



USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF MOTHER TONGUE SCIENCE

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Abstract

Currently, the main pedagogical technologies are imperial, cognitive, heuristic, creative, inversion, adaptive, inclusive and other technologies. Knowing how to choose these technologies during the lesson depends on the teacher's skills. Pedagogical technology in education is to engage students in education and to achieve full mastery of knowledge, to create an opportunity for students to express their opinions. The most important requirement in teaching in the process of pedagogical technology is providing knowledge based on the student's life experience, previously acquired knowledge and interests.

Keywords: Language, speech, grammar, innovative technologies, creative thinking, lexical, grammatical, morphemic, syntactic meanings.

Each generation faces the task of learning, mastering and developing the total wealth and knowledge created by mankind. Development of life and development of society cannot be imagined without it. The only way to fulfill this task is to equip the young generation with the fundamentals of science through continuous improvement of the education system. It is necessary to teach pupils and students to think independently and creatively in their native language classes, and strive to create a spiritual and educational revolution in their minds. Therefore, in the new programs and textbooks, it was aimed to abandon the memorization of grammatical rules, to form a creative way of thinking, and to focus lessons and trainings on creating the speaking skills of pupils and students. Lack of distinction between language and speech phenomena in language teaching causes many confusions. Distinguishing the concepts of language and speech from each other on a scientific basis is of great importance for the methodology of its teaching. Because knowing the grammatical signs, combination and function of language units alone is not enough to master the speech in this language. Since the main goal is to acquire speech activity based on the grammatical structure of the language, the selection of training materials and the organization of lessons should be focused on the formation and development of the speech of the student. Therefore, the language is learned not through lectures, but through the analysis



of speech forms, the acquisition and memorization of word combinations and sentence models. The innovative technologies and methods used in the education system today are measured. It is of great importance for the students to reach high levels of knowledge and make them think, have their own personal and independent views. Each teacher should carefully study and research every element of the innovative pedagogical technologies that he uses in the classroom before teaching.

A pedagogue - that is, a leader of a child, should not only give the child a ready-made idea, but also expand his mind, teach him to find tools that allow him to learn about the world children were educated in this system, and students' knowledge, skills and abilities were formed. Both the teacher and the student acted in the same shell, it can be called a molded system, both of them lost responsibility.

The following are the main parameters of education in teaching new pedagogical technology:

1. The entire educational situation is considered an object of management.
2. Educational management is purposeful and aims to develop the essential, spiritual and spiritual powers of the student.
3. The educational process is carried out in a democratic, encouraging manner.
4. A necessary condition of the educational process is to support the personal initiative of the student, the openness of the teacher's personality, their cooperation, and the creation of mutually trusting relations.

Pedagogical technologies in mother tongue classes have their own principles, which are as follows:

1. Formulating the main goal expected from a specific lesson, topic, part, educational subject.
2. Based on the general goal, divide the lesson or educational subject into modules, determine the expected goal of each module and the system of issues to be solved within the modules.
3. Creating test questions for each of the issues to be solved in the module.
4. Selecting the methods of achieving the goals and determining the exact places where they will be used.
5. To pay special attention to the necessary connections between the parts of the lesson and interdisciplinary connections.

A number of teaching methods are discussed in literature and articles dedicated to new pedagogical technologies. These methods are presented as innovative



methods. We will talk about some of these methods that can be used in native language classes.

1. Modular education technology. It is held in order to develop students' skills of independent work with textbooks, popular scientific and additional literature, creative and independent thinking. A unique feature of the modular education technology is the creation of a modular program that allows students to work independently and creatively on the subject being studied.
2. Cooperative teaching technology. Its main idea is not only to complete educational tasks together, but to teach students to study cooperatively, to create cooperation, mutual support and exchange of ideas between them.
3. Problematic educational technology. Creating a problem situation, asking questions, proposing issues and tasks, organizing a discussion aimed at solving a problem situation, and confirming the correctness of conclusions.
4. Interactive method technology. Relying on students' creativity, creating conditions for free discussion in class. For this, the class is divided into small groups and these groups are worked with during the lesson.
5. Technology of didactic games. Using various didactic games during the lesson and through them to enliven the lesson, arouse active movement and interest.
6. Test lessons. These are classes held in order to test certain knowledge and skills of students, and they are conducted through test assignments or checklists.

Based on the task of teaching the native language to students, educating them and comprehensively developing them, based on the theory of cognition, based on the recommendations of all close, interrelated disciplines, the methodology of teaching the native language develops its principles. These principles are different from general didactic principles and determine the directions of educational work between the teacher and the student.

The principles of mother tongue teaching are as follows.

1. The principle of paying attention to language material, the growth of speech organs, and the correct development of speech skills. Ignoring the rules of speech and language, even if it is a little, has a negative effect on the acquisition of practical speech activities. For example, if phonetic skills are not given sufficient attention, spelling literacy will suffer. This educational principle requires to provide auditory and visual instruction in language classes and to train the organs of speech (speaking, expressive reading, internal speaking).
2. The principle of understanding language meanings (lexical, grammatical, morphemic, syntactic meanings). Understanding a word, a morpheme, a phrase,



a sentence means determining the connection between certain events in existence. The aspects of language meanings are interconnected, and this must be taken into account in teaching.

3. The principle of developing language sensitivity. Language is a very complex phenomenon, without understanding its structure, coherent system, and at least mastering its laws and similarities, it is impossible to keep it in mind. By growing up, reading, listening, he collects language materials, learns its laws. As a result, a person develops language sensitivity (understanding of language phenomena). the condition for following the principle of understanding is to study all aspects of the language, all language-related subjects (grammar, lexicon, phonetics, orthography, methodology) in an interconnected manner. For example, morphology can be learned and mastered only by relying on syntax. In the study of syntax, one relies on morphology, orthography relies on phonetics, grammar, word formation, etc. Morphemic analysis of a word helps to understand its meaning.

Conclusion

Introducing new pedagogical technologies into the educational process is the demand of the times. This work depends on the teacher. The teacher should be creative, create various forms and methods of new pedagogical technologies, and use them in the educational process. The provision of language materials in the mother tongue program and textbooks is inextricably linked with the effectiveness of the lesson. It is known that for a long time mother tongue classes were organized on the basis of program and textbook materials. Teachers are used to working mainly within the framework of the textbook, based on its materials. The main reason for this is the priority of the deduction method in the educational process. It can be seen from these that the method of acquiring certain knowledge and creating skills is of decisive importance in the training of the mother tongue. The final result of mother tongue training is the formation and development of certain skills in students.

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