

STRENGTHENING CONCEPTS RELATED TO NATIVE LANGUAGE AND READING LITERACY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL NATURAL SCIENCE LESSONS

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Abstract: *Integrating native language and reading literacy with natural science lessons in primary grades plays a crucial role in improving the effectiveness of education. This article discusses methods for developing natural science and native language literacy in an interrelated manner.*

Keywords: *modern education, interdisciplinary connection, integration, native language literacy, natural science, text, connected text, role-playing games, analytical and critical thinking*

The primary education stage is considered a period for forming basic knowledge and skills for primary school students. During this stage, natural science lessons provide opportunities not only to study the environment but also to reinforce concepts learned in native language and reading literacy subjects. In the modern education system, it is important for students to acquire knowledge based on interdisciplinary connections. Integrating native language and reading literacy with natural science lessons plays a significant role in enhancing the effectiveness of education. This article explores methods for interrelated development of natural science and native language literacy.

The integrated education method develops students' logical thinking skills and helps them understand topics in a holistic and deep manner. Through the integration of native language and natural science lessons, the following outcomes can be achieved:

1. Students' interest in subjects increases.
2. Skills in working with texts and understanding natural processes develop.
3. Language proficiency improves through scientific and literary styles.

During natural science lessons, students enhance their vocabulary, develop text analysis skills, and strengthen reading proficiency by studying various topics. For example, the following approaches can be taken when studying topics related to nature:

1. Analyzing texts related to the topic: By reading short texts about animals, plants, or natural phenomena, students develop skills to understand and analyze the content of the texts.
2. Writing exercises: Students write short essays or dictations on natural science topics, reinforcing native language rules.
3. Developing students' speaking skills: Students are trained to present on various topics during natural science lessons, fostering their ability to express ideas logically and accurately.

The following methods can be used to strengthen native language and reading literacy concepts in natural science lessons:

- Role-playing games: Encouraging students to participate as animals or elements of nature to develop their creative thinking skills.
- Composing texts and storytelling: Assigning students to compose texts on a specific topic.
- Quiz questions: Asking questions during the lesson to develop students' thinking and response skills.
- Creative tasks: For example, describing nature or writing poems based on a topic.

Methodological approaches to integration:

1. Studying topics based on texts: Using texts related to natural sciences, students acquire knowledge about the environment in native language lessons. For instance, reading a text about "The Sun and Its Importance" and identifying the main ideas within it.
2. Learning through observation and experiments: Strengthening language skills by linking natural science topics with observation and experiments. For

example, growing a plant and recording its growth stages during the topic "Growth Stages of Plants."

3. Enhancing vocabulary: Expanding students' vocabulary by learning terms related to natural sciences. For instance, explaining the states of water—liquid, solid, and gas—during the topic "States of Water."
4. Project-based learning: Developing students' independent thinking and research skills through small projects that integrate subjects. For example, collecting and analyzing data in the "Weather Observation" project.

Examples of improving native language literacy:

1. Enriching concepts: Explaining new terms in natural science lessons and assigning students to use learned words in practice.
2. Developing verbal competence: Engaging students in question-and-answer sessions and discussions on topics related to nature.
3. Text-based activities: Assigning students to read short stories or articles about nature and extract key information from them.

Integrated lessons contribute to: • Increased interest and motivation among students. • Development of analytical and critical thinking skills. • Formation of independent and creative approaches.

Conclusion: Strengthening concepts related to native language and reading literacy in primary school natural science lessons helps students develop comprehensively. This integration is an effective method for reinforcing reading, writing, and logical thinking skills. To implement the above ideas, assigning tasks that align with the topics of both native language and natural science lessons is essential for effectively organizing the educational process. Through this approach, students can combine scientific and literary knowledge, achieving success in both fields.

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