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Хакимова Сайёра Ашуровна, преподаватель

Khakimova Sayyora Ashurovna, teacher

Школа № 301 Сергелийский район

Узбекистан, Ташкент

INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

Annotation: This article highlights the role of innovative education in teaching primary education students.

Keywords: Information Technology, primary education, multimedia tool.

ИННОВАЦИОННЫЙ ПОДХОД К НАЧАЛЬНОМУ ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

Аннотация: В данной статье освещается роль инновационного образования в обучении учащихся начальных классов.

Ключевые слова: Информационные технологии, начальное образование, мультимедийный инструмент.

In the twenty-first century, significant changes are occurring related to new scientific discoveries, informatization, globalization, the development of astronautics, robotics, and artificial intelligence. This century is called the age of digital technologies and knowledge. How is the school changing in the new century? How does learning theory change?

Currently, you can hear a lot of criticism that the classroom has not changed significantly compared to the last century or even like two centuries ago. Do the teachers succeed in modern changes? The purpose of the chapter is to summarize the current changes in didactics for the use of innovative teaching methods and study the understanding of changes by teachers.

Modern pedagogical and information technologies increase the effectiveness of the educational process, form the process of independent work of students, increase interest and enthusiasm for knowledge in students. It serves to formulate the ability to use them freely in practice.

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The rapid development of Information Technology necessitates the formation of computer literacy in students. One of the objectives of this work is to address the problems and methodology of computer skills formulation in primary school students. The support of such computer technologies is multimedia technology. Currently, the use of multimedia technology in all subjects of Primary Education has a huge positive effect. Practice shows that with the help of multimedia technology, the teaching of Primary School students is doubled.

The basis of the use of multimedia in primary school students is the lessons. Training is conducted on the basis of programs, hours distributed in programs, compiled according to the requirements of the state educational standards. Classes in primary classes are divided into lessons on the study of new materials, a lesson on cognitive reinforcement, a lesson on generalizing repetitions, how much the knowledge has mastered (evaluation).

For example: subject: pronunciation of the vowel" O " and its study

The purpose of the study: to formulate knowledge on the pronunciation of sound O in students.

Educational: to have knowledge about O sound in students.

Instructional: to formulate a culture of computer usage.

Functions of the training:

- To develop logical thinking of students.

- to teach students how to pronounce the sound O, How to write the letter of the sign of the vowel O in writing;

- Develop skills and qualifications in pronunciation and writing of sound O.

The content of the lesson reading and writing with the help of multimedia tools, using computer technology, students are taught how to pronounce the sound O, How to write the letter of the sign in its writing. This process is carried out with the help of a computer, elementary knowledge is formed.

Basic concepts: sound, letter, writing, computer training.

Method: Computer Education, question-answer, Visual Education.

In order for the readers to express their opinions and questions, it is necessary to create an opportunity for them. The pictures, didactic materials that are shown to the readers, should be chosen with taste. O will have to draw the attention of the readers and be interesting, perform their portrayal correlating pleasure.

Changes in didactics in the twenty-first century have been studied in the following areas, which lead to the active use of innovative teaching methods:

- the features of the expansion of the subject of pedagogy – "education" have been analyzed;
- approaches in modern foreign didactics on teaching the digital generation of students have been analyzed and generalized, taking into account their specific features;
- attention is focused on pedagogical innovation as a direction for the development of didactics;
- a survey of teachers on the using of traditional and innovative teaching methods has been conducted.

Therefore, in the first part of the chapter, the analytical and system approaches were used, and the theoretical changes of modern pedagogy were generalized.

The theory of education, figuratively speaking, has two levels. At the macro-level, in the "education-society" relationship, decentralization and diversification, internationalization of education, and the introduction of digital technologies occur. At the micro-level in the "teacher-learner" relationship, there is an active mix of traditional and innovative methods, combination of an activity approach with an energy-informational environment approach, cognition with constructivism and connectivism.

Upbringing in the broad pedagogical sense is a purposeful influence of the society to prepare the younger generation for life. Upbringing in the narrow pedagogical sense is a purposeful influence on the development of specific personal qualities…. The subject of the twenty-first century pedagogy-the category

"education"-has expanded the scope of meaning and understanding. Competence and personal-oriented approaches have been introduced.

In conclusion, it should be noted that multimedia technology is of great importance in the development of students ' thinking, in the context of thinking, in increasing vocabulary, bringing them into active action, in the formation of independent performance activities, primary school teachers should pay attention to the organization of lessons on the basis of more multimedia tools.

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