

Ways Of Effective Use Of Educational Methods And Means In Improving Students' Knowledge, Skills And Qualifications

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Abstract

This article discusses the methods and means of education in developing students' knowledge, skills and qualifications, and provides information on the practical significance, types, methods and means of application of methods. The practical significance of methods is discussed in detail.

Keywords: Method, educational methods, educational tool, didactic tools, methods of organizing activity and forming behavioral norms (exercise), methods of exercise and teaching, methods of stimulating and motivating activity.

The word method is from the Greek word for research, a way to achieve a goal, a method. Method - in the most general sense - a way to achieve a goal, a certain way of organizing activity. The main content of methods is scientific theories tested in practice. Any scientific theory has a method function in its essence. The method, in turn, is a tool for discovering new scientific theories and laws. When we say educational methods, we mean the set of methods for organizing the educational work of the teacher and the educational and cognitive activities of students in solving various didactic tasks aimed at mastering the material being studied. Educational methods initially appear in the teacher's mind in the form of a generalized project of activity in a certain direction. This project is introduced into practice as a set of specific actions, actions or methods aimed at the interaction of the activities of the teacher and students, teaching and learning. The method cannot be manifested in other forms, therefore the educational method in itself generally expresses a didactic model of activity. In didactics, the term teaching methods is also widely used.

Teaching methods are understood as the joint activities of teachers and students in the educational process aimed at achieving the expected goal. Teaching methods determine how the activities of teachers and students should be in the educational process, how the teaching process should be organized and conducted. Teaching methods are a component or a separate aspect of the teaching method. The relationship between methods and methods is interconnected. The method and method are interconnected as a whole and as a part. With the help of methods, only part of the pedagogical or educational task is solved. Some teachers also use the concept of "style" instead of the concept of "method". However, the concept of "style" cannot fully reflect the essence of the term "method". Because the method has a more specific (in this case, it expresses the specificity of the teacher) description and cannot serve as a way to achieve a specific goal.

Didactic research shows that the nomenclature (naming) and classification of teaching methods are characterized by their great diversity, depending on the approach chosen in their development. We will dwell on the most important of them. So, teaching methods are classified as follows:

1. Traditional teaching methods: oral, demonstration, practical, working with books and video methods.
2. Teaching methods according to the description of students' cognitive activity: Informational-receptive, reproductive, problem-based, heuristic (partially research), research-oriented.
3. Teaching methods according to the main didactic goals:
 - a) acquiring new knowledge;
 - b) forming skills and competencies;

d) application of knowledge in practice.

4. Educational methods according to a holistic approach:

- a) methods of consolidating and controlling knowledge, skills and competencies;
- b) methods of organizing and implementing educational and cognitive activities;
- d) methods of motivating and stimulating educational and cognitive activities;
- c) methods of controlling and self-controlling educational and cognitive activities.

5. Interactive methods and graphic organizers.

- a) methods of encouraging the assimilation of what is being studied;
- b) methods of understanding new material;
- d) methods that allow thinking about what has been learned.

Demonstrative methods are also of particular importance in ensuring the quality and effectiveness of education.

Although the method of illustration is closely related to the demonstration method, it is studied separately in didactics. Illustration involves the presentation of objects, phenomena and processes using their symbolic representations - drawings, paintings, photographs, flat models, etc.

The demonstration method is useful for revealing the dynamics of the movement of the object under study and is widely used to provide complete information about the external appearance and internal structure of the object. When demonstrating natural objects, usually their external appearance (shape, size, quantity, color, parts, their relationships), and then move on to studying the internal structure or individual properties. In most cases, the demonstration is observed using the subject or drawing of the objects being studied.

Practical method - requires the application of acquired knowledge in a process aimed at finding solutions to practical problems. In this case, the skill of applying theoretical knowledge in practice is formed. Practical work is carried out in the classroom or in natural conditions - school grounds, greenhouses, geographical areas. The actions taken during their implementation are controlled by the teacher and, if necessary, he brings instructions or special instructions to the attention of students. Educational methods are used in conjunction with educational tools. Educational tools are objects used by teachers and students to master new knowledge. Educational tools are of great importance. All educational tools successfully implement educational goals. Educational tools reflect the material or spiritual values necessary to achieve the educational goal. Usually they are used in accordance with educational methods. However, if methods answer the question "how to teach", then tools answer the question "what to teach with their help". Traditionally used educational tools include textbooks, pictures, tables, speech, training and workshop equipment, laboratories, information media, tools for organizing and managing the educational process.

Didactic tools are understood as educational and demonstration manuals, demonstration devices, technical means. Didactic tools, like methods, perform educational, educational and developmental functions. In addition, they perform the tasks of creating, managing and controlling the educational and cognitive activities of students. Didactic tools, in the audiovisual context, perform motivational, informational, educational process management and optimization functions. The choice of educational tools is related to the choice of educational method. If an active method of education (working with a book, exercises) is used, then manuals, textbooks and technical means of education are used. It is active-technical means of education that are used in practical methods. The classification of educational tools cannot be clear and uniform. The important aspect of educational tools is their joint use and never mutually exclusive. The teacher's task is to choose an effective means of education to activate the lesson process. The classification of educational tools can be approached on various grounds:

- by the subject of activity;
- by the object of activity;

- by their attitude to educational information;
- by their function in the educational process.

The correct choice of teaching methods by the teacher, the explanation of the topic using various means during the lesson helps to increase the quality of education. As has been repeatedly noted above, as a result of the combination of teaching methods with the method of a qualified teacher, the content and specifics of the subject and the subject being studied are fully revealed. This serves as the basis for the formation and development of students' knowledge, skills, and competences in the subject.

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