

VISUAL LEARNING METHOD IN PRIMARY EDUCATION**Muslima Kamolova**

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Abstract: *This article discusses the essence content, structural components, types and advantages of visual learning methods in primary. Increasing students attention according to visual learning, implementation of visual aids in class and analyzing students outcomes and interest.*

Key words: *visual thinking, learning style, method, primary school, strategy, advantage, implementation, visual learners, communication, visual aids.*

Introduction

Visual learning is a form of learning in which a student makes use of graphs, charts, maps, and diagrams. A visual learner absorbs knowledge best by perceiving it. Learners learn more effectively when they organize information and communicate with others using images, pictures, colors, and maps. Visual learners can work independently and use their talents, such as problem solving, to their advantage.

According to Sousa (2011), 65% of people are visual learners. This figure could be considerably higher because many pupils are not taught to assess their own learning styles. Teachers and students sometimes assume that aural instruction and vocal communication are the best ways for everyone to learn. Many kids, in fact, learn more efficiently when they use a blended learning strategy that blends visual and audio training.

Teaching Visual Learners: Effective Strategies for Educators

Teachers must understand how children learn in order to establish a learning environment that encourages engaging study and learning practices.

It is considered that most children learn best by seeing rather than hearing information. The visual learning style, on the other hand, works best when paired with other learning approaches, such as auditory and hands-on exercises. Some tactics for teachers to utilize in a classroom with visual learners are as follows:

1. Display on the Wall

Designate a wall display space where students can see visual examples to help them learn and recall topics (for example, a chart presenting different angles).

2. Diagrams, charts, and graphs**3. Visual Organizers**

Teach pupils how to use graphic organizers such as Venn Diagrams or tables to graphically organize their thoughts. These tools can help you see how concepts link and work together in an essay or paper, which is useful for writing projects.

4. Color Coordination

To accentuate critical points, use color coding (e.g., red for negative points, green for positive aspects).

5. Visual Timetable

Visual schedules provide children a plan for the day. They assist children in understanding what to expect in their daily routine and alleviate anxiety caused by the uncertainty. Visual timetables can be as basic or as complex as needed, depending on the needs of the individual child. Categorizing or grouping comparable items helps youngsters grasp how things connect to one another and makes abstract notions concrete.

Visual thinking

Despite the fact that our brains are wired to think visually, it was claimed until the late 1980s that all thought was based on words. Since then, behavioral and imaging research have proved that visual thinking is not only real, but also relatively widespread.

Given its abstract nature, defining visual thinking in a way that makes sense to everyone (especially verbal thinkers) can be difficult.

A good place to start is to recognize that visual thinking minds have a proclivity for:

- Visually organizing ideas
- Recalling and remembering information as visuals
- Physical qualities are estimated using numbers.

You may know persons who read novels or listen to music just to imagine, who can memorize directions by imagining notes on a page, or who always seem to know whether that new desk will fit through their office door!

Visual thinkers rely on two unique sets of talents to accomplish this: object visualization (the capacity to envision scenes in rich detail and process them holistically) and spatial visualization (the ability to evaluate distances, dimensions, and velocities).

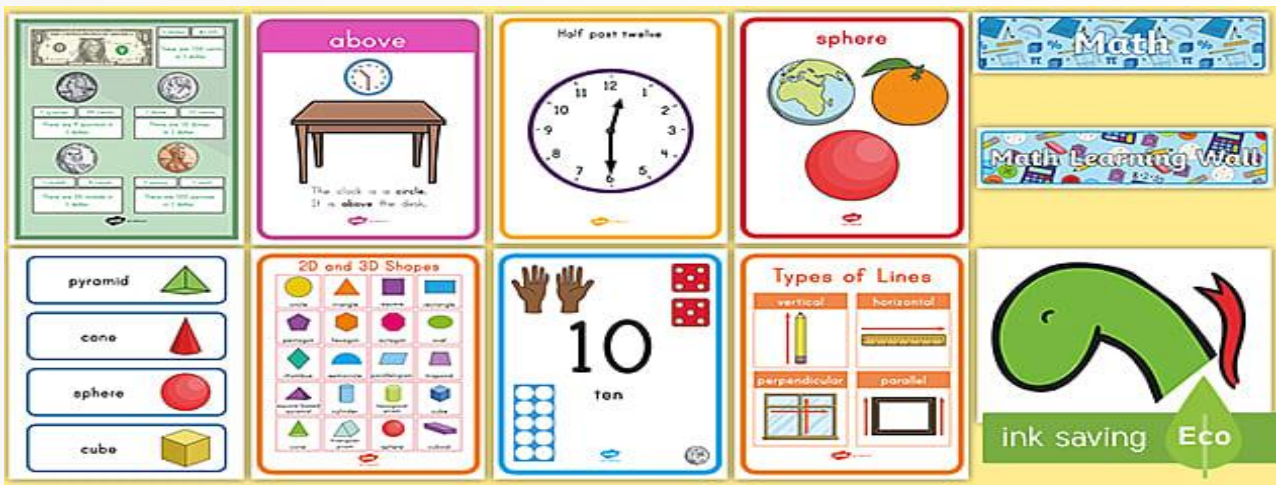
Though these may not always function equally or in tandem in everyone, it has been argued that visual thinkers use multiple components of object and spatial visualization to examine visual details and prepare to act.

Visual hand outs assist teachers in establishing, explaining, connecting, and associating ideas and concepts to make the learning process more fascinating, enjoyable, and effective. Some of the advantages that visual aids have for teaching and learning are as follows:

- Assisting in motivating pupils to study more effectively
- Assisting pupils in remembering information for a longer period of time
- Giving an example to help you think about topics

- Increasing the vocabulary of the student
- Assisting pupils in developing a proper understanding of topics and concepts
- Providing students with hands-on experience
- Creating a stimulating environment
- Making the teaching process easier for instructors

Using and implementing visual hand outs and material in primary education will increase students understanding and interest, because it's the preliminary knowledge of the student and at their age its more important to teach visual than other learning styles. At their age imagination and visualization more acquiring for their brain than theoretical knowledge. For example at the lesson teacher will demonstrate different hand outs: Picture 1



Picture 1

According to picture 1 there are different examples of hand outs, with a help of this kind of visual hand outs teachers will carry on their lesson understandable for primary education students.

As a conclusion, it's important to recognize students learning style, according to statistic in primary education mostly students' visual learners and they prefer to study with a help of visual aids.

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