

## USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN MOTHER LANGUAGE AND READING LITERACY LESSONS

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### **Abstract**

The article discusses the use of new pedagogical technologies in the analysis of works of art in the classroom in the native language and reading literacy. Important aspects of the effective use of educational technologies have been increased. On the basis of examples, the necessity of taking into account the psychological and age characteristics of students when using didactic means is proved.

**Key words:** pedagogical technology, innovative technology, teaching, didactic tools, teaching effectiveness.

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The role and importance of mother tongue science in the development of students' speaking skills is incomparable. In general secondary education, the subject of the native language envisages the development of speech competence aimed at thinking, understanding the opinions of others, and being able to express one's opinion in oral and written form correctly and fluently in accordance with the speech conditions.

Today, elementary school textbooks contain many exercises for the student's creativity, to develop his creativity, as well as to develop the student's logical thinking. In addition, it is not an exaggeration to say that giving exercise books together with books in elementary classes is one of the most effective ways to strengthen the subject. Today, we can find many texts on the student's ability to listen and understand the texts given in the textbook, the phonetic pronunciation of vowels and consonants, and the ability to use them correctly in oral and written speech.

Forming correct, fast, conscious, expressive reading skills in the student within the framework of reading literacy, raising them from an ordinary book reader to the level of a thoughtful, creative reader; to expand their knowledge about the environment and existence through reading, to enrich their worldview; formation of elementary literary concepts in thinking; it is intended to improve the ability to read and understand any text, critical and creative thinking.

### **II. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Of course, the place of artistic works is invaluable for developing the student's speech. A child who is interested in reading a story, a small text in elementary school, will certainly start reading a larger work in high school, and this will become a skill. A number of stories can also be found in primary mother tongue and reading literacy textbooks. Let's ask ourselves the question, what does reading a text, reading a story give a child? We will achieve an effective result in whatever ways we convey it to the student.

Today, the interest and attention to increase the effectiveness of education by using interactive methods (innovative pedagogical and information technologies) in the educational process is increasing day by day. Classes using modern technologies are aimed at students to find the acquired

knowledge by themselves, study and analyze it independently, and make wrong conclusions by themselves. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the development, formation, learning and education of the individual and the team, as well as performs the functions of management and guidance. In such an educational process, the student becomes the main figure. Today, the main reason why educational institutions pay special attention to the use of pedagogical technologies in the educational process is the following: First, the wide range of opportunities to implement personality-developing education in pedagogical technologies. The Law on Education pays special attention to the implementation of developmental education. Secondly, pedagogical technologies provide an opportunity to widely introduce a systematic activity approach to the educational process. Thirdly, pedagogical technology encourages the teacher to pre-design the technological chain, starting from the goals of the educational process, up to the creation of a diagnostic system and control of this process. Fourthly, since pedagogical technology is based on the use of new tools and information methods, their use, the correct introduction of pedagogical technologies in the educational process leads to the role of the teacher as the main organizer or consultant in this process. This requires more independence, creativity and willpower from the teacher. Trainings conducted on the basis of pedagogical technology satisfy the desire of young people to express their attitudes to important life achievements and problems, and provide them with an opportunity to think and justify their points of view. In order to solve the problems faced by the educational system in the innovative processes taking place at the present time, independent and free-thinking people who are able to absorb new information and evaluate their acquired knowledge are needed. Therefore, the role and importance of modern teaching methods, interactive methods, and innovative technologies in the educational process of educational institutions is incomparable. Pedagogical technology and knowledge and experience of their use in education provide students with knowledge and advanced skills. "Round table" method: A sheet of paper on which the task is written is rotated in a circle. After each student writes down their answer, they pass the sheet to another student. Then there will be a discussion: incorrect answers will be deleted, the student's knowledge will be evaluated based on the number of correct answers. This method can be used not only in written form, but also in oral form. "Pen in the middle of the table" method. The whole group is given a task (for example, which words belong to the noun group). Each student writes one answer option on a piece of paper, gives it to his neighbor, and puts his pen in the middle of the table. An example of a task: The teacher's task for the group is to explain the main factors affecting the development and formation of the personality with life examples. In the allotted 10-15 minutes, the group should give as many answer options as possible. An assignment written on a piece of paper is passed from one student to another. The student writes the answer, passes the paper to the next student, and puts the pen on the table facing him. The student who does not know the answer passes the paper to the next student, but keeps the pen in hand. Another condition of this method: one option cannot be given twice, in other words, returns are not allowed here. Task completed. The paper with the answer options is in the teacher's hand. It will list those options. As the options are listed, one of them will be discussed: "Pen in the middle of the table" method has several advantages. In particular, the teacher sees who is ready for the lesson and who is not: - a student who is not prepared for the lesson can get a lot of useful knowledge about the topic under consideration during the oral discussion; - this is a group work that strengthens the discipline of students and makes them cohesive, because a student who thinks too long about his option wastes the time allocated to the whole group. Also, if the student is not ready for the training, he will give the group admonition, because the group will have to work for him; students analyze their answers twice: during written work and during oral discussion. Thus, these interactive methods used in the educational process help to improve the independence, diligence, organization, politeness, and creative qualities of students. If we describe the

interactive methods in another way, in the process of interactive education, the lesson is carried out on the basis of the interaction of students. Interactive method - by increasing the activity between the teacher and students during the educational process, it serves to improve the assimilation of knowledge under the influence of their interaction, and to develop personal qualities. The use of these methods helps to improve the quality and efficiency of the lesson. Its main criteria are conducting informal debates, free presentation of educational material, independent reading, learning, holding seminars, creating opportunities for students to take initiative, assigning assignments, tasks, writing assignments to work as a small group, large group, class team, etc.

### III. CONCLUSION

Interactivity is the activity of two people, that is, the learning process takes place in the form of a mutual conversation, in the form of a dialogue (computer communication) or on the basis of teacher-student interactions. Interactivity - mutual activity, movement, affectivity, occurs in student-teacher, student-student (subject-subject) conversations. The main goal of interactive methods is to create the most favorable environment for the learning process, creating an environment for the active, free, creative thinking of the student, the use of his needs, interests, and internal capabilities. Such lessons are conducted in such a way that no student is left out and has the opportunity to openly express his/her opinions, what he/she has heard, read, seen. An exchange of ideas takes place. Children's enthusiasm and interest in learning increases, mutual friendly relations are formed. Interactive education, by its nature, is through didactic games, by designing heuristic (thinking, searching, finding) conversation-lesson process, by creating and solving a problem situation, creativity based on, includes methods of implementation using information communication technologies. Therefore, interactive educational technologies and interactive methods, which are an important element of its development, ensure a change in the indicators of the organization of the educational process. After all, modern education requires constant updating of the purpose, content, form, methods and tools of education in connection with the development of science and technology.

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