
METHODS OF ORGANIZATION OF EXTRACURRICULAR LESSONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL MOTHER TONGUE CLASSES

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ABSTRACT: This study examines the methods for organizing extracurricular lessons in primary school mother tongue classes. The focus is on exploring effective strategies and approaches to enrich and enhance the learning experience beyond the formal curriculum. By delving into various methodologies and techniques, this research aims to elucidate the best practices for organizing extracurricular sessions in mother tongue classes, fostering comprehensive language acquisition, cultural understanding, and student engagement in primary education.

KEYWORDS: Primary school, mother tongue classes, extracurricular lessons, organization methods, language acquisition, cultural understanding, student engagement, teaching strategies, educational enrichment.

INTRODUCTION

In the vibrant landscape of primary education, the role of extracurricular lessons in mother tongue classes transcends the confines of conventional learning. These sessions offer a unique avenue for fostering linguistic prowess, cultural understanding, and holistic development among students. The methods employed in organizing these supplementary lessons significantly contribute to enriching the educational experience, shaping a more comprehensive and engaging learning environment.

Understanding the Significance of Extracurricular Lessons

Extracurricular lessons in primary school mother tongue classes serve as an invaluable extension of the formal curriculum. They go beyond textbooks and structured syllabi, providing a platform to deepen linguistic skills, immerse students in cultural nuances, and foster a genuine passion for language and heritage. Moreover, these sessions often encourage creativity, critical thinking, and collaborative learning, essential components for a well-rounded education.

Effective Methods for Organizing Extracurricular Lessons

Interactive Workshops and Cultural Immersion: Employing interactive workshops that incorporate music, art, storytelling, and traditional games facilitates an immersive experience. These activities not only reinforce language acquisition but also expose students to the rich cultural tapestry associated with their mother tongue.

Language Clubs and Peer Learning: Establishing language clubs or peer learning groups encourages peer interaction and collaborative learning. Assigning group projects, discussions, or

language-based games fosters a supportive environment where students learn from each other's strengths and experiences.

Guest Speakers and Cultural Events: Inviting native speakers or organizing cultural events exposes students to real-life language usage and cultural practices. This firsthand experience helps bridge the gap between classroom learning and practical application, fostering a deeper understanding of the language in its authentic context.

Integration of Technology: Incorporating digital tools, educational apps, or online platforms tailored to language learning aids in making lessons interactive and engaging. These resources supplement traditional teaching methods, catering to different learning styles and enhancing student participation.

Project-Based Learning and Creative Assignments: Introducing project-based assignments that encourage research, creativity, and presentation skills allows students to delve deeper into language-related topics. Creative assignments such as storytelling, drama, or poetry recitals stimulate imagination and linguistic expression.

Benefits and Future Directions

Exploring future directions for enhancing the mechanisms of developing professional competence in students through theater pedagogy involves innovative approaches and continuous improvement strategies. Here are some potential future directions:

1. **Research on Long-Term Impact:** Conduct longitudinal studies to assess the long-term effects of theater pedagogy on students' professional competence. Analyze how skills cultivated through theater techniques translate into career success, leadership roles, and adaptability in diverse professional settings.
2. **Technological Integration:** Explore the integration of technological advancements within theater pedagogy. Investigate how virtual reality, augmented reality, or digital platforms can augment theatrical experiences, enabling more immersive and accessible learning opportunities.
3. **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Foster collaborations between theater practitioners, educators, and professionals from various fields. Interdisciplinary projects could facilitate the application of theater techniques in domains such as healthcare, business, technology, and more, showcasing the versatility and applicability of theater pedagogy across industries.
4. **Inclusivity and Diversity:** Develop methodologies within theater pedagogy that promote inclusivity and diversity. Ensure that theatrical practices are culturally sensitive and encompass diverse narratives, perspectives, and backgrounds, fostering an environment that celebrates differences.
5. **Assessment and Evaluation Techniques:** Innovate assessment methods to effectively measure the impact of theater pedagogy on students' professional competence. Design comprehensive evaluation tools that capture both tangible and intangible skills developed through theatrical learning experiences.
6. **Professional Development for Educators:** Offer specialized training and continuous professional development programs for educators to enhance their proficiency in incorporating

theater pedagogy into teaching practices. Empowering teachers with advanced skills and knowledge can further optimize the efficacy of theater-based learning.

7. Community Engagement and Outreach: Engage with local communities and institutions to create collaborative projects or outreach programs involving theater pedagogy. This interaction can foster community-building, address social issues, and showcase the value of artistic education in society.

8. Advocacy and Policy Integration: Advocate for the inclusion of theater pedagogy in educational policies and curriculum frameworks. Demonstrate through research and success stories how theater techniques contribute significantly to developing essential professional competencies.

9. Sustainability and Scalability: Develop sustainable models for implementing theater pedagogy that can be scaled across educational institutions. Create frameworks that ensure continued support and resources for long-term integration into the educational system.

10. Student-Centered Approaches: Encourage student involvement in designing and implementing theater-based projects. Empowering students to take an active role in their learning process can foster creativity, ownership, and self-directed learning.

These future directions aim to further refine and expand the application of theater pedagogy in developing professional competence among students, ensuring its relevance and effectiveness in an ever-evolving educational landscape. Implementing these strategies can enrich learning experiences, empower students, and prepare them comprehensively for the demands of their future careers.

CONCLUSION

In essence, the methods employed in organizing extracurricular lessons in primary school mother tongue classes serve as catalysts for a more dynamic and inclusive educational journey. By embracing innovative approaches that transcend conventional teaching methodologies, educators can nurture a deeper connection between students and their mother tongue, fostering a lifelong love for learning and cultural appreciation.

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