

## Creative Activity in Primary Education in Russian Language Lessons

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### Abstract

The article examines the creative activity of primary school students in Russian language lessons as an important element in the development of creative thinking, cognitive interest and activity throughout the lesson. The use of different methods and techniques of a creative nature, improves the quality of assimilation of educational material.

**Keywords:** younger schoolchildren, creative activity, Russian language, exercises, method.

### Introduction

One of the most important tasks of the modern school is the education of a creative personality. Every child is a creator by nature. Creative work in the classroom allows children to invent, create, find original solutions, show and develop their individual abilities.

The development of students' creative abilities is important throughout schooling, but the formation of creative thinking at primary school age is of particular importance [1].

Creativity is the creation of something new, beautiful, it resists the template, it fills life with joy, excites the need for knowledge, the work of thought, introduces a person into the atmosphere of eternal search [3].

In creative activity, self-expression, self-disclosure of the child's personality is carried out. The task of the teacher is to reveal in children the qualities underlying creative thinking, imagination, and solving a problem situation. The monotony of the types of work in the classroom creates boredom, children do not want to listen to the topic and do not leave a living mark on their minds. The teacher should use different types of creative work in conjunction with the students, which also strengthen the relationship not only between the teacher and the student, but also the whole class.

Great opportunities for the development of imagination and creative activity of students contain lessons of the Russian language. Expedient and systematic use of creative tasks and exercises in Russian language lessons improves the quality of assimilation of educational material, reveals the potential of each student and contributes to the development of students' speech.

The Russian language at school is a tool for cognition, thinking, development, it has rich opportunities for creative enrichment. And the development of creative abilities leads to the formation of cognitive interests, to the development of curiosity. Creative works and tasks excite the "mental appetite", form a positive attitude to educational activities (in a particular case, to the Russian language) [3].

When developing a methodology for the formation of creative abilities, the teacher should take into account:

a) the general level of development of the student body;



b) age features of the formation of the creative sphere;

c) personal characteristics of students;

d) specific features and features of the subject.

An important place in teaching the Russian language in primary school is occupied by textual creative exercises. The texts proposed for creative work in the classroom should have an educational, cognitive, artistic orientation. This condition allows you to fully attract the attention of students, influence their moral and ethical qualities, develop the ability to apply the knowledge gained in reality [2, p.409]

1. Cheating. Children should understand the content of the text, be able to explain it and answer questions about the text. Cheating is usually supplemented by various tasks related to the development of speech. It is advisable to carry out creative cheating in the lessons of consolidating the spelling rule or parts of speech. For example: write the part of the text, in each sentence of which there are verbs or adjectives.

2. Completion of the text using its beginning. The teacher reads the unfinished text to the students.

At noon, a strong wind suddenly rose. The sky was clouded with snow clouds, heavy snow fell. Snowflakes swirled in the air and settled the janitor

Task: to continue the story on behalf of the children returning from school; a puppy sitting under a bench; sparrow on the roof; janitor [2, p.409].

3. Defining the boundaries of the sentence in the text.

### **Morning**

The sun has just risen, the sky is clear, everything around is shining, how good it is in the fresh air you hear the lark singing, a sonorous voice is heard in a clear height;

4. Compilation of text on the description of objects in a drawing, picture. For example: A wonderful multi-colored parrot. It lives in mountainous areas. Red beak and black eyes. Feathers are red, green, blue.

It must be remembered that it is impossible to overload with tasks - this will discourage interest in them. At the lessons of the Russian language, you can apply the following creative tasks:

"Chain of words". Make a chain of words so that each word in it begins with the letter (sound) with which the previous one ended.

"Finding related words". Children are happy to pick up words of the same root, making them into colorful drawings.

"Guessing puzzles". Students remember the material easily when they see it clearly. As practice shows, they like to guess puzzles. They can be divided into 4-5 groups and give points to the group that first guessed the puzzle. Competition evokes a competitive spirit, allows them to reflect and find answers quickly.

"Incomplete words". Only vowels are given, looking at them, the students themselves must find the word. For example:... E... E.. and..... and... about... about..... E... E... and... about... (telephone, steam locomotive, TV).

A special place in the teacher's work on the development of creative abilities is the teaching of composition. They increase vocabulary, activate imagination, develop imagination and writing. The composition is more difficult for the child, but you can slowly (from the easiest) use. It is



important that in every essay, even a weak essay, the teacher is able to find an interesting idea and praise him for the work done. In the essays, the teacher suggests the use of catchphrases, idioms, proverbs related to the topic, so that children can understand their essence and where they can be used.

You can also use the "Game of composing words from letters". Distribute each student in the form of leaflets so that they work individually. Students must find words on a specific topic. For example: the theme "School": recess, teacher, desk, notebook, etc. This helps to develop attention, thinking skills and independence.

Thus, creative activity is an important aspect of each lesson, which increases the effectiveness of the educational process. Educational material is better absorbed if it is presented not in a dry form, but through a creative approach, entertaining. Each teacher should help all students to discover their abilities, to reveal their potential, which they did not even suspect before.

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