



Methodology for Improving the Creative Abilities of Students in Primary School Native Language Education

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Abstract: In the article, based on the project approach, an opinion is presented on the basis of the practice of improving the creative ability of students in primary grade mother tongue education, and the analysis of the results.

Key words: project, designing, mother tongue, primary class, creative education, creativity, creative ability, thinking, educational process, efficiency, pedagogical experience

Classes organized on the basis of a project require the teacher to project the lesson in a well-thought-out, high-quality, working environment in organizational terms, in such a way that students can be interested in the process. In the organization of the educational process on a project basis, the teacher is required to take on the role of a comprehensive creative pedagogue, and not a workaholic in activity.

The problem of integrating primary school education is important and relevant for both theory and practice. Project Education allows you to solve the following urgent educational problems and corresponds to the requirement of the period:

- provides for the implementation of education in a situation with a high level of approximation to real life;
- allows you to establish theoretical information with practical activities and involve students in the process of active independent knowledge;
- provides the formation and development of professional and supporting abilities.

A small schoolboy perceives the world around him as a whole. For him, not the name of Natural Science, Russian, English, music and other academic disciplines is interesting, but the variety of sounds, colors, volumes of objects of the surrounding world. The teacher notices, knows that children need to be taught to see the connection of nature and everything in everyday life. So does educational integration meet the current demand? How should this issue be resolved, what is its essence? The idea of integration of Education began to be discussed along with differentiation and individualization in folk education. If the level of preparation for independent work with books, textbooks and other literature based on the differentiation of small school education and the active formation of their interests at a small school age is required, it is possible to deepen, clarify and expand some general concepts that are objects of study of various disciplines, making the basis of integration.

The main goal of the integration of education is to lay the foundations of a good idea of nature and society as early as elementary school and to form its own attitude to the laws of the development of ulam. Here is why it is important for a small schoolboy to see from several sides of my subject or event phenomenon: from the logical and emotional side, in a work of art and in a Popular Science article, from the point of view of a biologist, word master, artist, musician, etc. Mastering the basic science and establishing intra-subject and inter-subject relations in understanding the laws of what is in the universe is the methodological basis of the approach to the integration of Education. This can be achieved by returning to the concepts of various lessons many times, deepening and enriching them, identifying important signs that are understandable to this age. Thus, any lesson with a well-formed structure and order of conduct, the composition of which includes a group of concepts belonging to this subject of study, can be taken as the basis for integration. But the integrated lesson includes the results of the analysis of concepts related to other subjects, other subjects of study. Many concepts in primary education that lay the foundations of general education are common to natural science, music, fine arts, etc. Almost many topics of the textbook of the native language and reading literacy are focused on moral education. In both the mother tongue and reading literacy textbook, many exercises are aimed at moral education, during the lessons of mother tongue and reading literacy, students are taught to write letters in words in a cohesive way, write words and sentences in small and capital letters in the order given in the alphabet book.

Currently, it is important to develop and test the knowledge of integrated lessons, which is a psychological and methodological basis for establishing connections between concepts common to a number of study subjects. At the same time, inter-subject relations should be taught at the level of the structure of the lesson and provided with the necessary teaching tools. Factors contributing to mental activity in the process of integration of educational subjects during the examination – the content integration of subjects for integration, the correspondence of the actions of the teacher and the student, the choice of content, methods, methods, taking into account the age capabilities of children.

By organizing integrative classes, it is possible to discuss with students, teach them to fantasize, organize intergroup competitions, organize questions and answers. By organizing such modern Integrative lessons, it is possible to discuss with students, teach them to fantasize, organize intergroup competitions, organize questions and answers. The main goal of applying such modern types of lessons is to activate students in the learning process, to achieve a high level of assimilation of educational material. Such a technology teaches students to imagine the world in a special way, teaches to connect practice with life, not to memorize theoretical rules literally, to realize the harmony of personality and society, to achieve the diversity of thoughts, to think non-standard.

In conclusion, the possibility of integrating and organizing lessons on the basis of new pedagogical and information technologies, educating students mentally and physically mature, with a broad spiritual outlook, competent individuals who can react with their healthy mind is wide, and the organization of integrated lessons, on the one hand, serves to master the requirements of the program, and on the other hand.

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