

**EFFECTIVE METHODS OF ORGANIZING LESSONS BASED ON MODERN
PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES***Norboyeva Gulihayya Nabijonovna**Pedagogical skill center of Samarkand region, methodist of native language and literary science*

Annotatsiya: Maqolada hozirgi kunda ta'lim tizimida qo'llaniladigan innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar va metodlar haqida fikr yuritilgan. Ona tili darslarining samaradorligini oshirishdgi ahamiyati haqida to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: FSMU, pedagogik texnologiya, metod, innovatsiya, gap bo'laklari, kesim.

Abstract: The article discusses the innovative pedagogical technologies and methods used in the education system today. The importance of increasing the effectiveness of mother tongue lessons was emphasized.

Keywords: FSMU, pedagogical technology, method, innovation, excerpts, cut.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются инновационные педагогические технологии и методы, используемые сегодня в системе образования. Обсуждалась важность повышения эффективности уроков родного языка.

Ключевые слова: ФГМУ, педагогическая технология, метод, новация, фрагменты предложений, часть.

As an independent country, Uzbekistan took its rightful place in the world community and established mutual cooperation in the field of political, socio-economic education with various developed countries of the world. In the short period of time after independence, there have been great changes in the education system, we have had great discoveries and achievements. It is known that science and education always develop together and change. Our government is paying great attention to the issues of further development of the education system, training based on modern methods and technologies, with a deep study of the experience of foreign countries. It is no exaggeration to say that the introduction of innovative and pedagogical technologies into the education sector of our country was a turning point in education. Innovative technologies and methods in this educational process are directed together with the activity of the main manager - teacher, managed - student, and in this process require the qualities of independence and creativity from both the teacher and the student.

The innovative technology and methods used in the education system are of great importance in helping the students to achieve high levels of knowledge, to think, and to 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 lesson 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 the world. We have been working in a traditional way for some time. It is true that in this system, children were educated, and students' knowledge, skills, and abilities were formed. Both the teacher and the student acted in the same shell, it can be called a stereotyped system, both of them lost responsibility. Currently, the main pedagogical technologies are empirical, cognitive, heuristic,

creative, inversion, adaptive, inclusive and other technologies. Being able to choose these technologies in the course of the lesson depends on the teacher's skills. FSMU technology can be used to solve controversial issues, conduct debates, or at the end of a training seminar (in order to find out the students' opinions about the training seminar) or after learning a section based on the curriculum, because this technology helps students to defend their opinion, think independently and freely, and give their opinion to others. to express, argue openly, at the same time, to analyze the knowledge acquired by students in the educational process, to evaluate the extent of their acquisition, and to teach students the culture of debate.

This technology helps students to clearly and succinctly express their opinions on a simple piece of paper that is distributed, and to state supporting or counter-arguments. Transfer technology. This technology is carried out in several stages: in the 1st stage: - the teacher, together with the students, determines the topic of the debate or the problem to be discussed or the studied section; - the teacher informs the students that first each student will work individually, then work in small groups, and finally, at the end of the lesson, they will work as a team; - during the lesson, it is mentioned that every student can fully express his opinion freely. At the 2nd stage: -papers with 4 stages of FSMU technology are distributed to each student: F (express your opinion); S (give reasons for your statement of opinion); M (give an example (evidence) to prove your stated reason); He (summarize your opinion). -Each student fills in the 4 steps of the FSMU on the paper distributed individually, expressing their thoughts in writing. At the 3rd stage: - after each student has filled out their papers, the teacher asks them to divide into small groups or divides the students into small groups using different grouping methods; - the teacher distributes large format papers with 4 stages of FSMU technology to each group; - the teacher offers small groups to summarize the ideas and arguments in the papers written by each of them in a large format and write them in 4 stages. At the 4th stage: - in small groups, first each student introduces the group members with the thoughts of each stage written by him. After studying all the opinions of the group members, the members of the small group begin to summarize them; -group members summarize the 4 stages of FSMU and prepare for its defense; - each student can defend and prove his/her opinion during the summarization of ideas. In stage 5: - small groups defend the generalized ideas: the representative of the group reads each stage separately (without commenting as much as possible). It can prove some sections, that is, tell why the group came to this opinion. At the 6th stage: - the teacher concludes the lesson, expresses his reaction to the expressed opinions; - turns to the students with the following questions: a) What did you learn and what did you learn with the help of this lesson? b) What was the effect of this lesson? s) What qualities does this topic nurture in students, what does it shape, what qualities does it develop?

Explanation: The above questions can be asked by the teacher to the students based on the content and purpose of each lesson. For example: Subject: The clause is the meaningful center of the sentence. F (express your opinion); The main part that forms the meaningful center of the sentence and unites other parts around it, expressing the meanings of affirmative-negative, person-number, tense and mood is called participle. S (Give a reason for your opinion statement): Since the clause forms the meaningful center of the sentence, it is possible to form a sentence through the clause without the participation of other clauses. M (Give an example explaining (proving) the stated reason): Coming. Let's go. U (Summarize your idea): The above word forms a sentence. If there is no participle in the sentence, the sentence has no meaning. The words "we

are coming" and "we are going" are the meaningful center of the sentence. The word coming represents the present tense. Boramiz is expressed in the future tense. In conclusion, it can be noted that in the process of teaching students are treated as individuals, the use of various pedagogical technologies and modern methods directs them to independent, free thinking, research, creative approach to every issue, and most importantly, it increases their interest in learning and science. Achieving such a result in practice requires the use of innovative and information technologies in the educational process. They are very different. Current modern methods or technological lessons that help to increase the effectiveness of teaching help to form logical, intellectual, positive, critical, independent thinking in students, educate positive qualities and develop their abilities.

Creation of a technological passport, map of a lesson or educational event, creating multimedia materials for use in a lesson or educational event; preparation of a presentation of educational material creating videos with the active participation of students for educational activities on various topics; preparation of lesson outlines; development of test assignments (question, assignment, problem, example, exercise, test), evaluation criteria based on different forms and methods; a creative approach to the organization of control work. A modern primary school teacher should have the following communication skills: use different forms and methods of communication with students, parents, school administration, colleagues; establish a practical, business or personal relationship with all participants in the pedagogical practice; find effective ways and means of communicating information to students; be able to listen to students' responses or personal opinions on assignments; prevention, elimination or development of conflicts arising in pedagogical processes; strengthening relationships between the community and students at different levels; create a healthy competitive environment in the community; encourage student activities; respond to errors or behavioral errors in student responses; educational collaboration with students.

Research methodology. The guaranteed outcome of education determines efficiency and achievement of goals. It is clear that the closer the result is to the goal, the more effective the educational process, and this is one of the important aspects of the implementation of modern technical means of education and advanced technologies. the purpose of the process, the means, the preliminary study of the result, to ensure that the teacher achieves a guaranteed result by means of recording. The tools used in the educational process serve to ensure the effectiveness of education. "A tool is an auxiliary learning material needed to successfully use a particular teaching method or techniques. In essence, pedagogical technology is a system in which the tasks of all stages and parts of the pedagogical process are programmed according to the distribution of time and provide a scientifically based and expected result". It is also important to assess the effectiveness of the use of pedagogical technologies in education. Depending on the capabilities of pedagogical technologies, the effectiveness of their implementation in practice can be determined by a number of criteria.

Apply these techniques to the learning process: to master the student's specific theoretical knowledge; to save time; to motivate each student to be active; the formation of the student's ability to think freely and independently; the student develops the ability to listen to the opinions of others; the student's ability to defend his or her point of view; to develop the student's ability to summarize the ideas expressed increase student interest; encourage students to be inquisitive and creative; Thus, in the application of interactive methods to the educational process, the

teacher acts as the manager of the educational process, in which the purpose of management is directed to the student as the object and subject of education. This means that the content of pedagogical technology education is based on methods, forms and tools. This process is aimed at achieving a guaranteed result. The education system is a set of all types of educational institutions that operate on the basis of state principles in the education of the younger generation. Republican system of continuing education - education of the individual, in which the structural and organizational elements representing the interconnected stages of development from simple to complex, based on mutual logical sequence, aimed at the formation of spiritual and moral qualities bars. Primary education is aimed at building the foundations of literacy, knowledge and skills needed for general secondary education in children aged 6-7 and 10-11. Skill is a trait acquired by an individual through experience. It is a theoretical level of professional skills based on flexibility and creativity in a field. Mastery is art, Mastery is research, Mastery is the ability to use pedagogical technologies, Mastery is the organization of the teacher's activity on a scientific basis and self-education.

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