more. The lesson is not just a place where the teacher speaks, students should also express their opinions, ask questions, and discuss. This will make the lesson come alive. A good teacher is first of all a good listener. Listen to the students and try to understand their world. Then the lessons will be interesting and effective. You will hear energy, not voice! Children will immediately notice what mood you are in when you come to the lesson. Therefore, direct your energy positively. Always study! Everything changes quickly, methods, children's opinions, parents' approaches, do not stop working on yourself. Take an individual approach to each student, even if there are many of them. They simply pass the lesson and do not pay attention to their reactions. If you carefully observe each child and adjust the lesson to their

situation. Flexibility is the basis of teaching skills! In some cases, it is impossible to establish order due to the noise of children. In fact, the peace in the lesson should be solved not by beating the children and calming them down, but by an approach.

The game elements bring the lesson to life. Children collect points while completing grammatical tasks, compete in teams, learn from each other through interesting questions and answers. In this way, children perceive learning as an interesting and enjoyable activity. Most importantly, the teacher should enjoy his lesson. Because when a student sees passion, love, and interest in his teacher's eyes, he himself will fall in love with this lesson. An enjoyable lesson is not just a method, it is the teacher's heart, love for his profession. To make a lesson enjoyable, the child should be motivated not only with games or demonstrations, but also with internal spiritual excitement. In other words, if a student feels valued and in the center of attention, even the simplest topic will seem interesting to him. This is one of the main factors of motivation. Words of praise for small achievements in the lesson, sincere recognitions such as "wonderful", "you did great", "you showed yourself today" increase the student's self-confidence. Such warm words help children with internal shyness to reveal their potential. Also, distributing small prizes or bright stickers under the titles of "most active student", "linguist of the week", etc., increases the motivation of students by collecting points through games. They try to participate in the lesson, ask more questions and even want to do their homework. These methods increase and form positive competition in the group. Another strong point of motivation is personal attention.

Sometimes, the words "you were very active today" said after the lesson can be the best moment of the whole day for a child. Motivation is not only a means of making the lesson enjoyable, but it is also the most natural force that encourages the student to approach learning with enthusiasm. Making the lesson enjoyable is not only possible through external means, games, visual materials, technologies, but also by entering the student's inner world. Every child is naturally interested in learning, but igniting this interest is one of the most important tasks of a teacher. Especially when learning grammar, many children may be in the mood of "I'm bored" or "it's difficult." In such cases, motivation and encouragement rise to the level of art. Encouragement does not always have to be a big gift. Simple praise for the child's actions in the lesson, addressing him by name, acknowledging him in front of others is also a strong psychological incentive. For example, sentences like "Dilnoza understood verb tenses very well today", "Rustam came to class very well prepared", strengthen the child's self-confidence. He will prepare for the next lessons more responsibly, and will approach learning with enthusiasm. It is also effective to introduce small reward systems in the lesson. For example, "The student who asked the best question", "The grammar hero of the week", "The child who completed the assignments most beautifully", you can give prizes with names like "The student who asked the best question", colorful stickers "stars" or even small souvenirs. These methods create healthy competition among students, increase their desire to show off, to be active. They will not just attend the lesson, but will actively participate, and strive to learn with all their might. It should be noted that motivation should be individual. Being able to see and recognize the strengths of each child is a sign of true teaching. Some students write well, while others are strong in oral expression, while someone may be quieter but have deep inner thoughts. A teacher who can find the value of each child is the main builder of an enjoyable lesson. Another effective way is personal attention. Sometimes, after class or during a break, having a short

conversation with a child, giving him a small recommendation, saying "you understood this rule very well," is a great motivation for the child. He feels important, which increases internal activity in the learning process. Thus, motivation and encouragement are not only a way to make the lesson enjoyable, but also a means of finding a way into the child's inner world, inspiring him and making him feel valued. Therefore, seeing the human value of the student in every lesson, in every word and in every attitude is a true art of teaching. Most students are afraid of making mistakes. Especially spelling mistakes in grammar, breaking a rule or putting a sentence correctly, breaking a rule or not constructing a sentence correctly makes them shy. In fact, mistakes are an integral and natural part of learning. Seeing and correcting mistakes in time is an effective process that deepens students' knowledge. The most important task for the teacher is to present mistakes not as a fault, but as an opportunity. For this, working on mistakes can be organized in the form of a game or through collective activities. The "Find the mistake" game. The teacher deliberately gives a text with grammatical errors and students try to correct it. This is like a detective game. The student feels like a detective who finds his mistakes. The student who finds the most correct mistakes wins. "I make mistakes" method Sometimes the teacher deliberately says something wrong or writes something wrong on the board. Students are asked if there is a mistake here. This method makes children more alert and increases their attention to the lesson. Collective correction - groups are formed. Each group is given small texts with grammatical errors. The groups correct them together. This method, along with learning, also develops cooperation and collective exchange of ideas. "My mistake" notebook - each student is given a small notebook.

They write down the small mistakes they make in each lesson and then correct them themselves. This notebook is not a means of punishment, but a personal tool for self-analysis. The student learns to see his mistakes and correct them. This is the beginning of self-development. By making working on mistakes interesting, the student forms the idea: "I can make mistakes, but I will learn from them." This approach creates a calm atmosphere in the classroom, free self-expression and openness to knowledge. The most important thing is a solid foundation for the child: not being afraid to make mistakes and accepting each mistake as a learning stage.

Conclusion

In modern education, making a lesson not only understandable but also enjoyable for children is one of the most important tasks of a teacher. This approach is especially important in subjects such as grammar, which are considered complex and dry by many. Making a lesson enjoyable is not about teaching a lesson in the form of a game, but about arousing the interest of each child, involving him in the process of learning with love. Games, visual materials, technologies, group work, motivational approaches and positive work on mistakes all make learning more effective and enjoyable. But the greatest tool is the teacher's heart, love, and creativity. Every child feels the passion, love, and respect of their teachers. Therefore, each lesson should not be just knowledge, but a work of art that finds its way to the child's heart. A real teacher teaches subjects, a good teacher can make the lesson love, and a great teacher teaches a child to enjoy learning.

Literature:

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4. Abdulla Oripov – Forms spiritual education and aesthetic taste through his poetry for children.
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6. Lev Tolstoy (Russia) – Suggested ways to make the lesson interesting through his stories written for children and his pedagogical activities.
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9. Jean Piaget (Switzerland) – Analyzed the stages of child thinking and put forward the principles of age-appropriate teaching.