



APPROACHES TO USING PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article explains that in teaching the Uzbek language, students' literacy in the field of speech in the field of life and work can be achieved through a map of perception, which is further expanded and adapted to the specialty. Scientists have commented on the theoretical foundations of the concept map, its history, its advantages in the teaching process, and its rules of development. The article is intended for teachers and specialists from all walks of things.	innovation, pedagogical technology, perception map, foreign experience, industry, tradition, national values, association, thinking.

INTRODUCTION

Since the early years of independence, there has been a great deal of emphasis on the development of education and education, based on innovative principles in education, our national values and traditions, and our knowledgeable world experience. Today, teaching students in higher education institutions on the basis of innovative technologies and advanced foreign experience is one of the most important tasks we have set before us.

This sets out complex requirements, such as reading scientific and artistic literature, creating and documenting text in the field of specialization, updating the text in shape and content, and being able to move to other speech styles. This, in turn, will depend on how accurately and extensively students are able to take advantage of the Uzbek language, especially how well they have mastered the proper use of linguistic and methodological opportunities. All of this is ensured by the vitality, width and interest of the recommended knowledge of the English language at the top of the curriculum, the chosen profession, its compliance with the expertise, the modernity of teaching methods and methods, and the efficient use of audiovisual tools. One of the most active and effective tools in interfaith education is a map of perception.

A perception map is a way to present any process or event, thought or idea in a complex, systematic, visual (graphical) form.

Mind-maps (the term can be translated as "map of perception", "intelligence maps", "map of thought", "maps of thought") is a graphical view of information on a large sheet of paper. The map reflects the relationships between concepts, parts and properties of the area being considered (content, cause and event, association, etc.). It is more understandable to express these points in writing than to express

them using words. After all, word-of-mouth scripture causes a lot of non-necessary information to force our brains to work in a way that is not unique to it. As a result, this leads to loss of time, decreased attention and rapid fatigue. Although we find examples of the creation of the first perception maps in scientific papers written in previous centuries, their widespread use began in the second half of the 20th century thanks to English psychologist Tony Byuzen. Byuzen systematized the application of mental maps, developed the rule and their principles of structure, and sought to promote and spread this technology. Of the 82 books written on the subject by Byuzen, the most famous is "Teach Yourself to Think" and is on the list of 1,000 great books of the millennium.

The effectiveness of their maps is explained by the fact that they are similar to a person's thought process. The human brain consists of neurons, which are interconnected with each other through dendritous tumors. Different images stimulate the connections between neurons and neurons in different groups. The perception map can be imagined as a picture of the complex and entanglement of our thoughts, and this allows our brains to sort and detail objects and events. When using their maps of perception, we try to draw our own thought process.

The purpose of creating a map of ideas is to establish order on our own, get a holistic scenery, and find new associations. Tony Byuzen believes that perception maps allow you to control the thought process and more freedom for ideas.

Today, entrepreneurs, teachers, scientists, designers, engineers, and other experts have compiled and used maps of their perceptions. This is understandable, of course, because perception maps can help solve the problem by consciously approaching any problem, placing it in the vine. In addition, maps of perception can be used in all aspects of our lives.

You can use their maps of perception to plan your own life. In many cases, thanks to large volumes of data, we may not see a full view of the incident or situation, planning in the form of a map of perception, allowing us to see the situation in a holistic way. It is possible to schedule projects from the organization of any event to the projects of your own business. By planning life, year, month, week, day, you can place things depending on the importance and importance of your life. Planning your budget using common-sense maps allows you to track the placement, performance and adjustment of expenses depending on their importance.

The preponderance of the map of perception over the textual plan is evident: it is much easier to remember a picture of ten keywords than ten sheets of text; it is very difficult to distract a presentation note armed with a map of perception from the idea of a question or otherwise; a map of perception can be displayed as a visual weapon (slides, posters), thus the audience will remember the main idea better and not be distracted everywhere; Published copies of perception maps can be used as distribution material at the end of the study.

It is very necessary to use maps of understanding and remembering large volumes of information in the process of conceptualizing lectures, writing coursework (references, diplomas, dissertations). Data described in the form of typical concepts (a sheet of written and filled sheets that are not at all different) can cause large time losses. It will take a lot of time to record, find and read the necessary information later. Making maps of perception, on the other hand, is a unique exercise that nurtures intelligence by developing the ability to think creatively and creatively, along with good learning and remembering text.

Maps of perception help to get out of creative disruption, as if it were a skeleton, to which the rest of the text can be attached.

The teaching of the Uzbek language is not limited to teaching students' speech literacy not by teaching grammar, but by harmonizing the practice of listening, singing, reading, and writing English speech in a way that enhances and adapts the scope of speech topics in the hierarchy of life and work.

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