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TEACHING METHODOLOGY FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN
Introduction

Teaching methodology in primary school is the foundation of the educational process and largely determines the success of further learning. At this age, children actively develop cognitive, social, and emotional skills, which requires teachers to employ a variety of approaches and methods. This article highlights the key aspects of teaching methodology in primary education, emphasizing the importance of an individualized approach to each child.

Keywords: Teaching methodology, primary school, cognitive skills, social skills, emotional skills, individualized approach, teacher, learning process.

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BOSHLANGLICH MAKTABDA O'QITISH METODIKASI
Kirish

Boshlang'ich maktabda o'qitish metodikasi ta'lim jarayonining asosi bo'lib, keyingi o'rganish muvaffaqiyatini belgilaydi. Bu yoshda bolalar kognitiv, ijtimoiy va emosional ko'nikmalarini faol rivojlantiradilar, bu esa o'qituvchilardan turli yondashuvlar va metodlarni qo'llashni talab etadi. Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich ta'limda o'qitish metodikasining asosiy jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi va har bir bolaga individual yondashuvning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: O'qitish metodikasi, boshlang'ich maktab, kognitiv ko'nikmalar, ijtimoiy ko'nikmalar, emosional ko'nikmalar, individual yondashuv, o'qituvchi, o'quv jarayoni.

Main Approaches to Teaching 1. Play-Based Methodology

Play-based methodology remains one of the most effective ways to teach young children. Play not only makes the learning process more engaging but also fosters the development of several essential skills:

Communication: Through play, children learn to interact with one another, developing listening skills and the ability to express their thoughts.

Creativity: Playful situations encourage children to use their imagination and find unconventional solutions.

Coordination: Motor skills and coordination are enhanced through active play.

Examples of play-based methods include role-playing games, board games, and narrative-driven activities, which can be integrated into various subjects.

2. Problem-Based Learning. Problem-based learning involves creating situations that require active problem-solving. This method develops critical thinking, analytical skills, and independence. Within problem-based learning, various approaches can be utilized:

Discussions: Discussing relevant topics and situations that children might encounter in life.

Research Projects: Children can work on investigations, formulating questions and finding answers.

This approach fosters independent thinking and helps develop teamwork skills.

3. Integrated Learning. Integrated learning involves connecting various subjects to create a unified educational environment. This helps children see the relationships between knowledge and its practical application. Examples of integration can include:

Scientific Projects: Combining natural sciences with arts (e.g., creating models of ecosystems).

Life Themes: Studying historical events through the lens of mathematics and geography (e.g., calculating the distances of historical journeys).

This approach contributes to forming a holistic understanding of the world and helps develop interdisciplinary connections.

4. Project-Based Methodology. Project-based methodology is centered around children completing specific projects, which fosters skills in organization, planning, and teamwork. The application of project-based learning can include:

Group Projects: Working on common themes that require collaboration.

Individual Projects: Each child can choose a topic of interest and present their findings to the class.

Projects can vary from creating books to conducting scientific experiments, which helps develop independence and responsibility.

Modern technologies are becoming an integral part of the educational process. The use of interactive whiteboards, tablets, and educational applications makes learning more dynamic and appealing for children. Technologies open new opportunities for:

Individualization of Learning: Students can work at their own pace, choosing tasks based on their skill level.

Visualization: Visual aids, such as videos and animations, help better understand the material.

Access to Resources: Children can utilize online resources for research and completing assignments.

Importance of Emotional Comfort

Creating a comfortable and supportive atmosphere in the classroom is critically important for successful learning. Emotional comfort contributes to:

Confidence: Children who feel supported are more open to new knowledge and experimentation.

Reduced Stress: A positive environment helps diminish the fear of making mistakes, leading to better material retention.

Social Adaptation: It is essential to foster skills in interaction and conflict resolution among children.

Teachers should actively work to create such an environment by encouraging participation, providing constructive feedback, and showing care for each student.

5. Incorporating Sociocultural Context

An important aspect of teaching methodology in primary schools is the incorporation of sociocultural context into the educational process. This allows children to better understand the world around them and their role within it. This approach includes:

Studying Cultural Features: Introducing elements of local culture, traditions, and customs into the curriculum helps children develop respect for differences and an understanding of diversity.

Social Projects: Participation in social initiatives or projects enables children to see the practical application of their knowledge and fosters a sense of responsibility for their community.

1. Teaching Self-Organization

One of the key aspects of teaching methodology in primary schools is the development of self-organization skills in children. This can be achieved through:

Time Management: Teachers can guide children in creating schedules for completing tasks, helping them manage their time effectively.

Goal Setting: Students can learn to set short-term and long-term goals, which promotes responsibility and determination.

2. Creating Conditions for Independent Work

It is important to provide children with opportunities for independent task completion. This may include:

Choosing Topics: Students can select topics for projects or research, which increases their engagement.

Group Work: Collaborative assignments allow children to learn how to interact, allocate roles and responsibilities, and help one another.

Assessment and Feedback

Assessment of students' knowledge and skills in primary education should be multifaceted, considering not only academic achievements but also personal development. It is crucial to implement methods that promote:

Formative Assessment: Regular feedback helps children understand their strengths and weaknesses and provides opportunities for correction.

Portfolios: Maintaining student portfolios allows tracking of progress and achievements throughout the school year.

Teaching methodology in primary schools requires diversity and flexibility. A combination of various approaches, the use of technology, and attention to the emotional state of children create conditions for effective learning. This, in turn, contributes to the harmonious development of the child's personality, fostering a love for learning and a desire to explore the world.

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