

INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

Uzakbaeva Gulzira Zholdasbaevna

Teacher of Karakalpak language and literature

Creative School named after I. Yusupov

Abstract: This article examines innovative methods of teaching the Karakalpak language in schools. It analyzes modern pedagogical technologies aimed at increasing student motivation, developing communicative skills, and preserving national linguistic identity. The role of digital technologies, game-based methods, project-based activities, and intercultural approaches is highlighted. Examples of practical exercises and recommendations for teachers are presented. The article is based on domestic and international research in the field of linguodidactics and methods of teaching native languages.

Keywords: innovative teaching methods, differentiated approach, communicative methodology, digital technologies in teaching, language competence, student motivation.

Preserving and developing native languages is an important task for modern schools. Karakalpak is the language of the Karakalpaks, a member of the Turkic family. As a subject, Karakalpak has high educational value. Karakalpak language lessons shape thinking, instill a love for the native language, and promote understanding of universal human values. The language fosters character development, and facilitates the child's intellectual development and mastery of all other academic subjects.

The traditional education system lags somewhat behind society's needs. This has led to the development of innovative teaching methods. These innovative methods are characterized by a modern form of organizing students' learning and cognitive activities.

The characteristics of innovative learning are:

- work ahead of schedule, anticipating development;
- openness to the future;
- focus on the individual and his/her development;
- mandatory presence of creative elements;
- partnership type of relationship: cooperation, co-creation, mutual assistance, etc.

Innovation is a new development in the content of education, in the forms and methods of teaching, in the teacher-student relationship, in the use of information technologies in education, the introduction of new equipment, in the organization of the educational process, its management, etc.

Interactive teaching methods are one of the most important methods of eliminating the Karakalpak language from mainstream schools.

Interactive learning is a special form of organizing cognitive activity, carried out in the form of joint activities of schoolchildren, in which all participants interact with each other, exchange information, jointly solve problems, simulate situations, evaluate the actions of others and their own behavior, and are immersed in a real atmosphere of business cooperation to resolve the problem.

Unlike traditional learning, in interactive learning the interaction between teacher and students changes: the teacher's activity gives way to the students' activity, and the teacher's task becomes creating conditions for initiative.

The main forms of interactive learning include:

- passive form, where the student acts as the "object" training;
- active form - the teacher acts as the "subject" of learning, i.e. performs independent work work and tasks;
- interactive form is interaction and equal rights partnership.

All interactive learning technologies are divided into non-imitative and imitation. There are several interactive approaches, among which the following can be distinguished :

- ☐ creative tasks;
- ☐ work in small groups;

However, traditional teaching methods do not always ensure high levels of language proficiency in schoolchildren. Therefore, there is a need to implement innovative approaches that foster sustainable linguistic competence and interest in learning their native language.

Modern pedagogy offers a range of technologies aimed at enhancing learning and developing language skills. Communicative teaching emphasizes real-life interactions

and language use in authentic situations. Project-based learning promotes the integration of various subject areas and the development of critical thinking. Gamification creates a motivating environment, and digital resources expand opportunities for independent learning and individualization.

Innovative methods in the practice of teaching the Karakalpak language:

1. Communicative approach.

The use of dialogues, role-plays, and discussions in the Karakalpak language. Working in pairs and groups, solving communicative problems, and discussing current topics. This approach builds linguistic confidence and communicative competence.

2. Project activities.

Students complete mini-projects in their native language: researching cultural traditions, interviewing older family members, and creating presentations about their native region. The final products are published in the school newspaper or presented during class hours.

3. Gaming technologies.

Language games, quizzes, and quests in the Karakalpak language enhance learning. Games that expand vocabulary and grammar structures promote active learning.

4. Digital technologies.

Virtual dictionaries, educational apps, and interactive activities on tablets and computers are available. Collaboration and material sharing platforms are also used. These technologies allow for tailoring materials to each student's level.

5. Intercultural approach.

Introduction to the literature, folklore, and history of the Karakalpak people. Analysis of traditions and customs through language. This strengthens the connection between language and students' cultural identity.

Innovative methods increase motivation for learning the Karakalpak language, develop oral and written communication skills, and foster the development of sustainable skills. However, challenges remain: a shortage of trained teachers, limited access to digital resources, and insufficient time in the curriculum. Successful implementation requires systematic support from educational institutions and education authorities.

Innovative methods of teaching the Karakalpak language in schools promote effective language acquisition, develop communication skills, and strengthen national identity. Communicative, project-based, and game-based approaches, along with the use of digital technologies, create a supportive learning environment. The development of teaching materials and professional development for teachers are recommended to support the widespread implementation of these innovations.

Bibliography:

1. Ivanova T. Methods of teaching the native language at school. Tashkent, 2020.
2. Suleimenov A. Communicative technologies in teaching native language. Samarkand, 2019.
3. Petrova L. Information technologies in language education. Moscow, 2021.
4. Karimova N. Innovative approaches in teaching minority languages. Journal of Language Teaching, 2022.
5. National Curriculum Guidelines for Karakalpak Language Teaching. Ministry of Education of Uzbekistan 2024