

## THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERDISCIPLINARY ENGAGEMENT IN ELEMENTARY GRADES

*Abdullaeva Dilnoza*

*Termez University of Economics and service student*

**Annotation:** Interdisciplinary teaching involves the conscious deep acquisition of theoretical knowledge, since without it it is impossible to talk about the conscious application of facts to the study of practical issues. It should also teach the study of being able to apply the knowledge gained from the subjects taught in the school to solving practical issues.

**Keys words:** interdisciplinary communication, Natural Science, Reading, matter, text, space, planets.

The implementation of interdisciplinary engagement in elementary grades serves for the multilateral development of children in the educational process. Pedagogical practice shows that the establishment of interdisciplinary communication in school education is a vivid expression of the integration processes taking place in the life of Science and society today. This linkage plays an important role in the conscious assimilation of knowledge by students, in the development of their holistic perception of the world, in the development of practical and scientific-methodological training.[1] Based on the implementation of interdisciplinary engagement, the following can be achieved: improving understanding - interdisciplinary engagement allows topics to be explained in an interrelated way, which helps children to better understand concepts.

For example, by combining mathematics and natural science, students learn to apply measurements in practice; developing creativity-children strive to create new ideas and solutions while studying one topic from the point of view of different disciplines, which develops their creativity; understanding interdependence-understanding the interdependence of Sciences in life increases children's abilities to perceive the real world. For example, when studying historical events, they understand how they are related to geography and art; strengthening skills: working together knowledge from different disciplines enhances children's problem-solving skills. For example, the use of native language and art in narrative writing; increased interest - interdisciplinary engagement makes education interesting and meaningful. Students increase their interest in reading by learning to apply the knowledge of one discipline within another; individualizing teaching - approaches related to different disciplines help to find ways to suit children's interests, which encourages the student to delve deeper. According to scientists, linking reading and Natural Sciences is an effective way to form comprehensive knowledge, interest and practical skills in elementary school students.

Therefore, the introduction of this approach to the course process can significantly increase the effectiveness of Education. Outstanding Uzbek scientist in the field of pedagogy S. In his research on the role of interdisciplinary engagement in the educational process, Toshmuhamedov proposed the formation of students' environmental knowledge through the integration of natural sciences (biology, geography) and fiction, and argued that it was important to use interdisciplinary linkage to promote creativity and observability. R. Sharipov had developed methods for linking mathematics and mother tongue lessons in elementary grades,

arguing that by narrating mathematical issues in a narrative manner, it was possible to help students learn both subjects.

He believes that such integration develops both children's logical thinking and speech at the same time. According to scientists, linking reading and Natural Sciences is an effective way to form comprehensive knowledge, interest and practical skills in elementary school students. Therefore, the introduction of this approach to the course process can significantly increase the effectiveness of Education. Ziyayev. A worked on improving educational effectiveness by connecting natural science with other disciplines in primary education. He is credited with developing methods for applying the connections between biology, geography, and mathematics in practice. He proposed to increase children's interest in reading by teaching subjects related to Natural Science in connection with painting or physical education training. If we take the topic "studying space" from the textbook of Natural Sciences of the 4th grade, then information about this in the textbook is given in this form. There are 8 planets in the solar system. Each of them has its own characteristics. Below is a description of each planet. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun and is the smallest planet. Its surface is composed of rocks and is very hot (up to  $430^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) during the day and very cold (up to  $-180^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) at night. It has almost no atmosphere, so its surface is covered with numerous pits under the influence of meteors. Venus is the hottest planet in the solar system. Its atmosphere is composed of thick gases, mainly carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) and sulfur gases. These gases trap heat and raise the temperature on the planet to  $470^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The surface of Venus consists of mountains and volcanoes. It appears bright from the ground and is also known as the "night star". Earth is the only planet in the solar system where life exists. Its atmosphere consists of oxygen and nitrogen, creating favorable conditions for the survival of living organisms.

Most of the surface is covered with water. Earth's natural satellite is the moon, which acts on the planet through gravity. Mars - the surface is called a "red planet" because of its red color. Its surface is covered with dust, stones and mountains. There are very large dust storms on Mars. Its atmosphere is very sparse, consisting mainly of carbon dioxide gas. Scientists have found traces of water on Mars, so it is believed that in the future there may be life on this planet. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. It consists mainly of hydrogen and helium gases and does not have a solid solid surface. On the surface of Jupiter there are huge storms, the largest of which is called the "Big Red Spot". This storm has been going on for thousands of years. Jupiter has many satellites, the largest of which is Ganymede. Saturn is a gas giant known for its rings. Its rings are made up of pieces of ice and rock. Saturn, like Jupiter, is mainly composed of gases and does not have a solid surface. It is the second largest planet in the solar system. Saturn's most famous satellite is Titan, which is one of the few satellites to have an atmosphere. Uranus is one of the coldest planets in the solar system, with temperatures as low as  $-224^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It has a blue-green color, which is due to the presence of methane gas in the atmosphere. Uranus is the only planet to move sideways along its axis. Scientists consider this phenomenon to have occurred as a result of a collision with a large asteroid in the past. Neptune is the most distant planet in the solar system. It is known for its strong winds, which can reach winds of up to 2,100 km/h. The atmosphere is rich in methane gas, and the planet has a bluish tint. Neptune's largest satellite is Triton, which is ice-covered and characterized by backward rotation. This information can be explained in the form of osson and soda to students in a reading textbook with a single poem.

## Planets

We are eight planets  
We get to know bora-bora  
Mercury is the larger of  
Father him to the sun  
Fourth planet Mars  
Sixth Saturn It ' a place to take in beauty that I am a girl.  
Fifth Jupiter O'ran seventh planet My size is big der.  
Obsessed with the cold.  
Eighth Neptune Night away from the sun-day Mower us by our name Asra you need.  
Islamova Mukambar

If information about the planets is given in the form of a poem, The following positive changes will be observed for elementary students. Since poems have rhythm and rhyme, they become easier to memorize. Lessons in the form of a poem, as opposed to a simple text, will be interesting to children. Because they have musicality and rhythm and do not get bored. Reading poetic information expands the imagination of children. They imagine planets not only as a dry scientific concept, but figuratively. It can be concluded that the implementation of interdisciplinary engagement in education indicates the importance of ensuring continuity in classes in mathematics and Natural Sciences, as well as enrichment with vital issues. It is advisable to integrate these disciplines, that is, to form the ability to use learned knowledge in familiar situations in such processes as the introduction of interdisciplinary issues from mathematics and Natural Sciences, the formation of competencies related to the base and science in lessons and circles, calculation, modeling skills, functional bonding, solving equations, as a result of which it is

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