FORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND COGNITIVE COMPETENCE IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL.

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Annotation: In order to increase students' motivation for learning, their proficiency and interest in a certain communication style, and their predisposition for a particular profession, it is ideal to use interactive didactic games in the teaching and learning process. The classification of all extant game kinds into functional, thematic, constructive, didactic, sports, and military games is in accordance with the general theory of games. In this essay, we'll concentrate on the approaches utilized in primary education and discuss how crucial it is to teach young children utilizing interactive methods and pedagogical technology. In this paper, we look for and examine data pertaining to the development of educational and cognitive competency in the primary school English language classroom.

Keywords: cognitive competence, primary class, education, interactive techniques, pedagogical technologies, literacy, upbringing, game-based methods.

With particular attention, students' interest in fundamental academic subjects should be aroused. Because in primary school, pupils shouldn't get tired of hearing the revered term "lesson." Today's effective lecturers engage their students in lectures more by using a range of didactic games.

By assuring knowledge assimilation under the influence of their mutual action and by fostering interaction between the teacher and the students in the educational process, the interactive approach aids in the development of personality traits. Adopting these strategies will improve the lesson's efficacy and quality. Its primary requirements include holding informal discussions, describing the course material freely, encouraging individual study and seminar participation, providing opportunities for student initiative, assigning tasks, completing written assignments, etc. The following cognitive strategies can help elementary school students' language skills:

Sing a Song. Textbooks may be replete with images and simple language, but putting these to creative use can be enjoyable. Singing to the class can be a fun and efficient technique to impart textbook knowledge while preventing pupils from becoming bored with the lesson. It would be possible to kill two birds with one stone by asking students to rhyme and turning prose into poetry. Sing-along exercises can keep students interested in the process while also assisting with vocabulary growth. Many rhymes, poetry, and straightforward English tunes are readily available. They can be used by you as a teacher to impart English in an entertaining way.

Reading Aloud: The easiest approach to develop a language ability and build confidence while doing it is to read aloud or in front of a mirror. Reading aloud permits pupils to hear their own voices, which aids in their understanding of their own errors. Do this for each student and encourage them to read a paragraph in class. They will feel more confident as a result of being able to practice their reading within the secure confines of a classroom. Standing in front of a mirror will be beneficial for them in two ways: pupils will be able to see how they appear when speaking and reading, which will allow them to work on improving their appearance. As a teacher, it might be a bit odd to get a mirror in the classroom, so you can introduce this concept to your students and encourage them to practice it at home.

Games: When games and interesting activities are incorporated into the learning process, children learn more effectively. A child's English proficiency can be improved by using simple board games like Scrabble, internet games like Hangman, or apps like Word power to teach them spellings and pronunciations. Because these games have a points system and levels, winning becomes a feat for kids, and playing itself is enjoyable. Because it runs the risk of sapping away from traditional learning time, playing games all day might

not be a feasible option. You may make studying exciting while making sure that the curriculum is covered on time by introducing it once a week or once every two weeks.

Storytelling: Kids have powerful imaginations, which can be leveraged to a teacher's advantage while teaching English to students. Use narrative to teach children simple words. Children are adept at visualizing what they hear, which is a wonderful skill to put to use when trying to teach English. Tell them short stories, use picture books to describe the pictures in English, and allow their young imaginations to create a mental picture. Let them use their imaginations. They will learn the language more effectively this way.

Time and Space: Give elementary school children the freedom to learn. You must realize that each pupil has a unique capacity for learning. Although some students pick up on topics more quickly than others, this does not mean that you should expect the same outcomes from every student. The secret is to give kids who are somewhat slow learners individualized one-on-one time. Sit them down and learn about their issues. Find out which approach best appeals to them, then strive to include it as much as you can into your teaching strategy.

Conclusion. Cognitive and interactive education has a unique set of features, including didactic games (thinking, searching, and finding), the creation and resolution of problem situations, and the design of the conversation-lesson process, which includes methods for implementing information and communication technologies on the basis of creativity. Examples of education based on information and communication technology include teaching using computer programs, distance learning, teaching over the internet, and media education approaches. According to age features, reading levels, and the individual characteristics of the students, methods based on the design of dialogues through didactic games are frequently utilized in primary education.

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