

THE ROLE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION TECHNOLOGIES IN UZBEKI LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

In this article, the importance of modern educational technologies in the field of education, especially in teaching the Uzbek language, the necessary skills, creative and technological culture for the effective organization of the pedagogical process in the conditions of the information age for the modern Uzbek language teacher. consists of formation.

Keywords: computer, program, pedagogical technology, methodology, multimedia.

As we all know, it is no exaggeration to say that today we are at the peak of the development of computer technologies. The reason is that the use of computers is becoming the main requirement of every field: it is the need of the time to know computer technologies in business, marketing, office, mechanical engineering and even in education.

During the lesson, if the teacher uses multimedia tools (slides, audio text, etc.) during the explanation of the topic, it helps the student to understand the topic faster, which has also been scientifically proven, i.e. multimedia the lesson learned with the help of tools is remembered faster than other lessons.

Today, we cannot imagine our society in general and our daily life without mass media. No matter what field we are talking about, these tools will not leave us. Especially, information technologies are becoming especially relevant in the educational process. Computer programs are widely used to expand the knowledge and outlook of young people. Modern information technologies are introduced in the teaching of various subjects, increasing the efficiency of the lesson.

As in all spheres of the social and spiritual life of our country, extensive reforms were launched in the educational system, in which the introduction of information technologies into the educational system and the educational process of higher education it is required to continuously improve the quality of education and increase its effectiveness.

Training highly qualified scientific and pedagogic personnel who have thoroughly mastered modern educational technologies and meet the requirements of the time, carrying out scientific research on new and effective methods of teaching the Uzbek language in secondary schools and higher education institutions, it is planned to carry out great work on the wide introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies.

Today, the ability of any subject teacher to create pedagogical software tools and use them effectively in training is a requirement of the time. The above science, which teaches ways to improve the quality and efficiency of electronic materials used in Uzbek language classes, serves to ensure the organization of Uzbek language classes at a higher level.

Teaching the Uzbek language teaches students to think independently, to fully express their opinions orally and in writing. The student's level of literacy, his place in social life is built on the basis of knowledge and skills acquired from the Uzbek language. It is known that each national language, in addition to adequately reflecting the material world, also fully expresses the spiritual world, its sorrows and joys. A person has the opportunity to express his attitude towards everything and this opportunity is always revealed through certain forms of language. In order to convey to students the unique sophistication of the language, to make them feel, sense and use it wisely, modern information and pedagogical technologies are being used effectively in the education of the mother tongue, in addition to traditional methods.

In the following years, various methods such as brainwriting, brainstorming, brainstorming, boomerang, blitz survey, cluster, case study, hermeneutic interview appeared. One such method is cacography. The word cacography is derived from the Latin words *cacos* - bad, ugly, unpleasant and *graphos* - to write. Pedagogical and didactic aspects of this method have not yet been revealed. In the Russian language, there are the words *какофонический, какофония* which are included in the dictionaries as unpleasant, unpleasant, bad, crazy; comments are made that it is a collection of disharmonious, unpleasant sounds, which gives a negative assessment to the semantics of the word.

Accordingly, it seems that in the cacography method, the absurdity and unpleasantness associated with the writing is hidden, but when viewed from the orthographic point of view, revealing the didactic and pedagogical aspects related to it can shed light on the issue.

Kacography, as one of the interactive methods, helps students to think independently, compare things with each other, search, find a solution to the problem and most importantly, draw necessary conclusions on specific topics based on the knowledge and skills acquired in Uzbek language classes.

To implement the above, the cacography method can give us the desired effect. After all, the era requires both the teacher and the student to search and learn new things.

In conclusion, we can say that the use of modern information and communication technologies in teaching the Uzbek language today becomes not only a science achievement, but also increases the way of thinking of students and eases the teacher's work.

The modern process of education is undergoing significant transformations, covering most areas of the pedagogical process. The personality of the student acts as a decisive factor in the educational process. The most important task of modern education is to improve pedagogical skills through the introduction of modern learning technologies into the learning process.

Pedagogical technology is understood as the ordered actions and interactions of the teacher and the student, as a result of which it becomes possible to achieve the pedagogical goals put forward by the teacher and consciously accepted by the student.

In the process of teaching a language, it is advisable to use the following pedagogical technologies:

- technologies for the development of critical thinking;
- design technology;
- gaming technology;
- information and communication technology;
- health-saving technology;
- technologies of advanced learning.

Let us consider in more detail the essence of advanced learning technology, which refers to the type of learning when the topic is briefly given by the teacher even before studying the topic in accordance with the program.

Such foundations can be presented as abstracts in the process of studying related topics and be presented as unobtrusive references, examples and associations. The methodologists propose to introduce elements of advanced learning when studying the most difficult topics of the program. The result of advanced learning is the development of students' thinking, which is ahead of their characteristics due to age.

One of the urgent problems of our time is to improve the quality of the education system. Providing quality education to students.

To do this, educators must use interactive methods effectively, make the right choices, and arouse student interest. At the same time, it is important for the teacher to work more on himself, to find new interactive methods, to penetrate into the heart of the student.

When choosing interactive teaching methods, the purpose of training, the number and capabilities of the student, the state of the material and technical base and the teacher's pedagogical skills are taken into account.

An interactive method is a method that activates the student, encourages him to think independently and puts the student at the center of the educational process.

The essence of interactive teaching methods is that they are focused not only on the broad interaction between the teacher and students, but also on the interaction between the students themselves. The peculiarity of these teaching methods lies in the fact that they provide for the active dominance of students in the learning process, the role of the teacher is reduced to the direction of their activities to achieve the goals of the lesson. In addition, the teacher develops a lesson plan, most often these are interactive tasks and exercises, during which students study educational material.

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