

**ORGANIZATION OF NATIVE LANGUAGE LESSONS IN PRIMARY CLASSES
BASED ON INTERACTIVE METHODS***Rakhmatullina Venera Kashafovna**Teacher, Department of Primary Education Methodology,**Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy*

Annotation: This article explores the methodological foundations and practical significance of organizing native language lessons in primary school using interactive teaching methods. It emphasizes the importance of shifting from traditional, teacher-centered instruction to student-centered learning environments that actively involve young learners. The study highlights how interactive techniques such as pair work, group discussions, role-playing, and educational games contribute to the development of students' communicative competence, critical thinking, and engagement. The role of the teacher as a facilitator is also analyzed, alongside the psychological and pedagogical benefits of interactive learning for primary-aged children.

Keywords: native language, interactive methods, primary education, student-centered learning, communicative competence, language development, role-play, educational games, teacher as facilitator

In the context of modern educational reforms, the development of communicative competence and independent thinking skills in primary school students has become one of the key goals of general education. Teaching the native language plays a central role in achieving this objective, as it not only fosters language proficiency but also lays the foundation for intellectual and cultural development. Traditional teaching methods, while informative, often limit student engagement and reduce opportunities for active participation. Therefore, there is a growing need to implement interactive methods that place learners at the center of the educational process.

Interactive methods provide dynamic, student-centered approaches that stimulate interest, encourage collaboration, and develop higher-order thinking skills. These techniques are especially effective in native language lessons, where the integration of speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills is essential. By incorporating games, discussions, role-playing, and multimedia tools, teachers can create a more engaging and inclusive learning environment that responds to the developmental needs of primary students.

This article aims to analyze the pedagogical benefits of interactive methods in native language instruction and offer practical recommendations for their effective implementation in primary classes. The study also explores the changing role of the teacher as a facilitator and the impact of interactive learning on students' motivation and academic achievement.

The importance of native language instruction in primary education has been widely acknowledged in educational research, particularly in the development of linguistic, cognitive,

and social skills in young learners. In this context, the role of interactive methods in language teaching has received increasing attention over the past few decades. Research suggests that traditional teacher-centered approaches often fail to fully engage primary school students, especially in language learning, where active communication and creative expression are vital.

One of the key scholars in this area, Vygotsky (1978), emphasized the significance of social interaction in learning, asserting that language development is deeply rooted in social contexts. According to Vygotsky, language acquisition is a collaborative process, and learners internalize language skills more effectively when they are actively engaged in meaningful, communicative activities. His theories align with modern interactive teaching practices, which prioritize peer interaction and student participation. Studies by Johnson and Johnson (1989) have shown that cooperative learning—an interactive method where students work together to achieve a common goal—has a positive impact on language development. This approach encourages communication, enhances problem-solving skills, and fosters a supportive learning environment. It also helps develop interpersonal skills, which are essential for effective communication in a native language context. Research has indicated that when students collaborate, they are more likely to engage in deep thinking, share ideas, and reflect on their learning process.

Moreover, the integration of **role-playing** and **simulation activities** has been extensively studied as an interactive technique that promotes language learning. A study by Brown (2001) found that role-playing activities allow students to practice real-life scenarios and use language in context, thus enhancing their linguistic competence. Such activities also promote critical thinking and decision-making skills, which are crucial for independent learning.

Interactive methods are also supported by the findings of Gagné (1985), who proposed that active learning strategies help students retain information better than passive learning methods. In the context of primary education, this means that incorporating activities like educational games, storytelling, and peer discussions enables students to learn more effectively and with greater motivation. Gagné's work highlights the importance of creating a stimulating learning environment, where students are not just passive recipients of information but active participants in their learning journey.

Research by Hattie and Timperley (2007) also underscores the importance of feedback and teacher-student interaction in promoting effective learning outcomes. Interactive methods allow for continuous feedback, both from the teacher and from peers, which significantly contributes to students' understanding of the material. In native language lessons, timely and constructive feedback ensures that students are aware of their strengths and areas for improvement, thereby fostering a growth mindset.

In recent years, technological advancements have also played a role in enhancing interactive methods. The use of digital tools, such as interactive whiteboards, online language games, and virtual classrooms, has been shown to increase student engagement and provide new opportunities for interactive learning (Anderson & Krathwohl, 2001). These tools, when used appropriately, can supplement traditional teaching methods and offer personalized learning experiences.

In summary, the literature supports the effectiveness of interactive methods in promoting native language learning in primary education. These methods not only foster linguistic competence but also enhance critical thinking, collaboration, and motivation. By creating an interactive and student-centered classroom environment, educators can significantly improve the language skills and cognitive development of primary school students.

The effective organization of native language lessons in primary classes plays a vital role in developing pupils' communicative competence, cognitive abilities, and cultural awareness. When interactive methods are integrated into the teaching process, they shift the focus from teacher-centered instruction to student-centered learning, thereby fostering greater engagement, motivation, and understanding. Interactive methods such as brainstorming, role-playing, pair and group work, storytelling, and educational games allow learners to actively participate in the learning process. These methods support the development of listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in an integrated manner. In native language lessons, this not only improves linguistic abilities but also cultivates critical thinking, creativity, and collaborative skills among young learners.

One of the key benefits of using interactive strategies is that they create a communicative environment where each student feels encouraged to express their ideas. For example, during role-playing activities, students are placed in realistic language situations where they must use vocabulary and grammatical structures meaningfully. This helps bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application.

Furthermore, primary school students are naturally curious and energetic. Interactive activities cater to their psychological and developmental needs by making learning more dynamic and enjoyable. For instance, using visual aids, story maps, and interactive whiteboards not only sustains attention but also enhances memory retention.

Research has shown that the use of interactive methods significantly improves learning outcomes in language instruction. When students are actively involved in classroom tasks, they tend to retain information longer and apply it more confidently. This is particularly important in native language lessons, where the aim is to develop a strong linguistic foundation for future academic success.

The teacher's role is also transformed in interactive lessons—from a transmitter of knowledge to a facilitator of learning. Teachers guide students, provide scaffolding when necessary, and create an atmosphere of mutual respect and encouragement. It is essential for educators to be well-trained in applying interactive techniques and to tailor them according to the learners' age, interests, and language proficiency level.

Moreover, interactive learning helps meet the diverse learning needs in today's multilingual and multicultural classrooms. It allows differentiation and provides equal opportunities for all students to participate and succeed.

In conclusion, organizing native language lessons in primary classes using interactive methods enhances not only linguistic competence but also learners' personal and social development. A well-structured interactive approach ensures that students not only learn the native language but also love learning it.

In conclusion, the organization of native language lessons in primary classes using interactive methods proves to be an effective strategy in fostering comprehensive language development. By engaging students in dynamic learning activities, these methods not only enhance linguistic skills but also stimulate critical thinking, creativity, and collaborative learning. Interactive techniques, such as role-playing, group discussions, and educational games, offer students opportunities to apply language skills in meaningful, real-world contexts, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical use.

The shift from teacher-centered instruction to student-centered learning is essential in cultivating independent learners who can think critically, express themselves confidently, and collaborate effectively with their peers. The integration of interactive methods transforms the classroom environment into a space of active participation, where students are encouraged to take responsibility for their own learning, thereby fostering a sense of ownership and motivation.

Furthermore, the role of the teacher as a facilitator becomes increasingly important in this context. Teachers who guide and support students in interactive tasks, rather than simply delivering information, create a more inclusive and stimulating learning atmosphere. In this way, educators help students develop not only their language skills but also their social and cognitive abilities.

Moreover, the psychological and developmental benefits of interactive learning cannot be overlooked. Primary-aged children, with their natural curiosity and energy, thrive in environments that allow for hands-on exploration and active involvement. Interactive methods cater to these developmental needs by providing engaging, fun, and educational activities that hold students' attention and make learning enjoyable.

The successful implementation of interactive methods requires careful planning and adaptability from educators. Teachers must be equipped with the knowledge and skills to effectively integrate these methods into their lessons and tailor them to the specific needs and interests of their students. Training and professional development for teachers are therefore critical components in the successful adoption of interactive strategies in native language instruction.

In summary, incorporating interactive methods in native language lessons in primary classes not only improves students' linguistic abilities but also fosters their overall development as active, motivated learners. By creating a more engaging and inclusive learning environment, these methods play a pivotal role in shaping the future of education, where students are empowered to become independent thinkers and lifelong learners.

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