

THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSONALIZED EDUCATION IN TEACHING THE MOTHER LANGUAGE IN THE PRIMARY GRADE

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Annotation: This article discusses the pedagogical importance, content and essence of person-oriented education in teaching the mother tongue in the primary grade, and its role in developing students' competence. The issues of developing students' individual abilities, independent thinking, creative approach and communicative competence based on person-oriented education are analyzed. The article also scientifically substantiates the effectiveness of using interactive methods, innovative pedagogical technologies and a differentiated approach in mother tongue lessons.

Keywords: primary education, native language lesson, person-centered education, pedagogical technology.

Today, in the context of reforms being implemented in the education system, the issue of comprehensive development of the personality, the upbringing of independent-thinking, broad-minded and creative youth is gaining importance. The processes of globalization, a sharp increase in the flow of information and the changing needs of modern society are setting new tasks for the education system. Now, in the educational process, it is not only the acquisition of theoretical knowledge by students, but also the development of their independent thinking, ability to make the right decisions in problem situations, communicative competence and life skills. From this perspective, focusing the educational process on the student's personality, taking into account his individual characteristics and developing his abilities is one of the main requirements of modern pedagogy [1]. In particular, the primary education stage is one of the most important periods in the formation of the student's personality. Because at this stage, the child's thinking, speech, worldview, moral views and attitude to educational activities are formed. Therefore, taking into account the individual capabilities of primary school students, creating an educational environment that meets their interests and needs is one of the priority areas of modern pedagogy. Taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of students in the process of primary education, encouraging them to think freely and supporting their creative activities is considered one of the important conditions for increasing the effectiveness of education.

Native language lessons organized on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies, while increasing the activity of students, also form in them the skills of independent work,

creative approach and cooperation. The use of interactive methods ensures the active participation of students in the lesson process and increases the effectiveness of education. In particular, methods such as “Brainstorming”, “Cluster”, “FSMU”, “Insert” serve as an important tool in developing students’ logical and critical thinking. Also, person-oriented education serves to build self-confidence in students, develop independent decision-making and free expression skills. This has a positive effect on students’ active participation in social life, the development of their communicative competence and the formation of a personality.

Primary education is the most important stage in the formation of a student's personality. It is during this period that the child's speech, thinking, communication culture, worldview, and independent thinking skills develop. Primary education not only provides students with initial knowledge, but also lays the foundation for their formation as individuals. Therefore, the quality of the educational process organized at this stage directly affects the effectiveness of educational activities at subsequent stages. Especially in teaching the subject of the native language, it is an important pedagogical task to take into account the individual characteristics of students and use methods appropriate to their age and psychological capabilities. The interests, level of perception, speed of thinking, and speech capabilities of primary school students differ from each other. Therefore, applying the same approach to all students in the educational process will not yield effective results. Modern pedagogy requires organizing education taking into account the individual needs of students. This further increases the practical importance of person-centered education.

In the traditional educational process, the student participates more as a receiver of ready-made knowledge. In this educational process, the teacher is the main active subject, and the students act as followers of his instructions. As a result, students' independent thinking, problem-solving and creative activity do not develop sufficiently. In particular, in native language lessons, an approach based only on memorizing rules does not allow for the full formation of students' speech competence. Person-centered education, on the other hand, shows the student as an active subject. In this approach, the student thinks independently during the lesson, defends his point of view and seeks to solve problem situations. As a result, students develop the skills of independent thinking, free communication, analysis and drawing conclusions [3]. Person-centered education increases students' interest in the lesson, encourages them to consciously master knowledge, and serves to form creative thinking.

The use of interactive methods is of great importance in implementing person-centered education in primary school native language classes. Interactive methods ensure the active participation of students in the lesson process and create an environment of effective cooperation between the student and the teacher. In particular, methods such as “Brainstorming”, “Cluster”, “Insert”, “FSMU”, “Sinkwain” serve to develop students’ logical and creative thinking. These methods, along with increasing students’ activity in the lesson, teach them to express their opinions freely, justify their views, and work in a team [4]. For example, when using the “Cluster” method, students develop logical thinking by grouping and systematizing concepts related to the subject. This method forms students’ skills in

organizing and generalizing their knowledge on the subject. The “Brainstorming” method develops students’ quick thinking, creative approach, and the ability to look at the problem from different points of view. Through this method, students get used to expressing their opinions freely and a culture of communication is formed. With the help of the “Insert” technology, students acquire the skills of working independently on the text, extracting important information, analyzing it and drawing conclusions. This method is an effective tool for developing the competence of working with text, especially in native language lessons. The “FSMU” technology serves to develop the competence of students to justify their opinions and provide evidence.

One of the main aspects of person-centered education is related to the implementation of a differentiated approach. Primary school students differ from each other in terms of their level of knowledge, abilities, interests and learning opportunities. Therefore, the teacher must develop tasks in accordance with the individual capabilities of students. Through the differential approach, while developing the potential of strong students, it is possible to support students with a low level of knowledge [5]. A differentiated approach also helps build self-confidence in students. Because when a student completes a task that is within their capabilities, they feel a sense of success and their motivation for the lesson increases. At the same time, differentiated tasks allow students to identify and develop their individual abilities. This not only increases the effectiveness of education, but also serves the development of each student as a person.

The use of information and communication technologies in native language lessons is also one of the important factors that increase the effectiveness of person-centered education. In the modern educational process, the use of multimedia tools, electronic textbooks, interactive tasks, presentations and digital educational resources increases students' interest in the lesson and increases the effectiveness of the educational process. Especially since primary school students are more easily exposed to knowledge based on visual materials, the use of ICT tools further enhances the effectiveness of education. The use of audio and video materials helps to develop students' listening, observation, comparison and analysis skills. For example, the use of videos, electronic dictionaries, audio texts and interactive exercises on various topics in native language lessons helps to develop students' speech competence. Through such tools, students have the opportunity not only to hear or read the topic, but also to see and independently analyze it. As a result, the level of students' mastery of the subject increases and their motivation for the lesson increases.

Also, with the help of information and communication technologies, the opportunity to take into account the individual abilities of students expands. Interactive tasks can be organized differentially in accordance with the level of knowledge of students. This helps to effectively implement an individual approach in the educational process. In particular, electronic tasks designed for independent work help students work on themselves, consolidate their knowledge, and fill in the gaps in their mastery.

Today, the importance of the mother tongue is increasing in the educational process

organized on the basis of a competency-based approach. Because through mother tongue lessons, students develop communicative competence, information literacy, socially active citizenship competence, and national and general cultural competencies. In particular, communicative competence is important for students to freely express their thoughts in oral and written form. Person-centered education is an effective tool for developing these competencies [6]. The implementation of a competency-based approach in native language lessons also serves to form students' life skills. Because during the lesson, the student not only masters grammatical rules, but also learns to apply them in real-life situations. This is important for developing students' speech culture, independent thinking, and communication skills.

Person-centered education also requires high methodological skills from the teacher. The teacher must take into account the psychological characteristics of students during the lesson, create a comfortable pedagogical environment, and respect the opinion of each student. At the same time, the teacher must master modern pedagogical technologies, effectively use interactive methods, and organize the educational process based on innovative approaches. This requires the regular development of the teacher's professional competence.

The higher the methodological skills of a primary school teacher, the greater the educational effectiveness. Because in the person-centered education process, the teacher acts not only as a provider of knowledge, but also as a pedagogue who directs students to independent activity, stimulates their interest, and supports their creative activity.

In conclusion, the use of person-centered education in teaching the mother tongue in primary school is an important pedagogical factor in developing students' independent thinking, speech culture, creative activity and communicative competence. Lessons organized on the basis of interactive methods, a differentiated approach and innovative pedagogical technologies, while increasing the effectiveness of education, serve the comprehensive development of the student's personality.

Also, person-centered education forms in students the skills of independent decision-making, free expression of opinions, justified defense of their opinions and teamwork. This creates the basis for students' active participation in social life in the future, the formation of individuals who meet the requirements of modern society. Therefore, organizing primary school mother tongue lessons on the basis of person-centered education is one of the most important tasks of today's education system.

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