

Structural teaching methods in Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annotation. *In the short time since Uzbekistan gained independence, the Uzbek people have made great strides in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres; a new approach to the history of the minority, the honor of organizing the rich cultural and spiritual heritage left by great ancestors, the restoration of national pride; Science, including pedagogy, is entering a new stage of development in the country; A lot of work is being done to revive the glory of the pedagogical geniuses of the eighties, to apply their ideas in the life of the people.*

Key words: *Teaching methods, Abdullah Avloniy, education, study.*

1. INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the century, Abdullah Avloni said: "Education for us is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster." This idea is of particular importance for the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is currently building a democratic society and intends to build a great state in the future. In our country, a unique system of educating the younger generation has been created, the methodology of educating schoolchildren in the spirit of a scientific worldview, humanism, ideology, social humanism and internationalism, boundless love and devotion to our country is used.

2. MAIN PART

Interactive methods ensure constant activity in students. Students will not be idle during the lesson, they will be busy with any problem related to the topic. The result is a state of boredom. When using interactive methods, the teacher must first create a technological project of the lesson. In order to technologically design a lesson, the teacher must be familiar with the strategies and methods of the interactive method. Today in a number of developed countries there is a rich experience in the use of pedagogical technologies that increase the learning and creative activity of students and ensure the effectiveness of the educational process, and the methods that form the basis of this experience are unique. is important.

The main modern teaching method is the "interactive" method, which is now partially translated as "interactive", the term "interactive" is actually derived from the English word "interactive" and means "interactive". "Confidentiality" means the discussion of a dispute in an activity or method, the resolution of an action or consensus on the basis of thinking. But as we browsed through some of the textbooks, we also noticed that the term "interactive teaching methods" was used. The teaching process is directly related to the teaching method. The methodology is not what technical means or books you use, but how your education is organized.

The bachelor's system provides for the theoretical and practical training of students with the development of the production of pedagogical laws, educational relations in colleges, methods of interdependence of general pedagogical education.

A lesson is an educational activity conducted under the direct supervision of a teacher with a specific group of students.

Lessons are the main organizational form of educational work.

Lessons are central to learning.

The lesson, as mentioned above, is not a fixed form of teaching organization. Pedagogical practice and pedagogical thinking are always looking for ways to improve it, and in this area various competitions, opinions and opinions of leading teachers of the country's pedagogical directions deserve attention. The lesson should meet the following general didactic requirements, taking into account different opinions and feedback:

1. Each lesson should be focused and carefully planned.
2. Each lesson should have a strong ideological and political orientation.
3. Each lesson should be related to life and practice.
4. Each session should be conducted using different methods, techniques and tools.
5. Every hour and minute allocated for the lesson must be saved and used effectively.
6. Each lesson should ensure the unity of the activities of the teacher and student.
7. The lesson should provide access to visual aids, equipment and computers related to the content of the teaching materials.
8. The individual characteristics of each student, which increase their independence, are taken into account when conducting a lesson in a group with the whole class.
9. At each lesson, depending on the nature of the topic, it is necessary to look for opportunities to refer to the rich pedagogical heritage of our people and to benefit from it.

Classes with a specific course type can have elements of a second or even third course type. For example, one of the most common types of lessons in our educational institutions is a lesson in new knowledge. This course type is structured as follows:

- a) presentation of new knowledge;
- b) consolidation of new knowledge;
- c) practice on new knowledge;
- g) homework based on new knowledge.

3. CONCLUSION

This means that a lesson is taught from beginning to end not by one type of lesson, but in this lesson with a description of new knowledge and their consolidation (the second element of the lesson is a question-answer), teaching new knowledge (the third element of the lesson is a problem and there may be other elements such as solving problems, doing grammar analysis, doing graphic work), homework (another element of the lesson is explanation, showing cracks, etc.).

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