

## Use of Information Technologies in Primary School Russian Lessons

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### ABSTRACT

*At the same time when the process of globalization is developing rapidly, we all know that language learning is a topical issue. There are a variety of articles on the subject, a variety of online lessons through the internet, television shows, and many resources for language learners between the ages of seven and seventy. This article will give you some tips on how to learn Russian quickly, easily and conveniently. The use of multimedia presentations in the classroom enriches the process learning, make it more effective, and also contributes to the creative development of pupils.*

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In modern conditions, the Russian language is becoming increasingly important internationally. It is being studied many people in different countries of the world. The Russian language is one of the most remarkable languages in the world in terms of diversity, grammatical forms and the richness of the vocabulary. He has always been the pride of Russian writers who loved their people and their homeland. "The people who have such a language are a great people," said one of the excellent experts in the Russian word, I.S. Turgenev. Thus, the huge role of the Russian language in the modern world is determined is its cultural value, its power and greatness. Society needs people who think, with a developed thinking, creators and innovators. Therefore, one of the central places in elementary school is given to the study of the Russian language, because this academic subject opens the student the ability to master other disciplines. The main goal of classes in the Russian language is to arouse interest in knowledge, science, books, teachings, which the material being studied would become more accessible to them, and their working capacity would increase significantly.

Teachers in the school need to constantly innovate, make their lessons rich, exciting, productive, modern. We have always had the main task to interest children in the subject, to attract the attention of students so that they want to receive the knowledge offered to them, and study mine them yourself. The lesson should be bright, effective, productive, emotional, memorable and expressive, it is necessary to competently and easily explain the material and, most importantly, to involve each pupil in the learning process, to implement an individual approach to learning. Only then the knowledge passed on to children will be remembered for a long time, will become a solid foundation for the foundation on which all its further development will be based education. The search for effective methods has led us to new computer technologies. At the beginning, we used the computer as a convenient "typewriter with memory": they used it to prepare didactic academic materials, lesson notes; created lists, template forms; systematized documents in the home computer; prepared reports, etc.

Gradually mastered the program for creating PowerPoint presentations and began to create their own presentations, which were used in the classroom. Great opportunities opened up before us when we went online. The use of Internet resources allowed present to the attention of students a number of reproductions in large format, which are not always found among printed visual aids. Examination of

reproductions from paintings activates the children's vocabulary, develops students have the ability to express their thoughts when writing essays and at the same time contributes to the formation their understanding of the correct ideas about the world around them, love for nature, for animals, for work, for man. Electronic manuals for primary school students help diversify lessons, implement an individual approach to teaching children. No less important is the fact that the capabilities of computer technology allow you to quickly, and most importantly, qualitatively, prepare an interesting lesson on any subject and topic using electronic resources. Only one computer and multimedia projector that transfers the image to the screen is required for these lessons. It is very convenient for every teacher.

Today, the use of ICT in the educational process is very important, and without it, modern education in primary school is impossible. For the elementary school, this means a change in priorities in setting the goals of education: one of the results of education and upbringing should be the readiness of children to master modern computer technologies and the ability to update the information obtained with their help for further self-education. The priority goal of primary education is the development of a functionally literate personality of a student, his formation as a subject of the activity in which he is engaged in school (learning means being able to “teach yourself”). The student is an equal participant in learning. We must in every way contribute to the development of his activity and independence at all stages of education, so that the student can accept a learning task, participate in the choice of means of solving it, exercise control and self-control, apply all this in real life situations. Lessons using ICT have become familiar to students at our schools, and for teachers have become the norm of work - this is one of the most important results of innovative rational work in our school. The use of multimedia presentations in the classroom enriches the process learning, make it more effective, and also contributes to the creative development of students. You can use presentations at any stage of the study of the topic and at any stage of the lesson. Children are interested and love these lessons. We think that already in the primary grades, it is possible to make it clear to the child that a computer is a tool for interesting, exciting work, and if he learns to do something himself on computer, you will enjoy and benefit from such an activity. To this end, at the technology lessons, we gave the pupils an initial understanding of the computer and modern information technologies, introduced them to the basic properties of information, and taught them how to use the Internet. This made it possible the ability to involve children in the performance of available work on the computer, to use their skills when fixing the material on the Russian language and testing knowledge. The children were divided into groups, because there were several computers, and they took turns doing practical work, training and control exercises. We arouse interest in Russian language classes through a didactic game. At primary school age, the game, along with learning, occupies an important place in the development of the child. When children are included in the situation didactic game interest in learning activities increases dramatically.

An important role is played by the use of the game " Шифровальщики " (“Cryptographers”), which contributes to the development of logical mental thinking and vocabulary enrichment. For example, the task is given: to guess the words and choose an extra word from each group:

➤ Аалтрек- тарелка

➤ Лажок- ложка

➤ Раукжк- кружка

➤ Зитонк- зонтик

(тарелка, ложка, кружка, зонтик);

➤ Оарз- роза

➤ Страа- астра

➤ Янивш- вишня

➤ роамкша - ромашка

(роза, астра, вишня, ромашка);

➤ Къоинк- коньки

- Мичкя- мячик
- Жыил- лыжи
- Гесн- снег

(коньки, мячик, лыжи, снег) and etc.

We offer encrypted phrases and encrypted sentences. Application of innovative technologies promotes the use of entertaining forms of conducting: fairy tale lessons, travel lessons, holidays, “Fun and resourceful club”, the use of fairy-tale characters who ask children a variety of tasks or help get to know the new topic. ICT clearly makes it possible to captivate children by learning a language, to make a lesson Russian language favorite, interesting, using oral folk art (patter, nursery rhymes, counting rhymes, riddles, proverbs). The people greatly appreciate the strength and significance of a truthful, kind, honest, sincere and firm the words.

Proverbs praise the positive qualities of a person, condemn his shortcomings, which become good assistants in the study of new material, in fixing the rules in the classroom. Proverbs and sayings can be selected for any topic of the Russian language: paired voiced and deaf consonants, spelling unstressed vowels, learning words with unpronounceable consonants, spelling words with prepositions and prefixes, with a separating and solid sign, when studying the case endings of nouns, in the study of personal endings of verbs, in the study of pronouns and adverbs, the indefinite form of the verb, etc.

Some proverbs can be used multiple times. They help improve speech students, enrich vocabulary, develop the memory and thinking of children, as well as examples of proverbs I dare to instill moral deeds in them. With the help of ICT, all reminders can be visually used.

So, for example, the proposal is given: *На бере\_ках в саду по\_вились ж\_лтые пряди.*

After reviewing the sentence, to determine the presence of orthograms, the task is given: to analyze nouns as parts of speech. From the right side in the frame of the presentation, a memo is given, according to which children determine the initial form, gender, declension, case, number, role in the sentence, or the guys must determine from the memo what task to complete. The computer provides a great opportunity to creatively approach the conduct of vocabulary work, to make more effective, apply a variety of techniques for working with vocabulary words. Use these techniques vocabulary dictations, as selective, short-term, picture, using riddles, with selection synonyms and antonyms for descriptive phrases, with missing letters, alphabetical entry, from memory. Using a computer, we also use the following method of working with dictionary words: we suggest reading these words, then we show various pictures, and the children should write down only those that will match the words they read. At the end of the work, a check is made.

And how interesting it is to arrange the material in a presentation when working on the selection of a test word on a different topic. For example, I use the following tasks: explain the spelling, choosing test words, name the topic on which the words are chosen, emphasize the “extra”:

- кни\_ки, обло\_ки, тетра\_ки, промока\_ка – (школа);
- реди\_ка, морко\_ка, гря\_ки, \_гурец –(огород);
- пиро\_ки, голу\_цы, ло\_ки, сли\_ки – (столовая);
- пло\_цы, ло\_ки, остро\_ки, фла\_ки – (море) и др.

With the help of innovative technologies for effective teaching of spelling, multiple and varied use of visualization at different stages of work on the concept, the inclusion of a large number of different exercises to consolidate the skill. The inclusion of electronic dynamic diagrams and models, tables, colorful illustrations, etc. in the learning process, makes it possible to increase the productivity of the lesson. With the availability of digital educational resources, computer technologies can be used at all stages of the learning process: when explaining new material, consolidating, repeating, controlling. The use of video technology makes it possible to increase the role of visibility, gives students a more complete and complete accurate information about the processes being studied, includes them in active work. At the stage of fixing, using a computer, you can track the level of assimilation of educational material. To

do this, the class is usually divided into groups, each of which works in its own mode or selectively by the number of computers. When repeating, generalizing and systematizing knowledge, the graphical capabilities of the computer are used, which help the student to determine the degree of assimilation of the material and correct errors. When checking and controlling knowledge, computer technologies have a significant advantage over the traditional approach, the assessment becomes more objective.

The use of ICT in the learning process helps to teach each child, taking into account the different levels of learning, the properties of memory, thinking and attention. The use of ICT allows differentiation of the process learning, for example, students with a higher level of development can use a computer to deepen their knowledge by performing exercises of increased difficulty. The use of a computer in the classroom allows the teacher to get an objective picture in a short time the level of knowledge on the topic of the material and timely adjust the results. Thus, the use of a computer in primary school lessons seems appropriate and promising. Performance these tasks led to the improvement of the forms and methods of organizing the educational process, the mastery of schoolchildren with knowledge, skills and abilities to work with information, the ability to independently acquire new knowledge. The use of ICT in the classroom can enhance educational effects; improve the quality of assimilation material; to implement a differentiated approach to students with different levels of readiness for learning; to organize at the same time children with different abilities and opportunities; conduct lessons at a high aesthetic level (music, animation); to develop the ability of students to navigate the information flows of the world around them, to master practical ways of working with information, to develop skills that allow them to exchange information using modern technical means; to activate the cognitive activity of students.

Helps to write words in notebooks without mistakes or correct the mistake if it is made. Constant preventive work is carried out aimed at preventing errors; vocabulary and orthographic work focused on the upcoming dictation, essay, presentation, makes it possible to avoid a nervous situation, confusion in front of spelling difficulties. After the development of ICT, we are unlikely to want to do without it. On the contrary, there is a problem of systematization of the created material already at a qualitatively new level. The use of ICT increases the cognitive interest of students in the subject, makes it possible to deepen knowledge and go beyond the textbook. All this contributes to the solution of the problem of ensuring the holistic development of the child.

The systematic use of ICT allows you to: reduce the time for drawing up lesson plans, reports, analyses; quickly and efficiently prepare and replicate didactic manuals, handouts; create tasks to check and control the assimilation of the material. The computer allows the teacher to significantly expand the possibilities of presenting various types of information. With a didactically correct approach, the computer activates the attention of students, enhances their motivation, develops cognitive processes, thinking, attention, develops imagination and fantasy. Introverted children loosen up while working on the computer, shy students easily communicate on the Internet. The use of information technology and active development does not require many years of additional training. The most important component of education in modern conditions is the initial formation of information competence. Information competence will allow you to effectively use in training information technology and an integrative approach, achieving time savings in training and real unloading students. Children will not wait when we introduce them to the information diversity of the Internet. And while the interests of many teenagers are connected with the world of computers, this resource is necessary use to enhance educational work and the formation of creativity in the new conditions of elementary school. The Internet expands the types of educational activities of students, opens up new creative opportunities to use modern technical means that are exciting for students: training programs, educational games and tests on the subject.

Society is becoming increasingly dependent on information technologies, so students can master the capabilities of the computer in research activities. It is the teacher who must direct and correct the activities of students and teach how to use the many-sided possibilities of the Internet for educational purposes. And the study of innovative technologies by children in elementary school will bring elements of entertainment, which will undoubtedly increase interest in learning the Russian language. Application of electronic resources contributes to the development of cognitive activity, thinking and creative abilities of students, self-meaningful acquisition of knowledge. ICT empowers learners to take part on their own in distance olympiads and competitions.

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