

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS USED IN MOTHER LANGUAGE LESSONS IN THE PRIMARY CLASSROOM

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Abstract. This article discusses the importance of using interactive methods in primary school native language lessons, their impact on students' speech development, and their role in increasing the effectiveness of the lesson. Interactive methods - “Brainstorming”, “Fishbone”, “Cluster”, “Insert”, “Work in pairs”, “Work in groups”, “FSMU” - present scientific and practical analyses of the development of students' independent thinking, speech culture, and skills in working with text through such methods. The article also **includes** proposals and recommendations for making native language lessons for primary school students more interesting, effective, creative, and interactive.

Keywords : interactive methods, native language lessons, primary school, speech development, educational effectiveness, group work, brainstorming, innovative methods.

Introduction . Today, the formation of student activity, independent thinking and creative approach in the educational process is one of the pressing issues. In particular, the role of interactive methods in developing students' oral and written speech, analyzing the text, increasing vocabulary and forming a culture of speech in primary school

native language lessons is incomparable. Compared to traditional lessons, interactive methods make the student an active participant in the lesson process, taking into account the psychological characteristics of the student's age, facilitating the assimilation of knowledge. Therefore, the effective use of interactive methods in native language lessons greatly increases students' interest in reading, helps them to understand the content of the lesson more deeply, express their thoughts fluently, and be active in conversation. Using interactive methods in the process of learning a native language helps learners with many important tasks, such as language practice, translation, grammar checking, content analysis, and semantic analysis. These methods are developed in programming and are also widely used in learning platforms. The main reasons for using interactive methods are:

1. For the teacher or lecturer, the topic of the article helps to increase the knowledge level of the students. The topic should be able to increase the scientific interest of the students and expand their thinking.

2. To facilitate the teacher's teaching. The article should be applicable to the students' understanding. It should provide an opportunity to apply the most difficult topics in an easy, interesting or eye-catching way.

3. To satisfy the interests of the teacher. When choosing a topic, the teacher should focus on his interests, orientation in the scientific field and the problems of the students . This helps the teacher to strengthen the connection between the topic and the students.

4. To make the article interesting for the students. When choosing a topic, the teacher should strive to leave an interesting time for the

students. The topic can be applied in a physical, social, political or personal way, depending on the interests of the students.

5. Making the topic a response to the problem. The article can develop students' opinions by adding information and analysis that can be used when answering the problem and engaging students in it.

6. Ensuring multi-facetedness. When choosing an article, it is necessary to allow students to use their own opinions and give them their advice. Students should be able to express their opinions through discussions among students and provide them with additional information. The purpose of the article is to increase students' knowledge, expand their ideas, and allow them to strengthen the learning process. This allows the teacher who wrote the article to express the goal of helping students, increasing their scientific interests, and further developing their ideas. What is mapped out in the future is to help strengthen the connection between students and students. The article provides students with interesting, useful and legitimate information, allowing them to express their thoughts, learn skills and develop their creative thinking skills. This shows its importance in building their own opinions with their own knowledge and skills and solving the difficulties of the population regarding problems in society. The main reasons for future mapping are:

1. Increasing students' scientific interests: The article helps students to arouse their interest in new knowledge and fields by allowing them to be scientifically educated. This allows them to develop themselves as experts in the scientific field in the future through a solid, extended learning process.

2. Developing skills: The article helps students to learn new skills, develop their ability to perform themselves. This allows them to prepare themselves to perform tasks and find solutions to problems with solid, creative and enthusiasm.

3. Strengthening student engagement: The article allows for increased student engagement through student discussions, group work, and extracurricular activities. This helps students to share ideas in their own environment and develop trust and cooperation in the community. Interactive methods are teaching methods that focus on increasing student activity and participation. These methods allow students to change their learning processes by moving them away from passive learning. Interactive methods can be implemented in the following ways:

1. Group work: Students work in groups to complete tasks together, negotiate, and develop trust and cooperation in the community.

2. Projects and practical exercises: Students work on projects and practical exercises based on their academic interests. This allows them to learn through their academic skills and work.

3. Problem-based learning: Allows students to learn by allowing them to analyze problems, find solutions, and analyze them.

4. Peer-to-peer learning: Allows students to observe, compare, and develop skills in the learning process through peer-to-peer learning and discussion.

5. Student-centered learning: Allows students to direct their own learning processes on topics that interest them. This allows students to learn about topics that interest them and motivates them to express their own ideas, ask questions, and find answers to problems. Interactive methods facilitate students' learning, develop skills, exchange ideas, and

collaborate. These methods seek to actively engage students in their learning processes and allow students to increase their own knowledge. The role of interactive methods in primary education is that: Interactive methods are a modern pedagogical approach that encourages students to cooperate, think independently, and actively participate in the lesson process. For primary school students, such methods allow them to quickly and easily absorb knowledge through game elements, group work, and visual displays. In primary school, native language subjects serve to expand students' vocabulary, work on words and sentences, understand the content of the text, and form literacy. Interactive methods make this process effective, interesting, and understandable.

One of the main interactive methods used in native language lessons is the **“Brainstorming” method**, which increases the speed of students' thinking and teaches them to put forward various proposals and ideas on a topic. For example, on the topic “Spring Season,” students are given the task of collecting the most words in one minute. **In the “cluster” method**, students learn about the connections between topics by creating a mind map around key concepts in a text or topic. This method is very effective for learning word groups, sentence fragments, and text structure. **“Insert”** By using symbols (“+”, “–”, “?”, “!”) while working with the text, students develop their analytical skills. The student reads the text in depth, identifies areas they do not understand, and discusses them during the lesson. **“Working in pairs and groups”** cooperative learning teaches students to communicate, exchange ideas, and listen to each other. This method is widely used in native language lessons in tasks such as text analysis, sentence construction, role-playing

games, and story-telling. **The “fishbone” technique** is useful for finding the problem and its causes, and analyzing the content of the text. For example, on the topic “Why is it necessary to write cleanly?” Reasons and conclusions are drawn. **The “FSMU” method** forms students' speech through ideas, reasons, examples, and generalizations. Through this method, students can speak coherently and logically. Interactive methods help to achieve the following results: students' oral and written speech develops; independent thinking skills are formed; skills in working with text are strengthened; students can justify their opinions; the lesson process becomes interesting and lively; a culture of collaborative learning and debate is developed. In addition, interactive methods strengthen self-confidence in young students and teach them to express their opinions openly. **The practical aspects of organizing native language lessons based on interactive methods are that:** A method appropriate to the topic of each lesson should be chosen. Extensive use of visual materials (cards, pictures, diagrams) expands the student 's imagination. Introducing a motivational question or a small game at the beginning of a lesson increases interest in the lesson. Students will be more active if elements of competition between groups are used when working with the text . It is necessary to choose a method that is appropriate for the age, psychological characteristics, and educational level of students

Conclusion . The use of interactive methods in primary school native language lessons makes students active participants in the lesson process, develops their speech, thinking, memorization, and analysis skills. Interactive methods increase students' interest and make the learning process effective and meaningful. They also play an important

role in developing students' independent thinking, teamwork, and communication skills. The use of interactive methods in learning a native language helps students master their own learning processes. It allows students to choose topics that interest them, to allow themselves to improve their knowledge. This encourages students to increase and develop their knowledge in their own learning processes. Thus, the use of interactive methods in learning a native language allows students to actively participate in their own learning processes, develop skills, develop their ability to exchange ideas and communication skills, develop the ability to find solutions to problems, and allow students to master their own learning processes. These results are important for students to better learn their native language and improve their knowledge. The use of interactive methods in learning the mother tongue helps to further develop students' communication and exchange skills. Through discussions, dialogues, role-playing and group work, students are given the opportunity to express their opinions, ask questions, and play games to pay attention to each other, develop their thinking and strengthen communication processes. The use of interactive methods encourages students to analyze problems, ask questions, and seek new solutions. This helps students develop logical and analytical skills in solving problems. In their learning processes, students are encouraged to analyze and solve problems that concern them. The importance of using interactive methods in learning a native language is to create good opportunities for students to move away from a passive state and further improve their knowledge. Interactive methods allow students to express their thoughts, find answers to problems, collaborate through group work, discussions and practical exercises. These methods help develop

students' ability to express their thoughts, ask questions, pay attention to each other, analyze and solve problems. Interactive methods allow students to approach skill development and enhance their knowledge and skills. These methods allow students to develop and master specialized skills through group work, discussions, practical exercises, and projects.

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