

PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF TEACHING METHODS IN PHILOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Akhmedova M.E.

Associate professor, Tashkent Medical academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Rasulova G.K.

Teacher, Tashkent Medical academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Annotation: The article is devoted to dealing with the pedagogical basis of teaching methods in philological education of the higher education system, the current state of use of educational tasks, in particular, practical lessons in linguistics, didactic tasks in lessons on the theory and practice of methodological approaches in linguistics. teaching methods for improvement were analyzed.

Keywords: pragmatic, pedagogical features, higher education, methods of teaching the Uzbek language, modern teaching requirements, speech competence, interactive methods.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются педагогические основы методики обучения в филологическом образовании системы высшего образования, современное состояние использования учебных заданий, в частности, практических занятий по языкознанию, дидактических заданий на уроках по теории и практике методологических подходов в языкознании. у методы обучения были проанализированы для улучшения.

Ключевые слова: прагматика, педагогические особенности, высшее образование, методика обучения узбекскому языку, современные требования к обучению, речевая компетентность, интерактивные методы.

Introduction. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev's Decree No. 5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language" and Sh.M. Item 3 of the statement of the 34th meeting of the expanded meeting with Mirziyoyev on August 23, 2019: on improving the methodology of teaching Uzbek as a mother tongue and a foreign language and on the most important priorities of the President's development in 2020 . In his next address to the Oliy Majlis, in connection with the proclamation of 2020 as the "Year of Science and Development of the Digital Economy", the quality and effectiveness of teaching the Uzbek language (as a mother tongue, literature and state language) and modern teaching methods such conferences aimed at improvement are the product of practice. Uzbek is the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan and serves as a means of interethnic communication in all spheres of socio-economic life of the country. The status of the Uzbek language as the state language established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On the State Language" is a solid basis for further expanding the role of the Uzbek language in social functions and official communication. At the same time, raising the status of the Uzbek language, expressing one's views orally and in writing, respecting national and spiritual values, culture and traditions of the Uzbek people as the state language is the main official language of the country understanding is important. It is important to establish an improved methodological support for the thorough teaching of the Uzbek language in the education system, to define the Uzbek language education on the basis of new conceptual approaches, to increase the effectiveness of education. It is important to use interactive methods, to define effective principles of teaching and to ensure the continuity of teaching the Uzbek language in general secondary education. Reforms in the field of education in the country require, on the one hand, the improvement of the content of education, on the other hand, the elimination of problems in the educational process. Accordingly, the content of a particular subject as defined in the SST requirements, the purpose, form, methods of the lesson used in the learning process and interactive teaching methods should be determined within the intellectual capacity of the student who is the subject of education. This is because the teacher himself does not understand the difference between teaching methods and interactive teaching methods. The main purpose of the continuous teaching of the Uzbek

language in the country is to develop in students the skills of free oral and written, creative, critical, analytical, verbal thinking. Today, the content of teaching in the development of listening, speaking, reading, writing skills and literacy of students' speaking and linguistic competencies based on foreign experience is based on the goals and objectives of the educational stages, as well as specialization and industry needs. The period requires a radical reform on the basis of a simple to complex spiral principle, based on effective media technologies aimed at ensuring the oral and written speaking skills of learners in teaching. The

following criteria should be observed in the content of the course: 1. Integration and continuity of stages of education in the context of teaching the Uzbek language, the gradual continuation of curricula for primary, middle and high school to the stage of higher education to achieve a basis, thus preventing recurrences. 2. Determining and simplifying the active and passive lexical and grammatical minimum of the Uzbek language for each stage of education on the basis of the criteria set by the state educational standards, to achieve their gradual development. 3. Ensuring the presentation of speech topics, grammar topics and literary reading materials in a certain sequence and interdependence in the inter-subject elementary, middle and senior grades. 4. Texts and literary reading on the topics to pay attention to the fact that the materials are based on the principle of gradual transition from simple to complex, in accordance with the age, individual and psychological characteristics of students. 5. Introduction to rare and popular examples of Uzbek literature through Uzbek literary reading materials, arousing interest in the culture of reading, increasing students' vocabulary and literacy through the development of reading skills. 6. It is important to introduce effective media technologies of teaching in the educational process using advanced pedagogical innovative educational technologies and modern media, recognized in the world experience of the Uzbek language. Today, 3 requirements based on a competent approach from the teacher are the main task. 1. Methodological requirements - the teacher's skills, principles, tactics, the ability to use new innovative technologies, methods and interactive methods in teaching. 2. The demand of didactic student with theoretical knowledge in teaching, to adequately form knowledge, skills and competencies from the teacher, to sufficiently substantiate the knowledge of all topics in the course of the lesson, and intellectual potential. 3. The pedagogical requirement is the image of the teacher (dress code, speech, appropriate use of tone of voice, moral qualities, politeness in dealing with others).

The criteria for these tasks are the formation of practical speaking skills in all students on the basis of knowledge of the Uzbek language, their transformation into speaking skills and the ability to apply these knowledge, skills and abilities freely in different communication situations. All types: listening comprehension, speaking, reading, writing methodical work. The main focus in the selection of language materials and topics should be to teach the Uzbek language from practice to theory. For example, teaching grammar by working with text. In a 6th grade mother tongue lesson, explaining the topic of lexicology through text focuses on teaching the lexical meaning of words in a text by explaining the units based on examples and then analyzing the text. Nowadays, native language textbooks consist only of grammar exercises. Nowadays, the student is able to listen and understand speech on specific topics, to express their ideas independently orally and in writing, as well as to be able to read and write, and to apply their knowledge and skills in a variety of speech situations. Learning to communicate using

Educational foundations of teaching methods

Uzbek language education depends, first of all, on the scientific modernity of teaching methods and the extent to which the general principles of teaching and advanced principles of language teaching are applied. The principles of teaching the Uzbek language are theoretically and practically common to the purpose and content. Activities in Uzbek language teaching should include listening comprehension, speaking, and reading skills. In the educational process, the main goal is to express ideas in Uzbek, to teach communication, so to pay more attention to the type of speaking activities. Vocabulary work, grammar teaching through texts is important. So here are some tips for Methodists instead of conclusions. Nowadays, methodologists need to pay attention to the following criteria set for the content of education: 1. Curriculum for teaching the Uzbek language (as a mother tongue, literature and the state language) Grades 1-11 students are structured based on the requirements of the state education standard A1, A2, B1 level. 2. A1 level of DTS is the beginning of general secondary education - grades 1-4. Level A2 is the norm for grades 5-9, and level B1 is the norm for grades 10-11. 3. Graduates of the educational stages are required to meet the requirements for these levels of DTS. 4.

Assignments for the development of students' oral and written speech and logical thinking; Creation and popularization of lesson plans aimed at the formation of basic and scientific competencies; 5. International reading PISA (Program for International Student Assessment), Mathematics and Natural Sciences TIMSS (Trends in Mathematics and Science Study) formation of the methodology of working with the text in an integrated way (the text should consist not only of an artistic text, but also of chess-specific texts that motivate physics, chemistry, natural sciences). 6. The main criteria in the development of literacy are spelling, work with dictionaries, interest in reading. (Reading, analyzing, drawing, inserting) This means that in language education, a teacher is required to be highly responsible and creative in cultivating a literate, creative, critical, analytical thinking person. For example, Objective: Small dictations are written. Phonetic events are analyzed. Description of vowels and consonants. Debate on the state (Uzbek) language, current issues, ambiguities. Knowledge is enhanced through crossword puzzles, crossword puzzles, clusters, B.B.B., "Insert" and other new technologies. Additional information will be provided by the teacher. According to linguists, the Turkic languages were divided into three groups in the 4th century AD, and the Qarluq, Kipchak, and Oghuz groups emerged. The oldest written language among them is the ancient Uzbek language formed on the basis of the Qarluq group. Most literary and scientific works in history have been written in this language. With the work of such masters of words as Lutfi, Sakkoki, Navoi, Babur, this language was further refined and developed. In conclusion, our enlightened and brilliant writer Abdullah Avloni said: "The mirror life that shows the existence of every nation in the world is its language and literature. How true he was when he expressed the clear and profound idea that "the loss of the national language is the loss of the spirit of the nation." The Uzbek language, created by our ancestors and descendants, has developed over the centuries, spread among the Turkic-speaking nations and peoples, became more polished, became a highly cultural language and is important for its history.

REFERENCES:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader's work. -T.: Uzbekistan, 2017.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. -T.: Uzbekistan, 2017.
3. 6. Mirziyoyev Sh. Resolution No. PQ-4479 of October 4, 2019 "On the broad celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On the State Language "
4. Mirziyoyev Sh Decree No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language"
5. Abduraimova M. Problems of using new information technologies in general secondary schools. Journal of Continuing Education, 2002, No. 4, pp. 60-73.
6. Abduraimova M. Advanced pedagogical technology in mother tongue education. -Tashkent, 2005, pages 3-26.
7. Avloni A. Turkic gulistan or morality.-T.: Teacher, 1992.
8. Azizkhodzjayeva N. Pedagogical technology of teacher training. -T.: TDPU, 2000.
9. Ishmukhamedov R.J., Yuldashev M. Innovative pedagogical technologies in education and upbringing.-T.: Nihol, 2013, 2016.
10. Inoyatov U.I., Muslimov N.A., et al. Pedagogy: 1000 answers to 1000 questions.-T.: Ilm- Ziyoye, 2012.
11. Mahmudov N. In search of ways to perfect the study of language ... // Uzbek language and literature, 2012.-5 issues, pages 3-16.
12. E-learning resources
13. www.edu.uz - Higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan
14. www.uzedu.uz - Website of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
15. Portal "Education on the Internet" www.alledu.ru (in Russian)
16. www.tdpu.uz - the site of TDPU named after Nizami