

THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS IN INCREASING THE COMMUNICATIVE ABILITIES OF PRIMARY STUDENTS

Abdurasulova Dilorom Abdusalim Daughter of
Termez University of Economics and service
Faculty of pedagogy and Social Sciences Primary education
Javohir Zokirov G'aybullo son
Termez University of Economics and service
Teacher of the Faculty of pedagogy and Social Sciences

Annotation: communicative abilities are of particular importance in the current educational system. Teaching students to communicate, express their thoughts, establish effective communication with others is one of the most important tasks of Education. Graphic organizers (visual tools) can be used as an effective auxiliary tool in enhancing communicative abilities. This article analyzes the possibilities of graphic organizers in the development of communicative abilities of elementary students.

Keywords: communicative abilities, education, graphic organizers, elementary students, image, diagram, mental maps

Introduction. General understanding of graphic organizers. Graphic organizers are tools used to make the process of structuring, systematizing, Teaching data in a pictorial or diagrammatic form more efficient. They help students understand and assimilate information. There are different types of graphic organizers:

1. Drawings and diagrams (for managing ideas and topics);
2. Mental maps (regulation of thoughts and concepts);
3. Tables and graphs (for data comparison and analysis);
4. Venn diagrams (for comparison and identification of differences).

The importance of graphic organizers in the primary class Graphic organizers are a very important tool in the development of communicative abilities for elementary students. Because they activate students, structure thinking and increase their participation in communication. Graphic organizers give students the opportunity to better understand and assimilate information.

They offer the following advantages:

1. The effectiveness of Visual Education: graphic organizers help students show and visualize information, which facilitates the process of thinking.
2. Structure and systematization: graphic organizers systematically show topics, making it easier for students to better remember and learn information.
3. Developing creativity: students have the opportunity to represent their thoughts in a pictorial way through graphic organizers, which increases their ability to creativity.
4. Ease of communication: graphic organizers help students express complex ideas or concepts in a simple and clear way.

Enhancing communicative abilities with graphic organizers In the development of communicative abilities of elementary students, graphic organizers can be used through various methods.

The following methods can be considered:

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-5, ISSUE-2

1. Exchange of ideas on the topic: to help students understand the connections between them by showing the main ideas on the topic through graphic organizers. For example, identifying and communicating links between different concepts using a mental map.

2. When teaching grammar: using diagrams and a table to teach students Word and sentence structure. This will help students to clearly understand the grammatical rules and their practical application.

3. In teaching formal and informal speech: using graphic organizers to explain to students the structure of formal speech and informal communication, by which they are given the right mule in different situations

teaching how to whitewash.

1. Discussion and debate: analyzing topics and discussing them through graphic organizers to teach students to express their opinions and respect the opinions of others.

2. Lexical and semantic analysis: the application of graphic organizers in explaining words, their meanings and uses in context to students. This will help you choose Clear and correct words in communication. Use in practice There are several practical recommendations for the successful use of graphic organizers in the development of communicative abilities of students:

1. Interactive activities: encourage students to organize their thoughts together in groups using graphic organizers.

2. Expression: teaching students to complete and use graphic organizers to express their thoughts fully and clearly.

3. Comparison and analysis: one effective way to teach students using graphic organizers is to compare different ideas or concepts and analyze them.

4. Creating and mastering: allowing students to create their own graphic organizers. This further develops their creativeness and communication skills. The possibilities of using graphic organizers in increasing the communicative abilities of elementary students : samples of subjects in classroom textbooks are needed. Research methodology and analysis results. The possibilities of using graphic organizers in increasing the communicative abilities of Primary School students are very important in the educational process. Graphic organizers (such as mental maps, diagrams, charts, etc.) help students systematize and accurately represent information, which serves to improve communication between them. Below are some examples of how graphic organizers in subjects can be used in elementary school textbooks.

1. Mother tongue and reading literacy (teaching grammar) Example: sentence construction The use of graphic organizers is important in teaching students according to grammatical rules. For example, a mental map or diagram can be used to explain the structure of a sentence.

- The structure of the composition of a sentence using a mental map (subject, predicate, object, complement, etc.k.)can be specified explicitly.

- With a graphical organizer, students can be taught the rules for constructing simple and complex sentences and shown in a practical way to disassemble the sentence. Example in the textbook: * Structure: "the teacher started the lesson." O mental map: Subject → Teacher Predicate → Began Object → Lesson Using this: offering readers to complete such diagrams and strengthening concepts.

2. Mathematics (numbers and computation Example: comparison of numbers In mathematics, data can be better systematized using graphical organizers when comparing numbers or teaching basic arithmetic operations.

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-5, ISSUE-2

- The Venn diagram can be used to compare and distinguish between different numbers and their properties (e.g. even and odd numbers, positive and negative numbers).

- Using the table, readers can be used to visually explain arithmetic operations, including addition, subtraction, and multiplication. Example in the textbook: * Venn diagram: O even numbers → 2, 4, 6, 8 O odd numbers → 1, 3, 5, 7 o exists in both → No Using this: teaching students to compare and arrange different numbers using a Venn diagram.

3. Natural Science (Nature and fauna) Example: animal grouping In natural science, data can be systematized using graphical organizers to divide animals into different groups (e.g. mammals, birds, fish) and explain their characteristics.

- With the appropriate diagram, it is possible to divide animals into different groups and compare their characteristics.

- With the help of a mental map, it is possible to show the characteristics of animals and their habitat. Example in the textbook:

- Related diagram: o mammals → dog, cat, horse O birds → swallow, Turon O Fish → Salmon, toothfish Using this: teaching students to group Animals in each group by showing them their characteristics.

4. Natural Science (differences between plants and animals) Example: explaining the differences between plants and animals

- With the help of a table, it is possible to show specific differences between plants and animals. For example, it is possible to compare what characteristics plants and animals have using a table. Example in the textbook: * Table: Plants Animals Plants live animals move Breathe in the air that has grown to the ground There is a circulatory system that illuminates the sky Using this: to enable students to compare and exchange ideas using a table in distinguishing between plants and animals.

5. Uzbek language (development of student speech) Example: different forms of speech

- Using a mental map, students can be used to explain different forms of speech (colloquial speech, formal speech, different types of speech). Studying each form of speech with students, it helps them in the formation of correct and clear speech. Example in the textbook: * Mental map: o colloquial speech → used in everyday communication o official speech → official meetings, statements Using this: teaching students to communicate through a mental map, giving a brief overview of each form of speech. Conclusion: graphic organizers are an effective tool in improving students' communication skills in elementary school classes. Students systematically study data using graphic organizers, which develops their thinking and helps them to be more productive in communication. The use of graphic organizers in each discipline helps students to understand quickly and efficiently.

LIST OF LITERATURE USED

1. Kornaeva Z.V. O'rta maktabda ta'limning boshlang'ich bosqichi uchun kommunikativ minimumni tanlash to'g'risida // IYaSh. - 1989. - No 1. -b. 36-41

2. S.I.Mirhayitova "Pedagogik texnologiya" Muqimiy nomidagi Qo`qon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti, pedagogik texnologiya bo'yicha o'quv qo'llanma. Toshkent-2020 5.

3. H.T. Omonov, M.B. Xattabov "Pedagogik texnologiyalar va pedagogik mahorati", iqtisodiyot oliy ta'lim muassasalari magistrleri uchun o'quv qo'llanma, Toshkent. "Iqtisod-moliya"2016.

4. Muslimov N.A va boshqalar. Pedagogik kompetentlik va kreativ asoslari. O'quvmetodik qo'llanma. – T.: "Sano-standart", 2015. – 120 b.