

Pedagogical and Psychological Aspects of Teaching the Russian Language to Primary Class Pupils

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Abstract. The article focuses on the psychological aspects of students of primary school age. Also, the historical foundations of teaching children from childhood are given, four types of speech development, problems of teaching and psychological development are given attention. The effectiveness of Russian language lessons also depends on what methods and technologies the teacher uses. It is necessary to develop didactic, communicative and time management skills in the teacher. Of course, the educational process must be closely connected with the child's work and play. A well-organized lesson is the key to a good education.

Key words: Russian language, psychological development, methods and technologies, didactics, educational process, game, work, activity, primary class.

People have been interested in learning the Russian language since ancient times. Learning the Russian language in elementary grades is not only the acquisition of information about the language and its mastery, but also the process of the student's active communication. According to scientists who have studied the pedagogy of learning the Russian language, it is important to look for and use the simplest, simplest ways to learn a foreign language. The purpose of teaching the Russian language in primary grades is to teach students to communicate in this language. In order to communicate in Russian, students need to master the vocabulary of this language.

Without acquiring the vocabulary of the language, it is impossible to understand listening or speaking. Learning the Russian language from elementary school is useful regardless of the child's ability and ability, because a foreign language has a positive effect on the development of the child's cognitive processes - memory, attention, thinking, imagination and perception. The Russian language affects not only the child's ability to learn the language, but also the ability to master his mother tongue. According to B. Belyayev, a Russian language teacher should know well not only his subject, but also the child's psychophysiological characteristics. After all, by mastering this language, the child's reflection of the objective world can change. Mastering the vocabulary of the language expands students' outlook, increases their knowledge of philology, history, culture, and geography.

On the eve of coming to school, the child's vocabulary increases to the extent that he can express his thoughts. A normally developing child of this age uses 500-600 words in his speech. Children's speech of primary school age mainly consists of nouns, verbs, adjectives, numbers and conjunctions. Children of this age are able to distinguish which words should be used in their speech and which words should not be used. A 6-7-year-old child can compose sentences in a complex grammatical system. The child acquires speech intensively throughout his childhood, and mastering speech becomes a certain activity. A characteristic feature of 7-9-year-old children is that they speak not only to express their opinion, but also to attract the attention of their interlocutor.

When talking about the theoretical and practical aspects of teaching the Russian language in the 2nd grade, the following information can be said. A child goes through complex mental changes during the educational process. A child's physical and mental activity are interrelated. Because a mentally healthy child is active. Psychic activity is the interest of a normally developing child in learning about objects in the world and human relations. Mental activity also means the child's need for self-knowledge. A child coming to school for the first time has a number of difficulties. These difficulties are also related to mastering a foreign language. In order to master a foreign language successfully, it is necessary to create a natural language environment. In order to create such an environment in the methodology of teaching the Russian language in primary classes, it is necessary to concentrate exercises, games, and multimedia resources.

In their own way, they serve to create a motivational environment for learning a foreign language. Developing 4 skills for children of primary school age to learn the Russian language will have a positive effect. Psycho-pedagogical aspects for the development of oral speech skills in school-aged children, i.e. the main mental functions (sensation, attention, memory, imagination, perception) in the 2nd grader etc.) should be paid attention to. In particular, the pedagogue should pay special attention to their curiosity, hyperactivity, creativity and abilities during the education of children of junior school age.

It should be said that at this age, the child's high interest in learning, the priority of the motive "I want it" over the motive "I can do it" creates the ground for mental development. In the complex exercises created for the formation of such a motive, the following are taken into account:



-games and exercises increase the child's phonetic hearing, speaking ability, learning motivation and self-esteem;



- drawing and painting develops the child's intellectual and speech abilities.



- singing together forms a sense of correct articulation and rhythm;

It is important to develop the skills of analysis, comparison, and generalization in children of this age. According to many psychological studies, the development of comparison-observation is one of the most effective methods for understanding the Russian language. In this case, mistakes are reduced and perception develops. In such conditions, the child learns to speak a foreign language (for example, Russian) faster and more successfully than at an older age. There is an opinion that the knowledge acquired in childhood is acquired forever. But if little attention is paid to the development of oral speech in the Russian language (in general, foreign languages), the ability to speak orally will disappear.

When learning the Russian language, especially if we take phonetics into account, it is very important with what face and voice the teacher pronounces words and phrases. Undoubtedly, the voice of the teacher should be soft and gentle, and the face should be cheerful, happy or serious, according to the tone of voice. When learning the Russian language from the 2nd grade, it is necessary to pay attention to the student's ability to communicate with others, that is, the formation of language competence. It should be noted that in teaching the Russian language, the teacher must have didactic, time management, and speaking skills. In this regard, the teacher's way of dealing with students is very important. One of the important characteristics of students of junior school age is their sense of trust in the teacher, in which the teacher has a great opportunity to influence the student. The child considers the teacher to be intelligent, intelligent, sensitive and kind.

The influence of parents, other family members, and relatives decreases sharply in front of the teacher's reputation. Therefore, children accept every word of the teacher as a law. Therefore, the importance of the personality of the teacher and the way of relationship with the student is very important in the educational activity that is the leader in the development of students of junior school age. Today, special attention is paid to competencies in teaching the Russian language based on standards. These competencies are directly related to the educational content, students' knowledge of the Russian language and their practical application skills. It should be mentioned that the practice of learning the Russian language in our country from the primary grade, that is, from the 2nd grade, is the result of many studies.

Teaching the Russian language from elementary school age is not only educational, but educational and informative in nature. The child begins to learn universal values through a foreign language. Learning the Russian language from early childhood is not an imitation of someone, it is a demand and need of the times. In this situation, the main task of the teacher is to make the process of teaching the Russian language interesting for the child and to develop his personality.

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