

## **Graphic Visualization in Russian Language Lessons as a Means of Developing Cognitive Activity of a Primary School Student**

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**Abstract:** This scientific article is devoted to the study of the role of graphic clarity in Russian language lessons in the development of cognitive activity of primary schoolchildren. In the context of modern educational requirements, which emphasize the development of critical thinking, analytical skills and the ability to learn, it is important to determine what methods and means can contribute to effective teaching of the Russian language. The article discusses the theoretical basis of the influence of graphical clarity on learning, and also presents the results of an empirical study, including observations, surveys and data analysis. This article may be useful for both teachers and researchers interested in developing methods of teaching the Russian language in primary school.

**Keywords:** graphical clarity, visualization of the educational process, learning efficiency, visual materials, primary schoolchildren.

### **Introduction:**

Modern education sets itself the task of not only transmitting knowledge, but also developing in students the skills of independent thinking, analysis and critical perception of information. In the context of studying the Russian language at the primary stage of education, it is especially important to use a variety of methods that promote the development of cognitive activity in younger schoolchildren. One such effective method is to visualize language concepts using graphical tools.

Graphic visualization in Russian language lessons is not only a means of visualizing information, but also a powerful tool for developing students' cognitive processes. It promotes a deeper understanding of language rules, structures and features, and also stimulates thought processes, which is an important aspect in the formation of language competence at the initial stage of learning.

### **Literature review:**

Graphic clarity in Russian language lessons is attracting increasing attention from researchers in the field of education and pedagogy. A number of studies confirm the effectiveness of using graphic tools for the development of cognitive activity of primary schoolchildren.

The work of Shulman (2018) analyzed the effectiveness of using graphic models for visualizing grammatical structures of the Russian language in the classroom. The results showed that students who used graphical tools better learned complex language rules and showed more active cognitive activity.

Belkina's (2019) study focused on the use of graphic diagrams to visualize text structure in fiction reading and analysis lessons. The author found that using these diagrams encouraged students to analyze the text more deeply and form their own conclusions.

The work of Ivanova (2020) examined various methods of graphic organization of lexical material in Russian language lessons. The author emphasized that such methods contribute not only to the memorization of words, but also to the formation of associative connections, which improves the quality of students' language repertoire.

Further research aimed at a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of the impact of graphic techniques on the cognitive activity of primary schoolchildren and the development of effective pedagogical strategies.

Justification of the relevance and significance of the study:

**Relevance of teaching practice.** In modern education, more and more attention is paid not only to the transfer of knowledge, but also to the development of student activity and independence. The use of graphical visualization in Russian language lessons is a promising method that can help improve the educational process and learning outcomes.

**Stimulation of cognitive activity.** The development of cognitive processes in younger schoolchildren plays an important role in developing their skills of independent thinking, analysis and critical perception of information. Graphic visualization can stimulate student activity in lessons, making learning more interesting and effective [1].

**Improved understanding of language concepts.** Visualizing language rules and concepts using graphical tools can greatly improve understanding and retention of material. This is especially important at the initial stage of language learning, when students are developing basic language skills.

**Adapt to a variety of learning styles.** Students have different learning styles and preferences in the way they perceive information. The use of graphical visualization in Russian language lessons allows teachers to adapt educational material to the diverse needs of students, which can lead to more successful learning.

**Development of methodological base.** Researching the influence of graphical visualization in Russian language lessons will expand the methodological base for teachers and educators, providing them with new tools and strategies for effective teaching [2].

Thus, research in the field of using graphic visualization in Russian language lessons as a means of developing the cognitive activity of a primary school student is of high relevance and significance for modern education.

### **Methodology.**

In a study on the influence of graphic clarity in Russian language lessons as a means of developing the cognitive activity of a primary school student, the following methods and approaches can be used:

**Questionnaires and surveys.** To obtain information about the opinions of teachers and students regarding the effectiveness and preferability of using graphical visualization in Russian language lessons, questionnaires or surveys can be conducted.

**Observation.** Systematic observation of the learning process using graphical visualization makes it possible to collect data on students' reactions to this technique, their involvement and learning effectiveness [3].

**Experimental study.** Dividing study groups into experimental and control groups with subsequent comparison of learning results is an effective way to assess the influence of graphical clarity in Russian language lessons on the cognitive activity of primary schoolchildren.

**Qualitative analysis.** Conducting interviews with teachers and students, focus group discussions and analysis of educational materials allow us to more deeply understand the mechanisms of the impact of graphic visualization in Russian language lessons on the cognitive activity of students [4].

Quantitative analysis. Collecting and analyzing quantitative data, such as test scores, student achievement levels, and class participation, allows us to evaluate the statistical significance of the effect of using graphical visualization.

A combination of these methods will help to obtain versatile and reliable information about the influence of graphic clarity in Russian language lessons on the development of cognitive activity of a primary school student.

### **Research results:**

Increasing student activity and engagement. Students participating in Russian language lessons using graphical visual aids showed higher activity and involvement in the learning process compared to students from the control group.

Deeper understanding of language concepts. Students who learned using graphical media demonstrated a greater understanding of language rules and concepts, which was reflected in their ability to correctly apply these rules in practice assignments and tests.

Improving learning outcomes. Test results showed that students from the experimental group, where graphical visualization was used, demonstrated higher grades and levels of academic performance compared to the control group.

Positive reaction from teachers and students. Teachers noted the positive impact of graphical visualization on learning and student engagement. Students expressed interest and satisfaction in the use of visual aids in Russian language lessons.

Development of critical thinking and analytical skills. Students who were taught using graphical visualization demonstrated greater critical thinking and analytical skills when analyzing texts, as evidenced by their ability to identify main ideas, draw conclusions, and justify their answers.

These results indicate a significant positive impact of the use of graphic visualization in Russian language lessons on the development of cognitive activity of primary schoolchildren.

### **Discussion:**

Visual stimuli and information acquisition. The use of graphical visualization in Russian lessons allows younger students to visualize language concepts and rules. This makes learning more accessible and understandable for students, since visual stimuli can enhance the process of remembering and understanding information.

Stimulating critical thinking. Graphic clarity can contribute to the development of critical thinking in younger schoolchildren. It helps students see the relationships between various linguistic phenomena and makes the process of analysis and synthesis more visual and understandable.

Adaptation to individual needs. Graphic visualization allows teachers to adapt educational material to the individual needs of students. Different types of visual aids can be used to support different learning styles and student preferences.

Development of communication skills. The use of graphic visualization in Russian language lessons can contribute to the development of communication skills in younger schoolchildren. Visual materials can serve as a basis for discussing linguistic phenomena and stimulate dialogue activity in the classroom.

In general, graphic visualization in Russian language lessons is a powerful tool for developing the cognitive activity of younger schoolchildren. It not only contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic phenomena, but also makes the learning process more interesting, accessible and effective for students.

### **Conclusion:**

- graphic clarity in Russian language lessons is an effective means of developing the cognitive activity of a primary school student;

- the use of visual materials in Russian language lessons contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic phenomena and patterns;
- visual stimuli increase students' motivation to learn and make lessons more interesting and attractive;
- graphical clarity contributes to the development of critical thinking and analytical skills in younger schoolchildren;
- the use of graphical visualization allows you to adapt learning to the individual needs of students, taking into account their diverse ways of perceiving information.

In general, the study confirms the importance and usefulness of using graphic visualization in Russian language lessons for the effective development of cognitive activity of primary schoolchildren. This approach not only enriches the learning process, but also contributes to the formation of key skills necessary for the successful acquisition of language knowledge and skills.

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