

Methodologies That Mentally Develop Students In Primary Education

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Annotation: This article discusses thoughts and reflections on methodologies that mentally develop students in primary education. Primary education serves as the foundational stage in a child's academic journey, where cognitive, emotional, and social development are nurtured. The methodologies employed during these formative years play a crucial role in shaping young minds and preparing them for future challenges. Mental development in primary education goes beyond academic learning; it encompasses the holistic growth of a child. It involves cognitive abilities such as critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and emotional intelligence. These skills not only facilitate academic success but also prepare students to navigate complexities in their personal and social lives.

Key words: active learning, inquiry-based learning, problem-solving, collaborative learning, play-based learning, cognitive development, critical thinking, creative thinking.

INTRODUCTION.

When a person grows up to be a mature person, the formation of a speech process is important. However, its rhyogation lasts a lifetime in different stages between humans. However, there are several tested methods of developing the speech process in students. These mainly included methodologies of developed nations. Because, showing positive results with their effectiveness. Currently, more and more children are experiencing speech disorders. Many parents are interested in the question of whether it is possible to correct speech errors without resorting to the help of a specialist.

Physical, mental and intellectual upbringing of a child begins in early childhood. All skills, including the ability to speak correctly, are mastered in the family. The speech of the child is formed on the example of relatives, close people. A deep misconception that the sound-producing side of a child's speech develops independently without special influence and help from adults. In fact, not

interfering with the process of forming children's speech almost always means a delay in development. Speech defects rooted in childhood are overcome with great difficulty in later years. It is very important that the child hears the correct clear speech from an early age, his example is his own.

The presence of clear speech disorders in a child usually affects his entire mental development. In this case, the general direction of the child's mental development will definitely slow down, which will inevitably affect his entire school education and further life. Many problems are also caused by secondary depression, which often occurs as a reaction to a speech error. The appearance of such mental stratification is the result of repeated failures that the child experiences during oral communication, as well as the incorrect attitude of others to a speech error.

Notebook or album for pasting pictures and planning lessons. The biggest difficulty for parents

is the child's unwillingness to read. You can overcome it, you need to be interesting. It should be remembered that the main activity of children is play. All classes must be built according to the rules of the game! You can "go on a trip" to the Fairy Kingdom or visit Dunno. A rare child sits quietly and absorbs information. Don't worry! Your efforts are not in vain, and the result of the lessons will definitely show. Causes and types of defects in the development of speech of children of school and primary school age.

In most children with speech disorders of preschool and primary school age, Special Studies have shown that the level of formation of not only voluminous skills, but also subtle movements of the hands and fingers is insufficient. The delay in the development of delicate skills of the hands of preschool children prevents them from acquiring self-service skills, makes it difficult to control various little things and prevents the development of certain types of gaming activities. All this requires delicate hand coordination movements in students of this class and special-purpose work to correct and develop hand skills in general. The formation of action functions occurs in the interaction of the student with the surrounding objective world through learning in his interaction with the external environment.

To develop the delicate skills of the hands, you can use a variety of sports equipment and some little things: ropes, balls, gymnastic Rockets, rings, sticks, flags, weighted bags. Children are introduced to new exercises in physical education classes. Further formation of fine hand movements, improvement of motor skills is carried out during gymnastics, physical moments, walks. Physical activlig not only develops self-confidence, but also forms healthy competition among students. Therefore, Okwuchi does not have a hard time mastering the rest of the subjects.

An important place in the development of delicate skills of hands when working with children is given to exercises with small balls: different size, material, color, structure, structure, functional purpose. Such small balls, first of all, allow you to take into account the individual, age and physical characteristics of the child; secondly, through muscle sensation, visual and tactile sensitivity in the process of movement, the child learns to compare objects; thirdly, children learn the name of certain actions, various properties and properties of objects and know them later. The older is associated with the further development and reorganization of the mental activity of the child of school age. The unformed and still underdeveloped musculoskeletal system of the hands does not allow a child of this age to easily and freely perform small and precise movements.

The Montessori method emphasizes hands-on learning and self-directed exploration. Developed by Dr. Maria Montessori, this approach encourages students to engage with specially designed materials that foster cognitive and sensory development. In Montessori classrooms, students have the freedom to choose activities that align with their interests and developmental needs, promoting a sense of independence and responsibility. In a Montessori classroom, students may work with materials like the Pink Tower or the Binomial Cube, which not only enhance spatial awareness and mathematical concepts but also encourage concentration and problem-solving skills.

Play-based learning is integral to early childhood education, including primary education. Through play, children develop language skills, social competence, and emotional resilience. Educators leverage structured play activities to teach concepts, promote teamwork, and encourage imaginative thinking. Play-based learning environments support the natural curiosity of children and provide opportunities for

experimentation and discovery. Role-playing activities not only help students understand social roles but also develop empathy and communication skills. Building structures with blocks enhances spatial reasoning and collaborative abilities.

Inquiry-based learning encourages students to ask questions, investigate topics of interest, and seek answers through research and experimentation. This student-centered approach promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and information literacy skills. Teachers act as facilitators, guiding students through the process of inquiry and helping them develop a deeper understanding of concepts. In a science class, students may formulate hypotheses about the growth of plants and conduct experiments to test their theories. This hands-on approach not only reinforces scientific principles but also instills a sense of curiosity and discovery.

Collaborative learning emphasizes cooperative interactions among students to achieve common learning goals. Through group projects, discussions, and peer feedback, students learn to communicate effectively, respect diverse perspectives, and work collaboratively. This approach prepares students for future academic and professional settings where teamwork and interpersonal skills are essential. Students working in groups to create a presentation on a historical event learn to delegate tasks, negotiate ideas, and present their findings cohesively. This collaborative effort enhances both their subject knowledge and interpersonal abilities.

Incorporating technology into primary education enhances engagement and supports diverse learning styles. Educational apps, interactive multimedia resources, and virtual simulations provide immersive learning experiences that cater to individual student needs. Technology integration also develops digital literacy skills, critical for navigating a technology-

driven world. Using educational software to explore virtual ecosystems allows students to observe habitats and biodiversity up close, fostering environmental awareness and scientific inquiry.

Social-emotional learning focuses on developing self-awareness, self-management, empathy, and relationship-building skills. Through SEL programs, students learn to recognize and regulate their emotions, make responsible decisions, and establish positive relationships with peers and adults. SEL enhances classroom climate and contributes to academic success and overall well-being. SEL activities such as mindfulness exercises or role-playing scenarios help students develop empathy and conflict-resolution skills, promoting a supportive and inclusive learning environment.

The purpose of education is formed in accordance with the needs of society. Therefore, the educational goal should be appropriate and balanced. The scientific literature emphasizes that the correct, clear, appropriate use of the possibilities of the purpose of Education consists in the formation of skills and abilities, the development of logical-creative thinking, the improvement of communicative literacy, the absorption of a national idea, the formation of Oriental upbringing, the spiritual enrichment of the individual. On the basis of an educational goal, students improve their communication culture by independent thinking, increasing oral and written literacy, developing logical thinking. And on the basis of an educational goal, spiritual, ideological, refined upbringing is given. In the process of language learning, it is possible to bring it closer to the cultural and moral values of the people.

Conclusion.

Effective methodologies for mental development in primary education encompass a range of approaches that cater to the diverse needs of students. From Montessori and play-based

learning to inquiry-based and collaborative approaches, each methodology contributes uniquely to cognitive, emotional, and social growth. By integrating these methodologies thoughtfully, educators can create enriching learning experiences that empower students to thrive academically and personally, laying a solid foundation for their future success.

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