

Innovative Aspects of Teaching Methods

Nigora Tashlanova

Lecturer, TUIT Fergana branch, Uzbekistan, Fergana city

ABSTRACT: Thanks to independence, an era of renewal and development is beginning in our country, public life is rapidly entering those areas of development that correspond to global patterns. Large-scale reforms are being carried out in all sectors of the national economy, including in the field of education. Views on society in different periods were given attention with different definitions and classifications, but at all times society and its management certainly required a scientific approach. Therefore, the scientific management of society begins with the identification of the problem of scientific cognition. The process of human knowledge development in society is classified as being in harmony with innovative activity, setting certain problems and moving to their solution, followed by finding solutions to emerging new problems.

KEYWORD: methodology, innovation, learning efficiency, teacher activity, pedagogical skills.

INTRODUCTION

The power of any country is determined by its intellectual potential. And this directly depends on the quality of education. The system of general education that is being formed in our country contributes to the disclosure of the intellectual and moral potential of students, training in accordance with their abilities and capabilities, the education of gifted youth, contributes to the correct and informed choice of the path in the future, serves to ensure the adaptation of students to the changing requirements of the labor market and educational labor.

Today it is important that teachers have the skills and qualifications of innovation. Innovative activity of teachers requires them to take an innovative approach in mastering skills and abilities. At its core, the innovative activity of teachers occurs on the basis of mastering their skills, abilities and skills, on the basis of their decision-making about an innovative approach. Consequently, the development of science, technology, production and technology will also lead to radical changes in the education system. Modernization of the education system takes place based on the needs of the state and society for qualified personnel, and the individual - for quality education.

MAIN PART

Nowadays, with changes in all material and spiritual spheres of our society, people strive for specific goals and serve to ensure sustainable development, creating important economic, spiritual conditions for themselves. One of the pressing problems of building a democratic society is the transformation of human thinking and spirituality. The emergence of a new thought, the realization of the role and role of man in today's development, has become an important factor in the development of society based on democratic principles. The main wealth of each state is a person. From this it follows that the main way to increase the wealth and power of the state is to form an intellectual culture in young people.

It is known that any educator can be a real creator, stimulate the student's activity in the educational process, aimed at listening, understanding the subject, thinking freely and independently, comparing, differentiating, separating and classifying individuals, control the formation of skills and abilities to be able to convey his thoughts, ideas to others, control darkor. He should also be able to engage in the moral and spiritual education of young people, instill in them such necessary qualities as the etiquette of Oriental communication, respect for our national traditions, a sense of love for the motherland. The organization of training in new modern forms and methods, purposeful management of the student in the course of the lesson, is considered the main criterion for teaching activities on the same day.

In contrast to the careful development of the methodological development of the lesson, which encourages the teacher to operate effectively, educational technology is directed towards student activities, which serves to create the necessary conditions for students to independently Master educational materials, taking into account their personal and joint activities with the teacher. The central problem of educational technology is to ensure the achievement of the educational goal through the development of the identity of the learner.

The effectiveness of education in higher education depends on the correct choice of methods and methods of education, as well as adherence to the principles of Education. Method (Greek) - a set of methods of achieving a specific goal, the method of accomplishing a specific task, practical or theoretical assimilation (knowledge) of being. The pedagogical meaning of the concept of method means arming with knowledge, skills, qualifications and applying them in practice.

Education is the basis of human development. The comprehensive development, acquisition, and progress of society in the new century directly depend on the development and improvement of the content of education. Currently, the globalization of education, the introduction of innovative technologies, large-scale information flow require regular updating and improvement of the content of education. "Innovation is a process and activity for the introduction of innovations, changes in the industry"[1], and "innovative technology is a process of organizational activity aimed at ensuring pedagogical progress"[2].

In the conditions of rapid modern development, the need for innovative pedagogical activity of society, culture and education, or rather innovative technologies, is determined by a number of factors:

- socio-economic changes that necessitate fundamental changes in the educational system, updates in the educational system, the need to use methodology and technologies in the organization of the educational process in various educational institutions. The innovative orientation of the activities of educators is manifested as a means of renewal of educational policy;
- intensification of humanitarian ideas through changes in the amount and composition of educational subjects in the content of education; by the introduction of new educational subjects that dictate regular organizational innovations in the educational and educational system. In this situation, pedagogical knowledge and position among teachers increase, and the professionalism of educators increases significantly.
- a change in approach to the application and assimilation of innovations by educators. Under conditions when educational processes were required to comply with strict time standards, educators had certain limits not only on the voluntary choice of programs and textbooks, but also on the choice of methods and tools in their pedagogical activities.

The principle of teaching and research and teaching. This principle serves to illuminate the following two aspects:

- 1) each teacher of educational institutions must conduct research involving students in his field of study;

2) the teacher develops educational technology, tests it in practice, monitors and makes corrections, that is, he studies the educational process.

These two aspects of the teaching process are important, which provides the basis for improving the professional and pedagogical skills of the teacher and for the thorough preparation of students for future specialist activities. The effective application of pedagogical technologies in the teaching system also depends on the professional competence of the pedagog. Therefore, the effectiveness of pedagogical technologies can also be assessed by an educator according to their application.

The process of teaching in higher education is carried out in the form of a multilevel unified system of organizing the content of education, means, methods and forms of teaching. The sum of the forms and methods of teaching in higher education forms a single didactic complex, which is determined by the objective laws of the educational process.

The classification of forms and methods of teaching in higher education relies on two interconnected and mutually conditioned activities:

- pedagogical activity of teachers in the management and organization of the educational process;
- educational and cognitive activities of students.

The analysis of the educational pedagogical process makes it possible to identify in it such basic categories as knowledge, skills and abilities at the level of the teaching content, as well as the need for practical application of this knowledge, skills and abilities at the professional level in the conditions of studying at a university and in subsequent practical activities. Therefore, as in any learning process of any academic discipline, it is necessary, first of all, to formulate the main goals and objectives, to differentiate in accordance with this the main formulated knowledge, skills and abilities that should be the result of learning each specific discipline, as well as each stage of training.

An in-depth study of the traditional educational methods listed above, development and attempt to bring them closer to the methods of universal education will give the following results:

1. Method of arming with ready-made knowledge:
 - building on textbooks and teaching aids;
 - building on visual didactic tools.
2. Referral training method. Acceleration of the student's activity on the basis of phased, systematic directing (written and oral) assignments.
3. Problematic educational method.
4. Conscious-verbal cognitive training method. (Discovery educational method).

Based on the above educational methods, the student's activities can be described as follows:

1. Method of conscious observation and storage in memory.
2. Method of research and conclusions, discussion and discussion using referral assignments.
3. Method of targeted creative activity, aimed at solving the problem.
4. Discovery through independent and creative Search (Text creation) method.

Students, with the help of the above methods, form the knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired by them, engage in practical-creative application. The method of arming with ready-made knowledge is one of the most ancient and tried in the educational system. When working with this method, the teacher is not

overly exhausting: he recommends doing training tasks and exercises that are prepared in advance, brought to an understandable State for the student. Effective use of educational and technical means.

The teaching method, which is considered a structural element of the pedagogical system in higher education, is important in ensuring the result of this process, that is, the purpose of the training. The effective introduction of pedagogical technologies in the process of training leads to the independent functioning of those educated in the educational process.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion from the above, it can be noted that all branches of education should be organized in such a way that it is taught to think comprehensively, while providing deep and grounded knowledge to the learners. Because in the process of education, the formation of the need for independent knowledge in students is a requirement of the present day. So the main issue of pedagogical technology is to ensure the achievement of the educational goal by developing the knowledge of the learners.

REFERENCES:

1. D.Kasimova. Text Of The Lecture On The Module "Pedagogical Technologies In Preschool Education". Tashkent, 2017. P.34
2. M.Yu.Yuldashev. Oum On The Module Of The Methodology Of Teaching Primary Education. Tashkent, 2018. P.203
3. Ergashevna, T. A. (2020). Specific Features Of The Language In The Development Of Culture. Проблемы Современной Науки И Образования, (3 (148)), 82-84.
4. Таджибаева, А. Э. (2020). Актуальные Проблемы Обучения Иностранному Языку В Вузе. Проблемы Современной Науки И Образования, (10 (155)), 42-44.
5. Таджибаева, А. Э. (2020). Actual Problems Of Teaching Foreign Languages At University. Проблемы Современной Науки И Образования, (10), 42-44.
6. Таджибаева, А. Э. (2021). Активные Методы Обучения Английскому Языку Студентов, Изучающих Информационную Технологию. Проблемы Науки, (3 (62)), 47-49.
7. Adila, T. (2020). Information Technology As Effective Means Of Fostering Students To Learning A Foreign Language. Modern Scientific Challenges And Trends, 196.
8. Makhmudovna, A. Sh.(2022). TO'Y MAROSIMI VA NIKOH BILAN BOG'LIQ TUSHUNCHALARNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TASNIFI. FarDU.ILMIY XABARLAR,999
9. Makhmudovna, A. Sh.(2021/10/25).The content of teaching foreign languages. World Bulletin of Social Sciences, 39-40
10. Makhmudovna, A. Sh.(2021/12/30). the role of homeworks in teaching german as foreign language. Eurasian journal of academic research, 865,866,867
11. Makhmudovna, A. Sh. The motivating power of fairy tales in foreign language classroom. prospects of development of science and education conference proceedings, 33,34
12. Makhmudovna, A. Sh. Nutq madaniyatini shakllantirishda so'z va muloqot madaniyati asosiy omildir. Interdisciplinary issues of applied linguistics and actual problems and solutions in Distance Education, 337,338,339,340
13. Tadjibaeva, A. (2017). Learning A Foreign Language In The Elderly Age. Форум Молодых Ученых, (6), 5-8.

14. Tadjibaeva, A., & Xurvaliyev, B. (2020). The Essence Of Media Literacy In Learning Process. Теория И Практика Современной Науки, (6), 35-37.
15. Каримова, Г. Й. (2021). Ахлоқ-Маънавий Таҳдидларга Қарши Курашнинг Мафкуравий Усули Сифатида. Экономика И Социум, (6-1 (85)), 707-710.
16. Karimova, G. (2022). Corruption: Its Historical Roots And Ways To Combat It. Research Focus, 1(4), 267-272.
17. Каримова, Г. (2022). Маънавийат Ва Миллий Тарбия. Экономика И Социум, (3-2 (94)), 612-615.
18. Tadjibaeva, A., & Tokhirov, J. (2019). The Issues Of Moral And Behavior In Abu Nasr Farabi's Pedagogical Views. Экономика И Социум, (6), 85-87.
19. Tadjibaeva, A. (2017). The Issues Of Human Behavior, Conduct And Ethics In The Views Of The Great Eastern Scientist Philosopher Abu Nasr Farabi. In Современные Проблемы Гуманитарных И Естественных Наук (Pp. 179-183).
20. Qurbonov, N. B., & Tashlanova, N. D. (2021). Derivative Opportunities Of The Uzbek And English Languages In The System Of Figurative Place Names. Scientific Bulletin Of Namangan State University, 2(2), 400-408.
21. Ташланова, Н. Д. (2019). Использование Опорной Технологии В Обучении Русского Языка. Экономика И Социум, (9), 289-292.
22. Ташланова, Н. Д. (2019). Применение Различных Видов Лекций Для Развития Критического Мышления Студентов В Высших Учебных Заведениях. Экономика И Социум, (8), 220-224.
23. Ташланова, Н. Д. (2018). Эффективное Использование Современных Компьютерных Технологий На Уроках Иностранных Языков. Экономика И Социум, (11), 907-910.
24. Djuraevna, T. N. (2022). Language Teaching Methodology: Tradition And Modernity. Central Asian Journal Of Literature, Philosophy And Culture, 3(2), 41-51.
25. Tadjibaeva, A., & Tashlanova, N. (2020). The Collaborative Approach In Content And Language Learning. Теория И Практика Современной Науки, (6), 31-34.
26. Tadjibaeva, A., & Tashlanova, N. (2020). The Collaborative Approach In Content And Language Learning. Теория И Практика Современной Науки, (6), 31-34.
27. Tashlanova, N. D. (2019). Development Of Critical Thinking Of Students In Universities. Problems Of Modern Science And Education, (11-2), 144, 22-28.
28. Ташланова, Н. Д. (2018). Эффективное Использование Игровых Технологий В Процессе Обучения. Форум Молодых Ученых, (4), 1419-1421.
29. Djuraevna, T. N. (2023). The Cognitive Aspect Of The Purpose Of Teaching Foreign Languages. Journal Of Pedagogical Inventions And Practices, 16, 88-94.
30. Djuraevna, T. N. (2023). Language Education As A System: Structure, Functions And Main Components. Periodica Journal Of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences And Humanities, 14, 141-146.
31. Ташланова, Н. Д. (2022). Использование Технологии Дистанционного Обучения В Системе Высшего Образования. Research Focus, 1(2), 333-339.
32. Sadigjonovich, G. B., & Umaralievich, K. U. (2022). Socio-Philosophical Aspects Of The Orientation Of Young People To Entrepreneurial Activity. Research Focus, 1(4), 359-363.