

Organization of Modern Teaching Process and Its Requirements

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ANNOTATION

Today, one of the main requirements for higher professional skills is a perfect knowledge of foreign languages. It is no coincidence that special attention is paid to the study of English, which is one of the leading languages of international communication. Teaching English in the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is rising to a new level of quality on the basis of a scientific approach, the introduction of new information and communication and pedagogical technologies that can fully meet the requirements of the time.

KEY WORDS: modern English teaching, methodology, problems of educating, the term “modern lesson”, criteria and signs

From the first days of our independence, raising a healthy, harmoniously young generation has become an important and priority task. This is the noble goal of our developing society, the task of building a great state of the future.

At all times, there has been a concern for the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation, and this research continues to this day. Today, significant theoretical and practical experience in studying the problem of educating a harmoniously developed generation on the basis of modern educational technologies has been collected.

Nowadays, the term "modern lesson" is often used in pedagogy. A modern lesson is a lesson in which the teacher skillfully uses the available opportunities of the student, using his mental abilities and ensuring their development. The student, in turn, acquires a deeper knowledge and enters the cycle of spiritual perfection.

What is a modern lesson, what are its features, criteria, forms, style, methods used in the lesson, what are the didactic requirements? Naturally, such questions arise.

Modern course criteria and signs:

- The lesson is student-centered, based on the interaction between teacher and student;
- The teaching process is based on stratification and approach to personal abilities;
- The lesson focuses on the student's high level of interest, desires, mental activity, achievement;
- The lesson is based on the content of teaching materials, methods, tools, techniques [22];

The lesson focuses on activating the student's mental activity.

- The mechanism of the development of the student's personality, first of all, the student's self-control, is fully implemented in the lesson, thereby increasing his interest and desire for knowledge;
- use controls to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the lesson;
- time is used efficiently and purposefully in the lesson. Emphasis is placed on overcoming learning difficulties;

In the lesson, theory and practice are interpreted in relation to each other.

Didactic requirements for the lesson:

- clear and fluent definition of learning objectives, ensuring the developmental educational goals of the process of the sequence of stages of lessons;
- optimal definition of the content of education, adaptation of curricula, standards, compliance of students' preparation with the teaching process;
- prepare students to acquire skills by ensuring that they acquire knowledge;
- -choose rational methods, techniques, tools in accordance with the content of the lesson
- to increase students' interest in learning to work individually and in groups;

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- use of different didactic principles in the teaching process;
- create an environment for successful student learning.

Lesson plans make a difference in the educational process. They include: mixed lessons; lessons on acquiring new knowledge, lessons on formation of new skills, lessons on systematization of generalized experiences; lessons that systematize and control knowledge and skills; lessons that apply the knowledge and skills gained in practice.

Depending on the context, there are different types of lessons that can be visualized. These are as follows:

1. Illustrative and explanatory lessons. In such classes, the learning process is based on visual methods. These lessons focus on students' ability to hear and remember. Students' correct answers based on what they have heard and remembered will determine the effectiveness of the lesson. Explanatory lessons have a number of advantages over other types of lessons. These types of lessons save time, save teacher and student energy, and effectively manage the learning process.

However, these lessons have their drawbacks. In these lessons, teaching materials are provided in a ready-made way, the student's independent work and thinking are not organized. There is no individual approach to learning.

2. Problem-based lessons focus on creating a problem situation by its nature and solving it individually or in groups. Such lessons focus on the independent acquisition of knowledge, in which the student's thinking and interests are based. The technology of the educational process is solved by variability, consistency, complex approaches.

Difficulties also arise in the problem-solving process. The material should be appropriate to the student's preparation, age, and problem-solving. At the first stage of the lesson, it is important to make them understand the essence of the problem, the need for a solution.

The second stage of the lesson is the solution to the problem, which is solved by getting to the heart of the matter. At the end of the lesson, based on the solution, the student concludes that he has mastered it and learned the solution.

Problem-solving is solved through the creative independent movement of students. There is a growing interest in the learning process. The teacher's main focus is on problem solving, thinking about solutions, and developing students' ability to draw conclusions.

3. The programmed lesson is carried out mainly on the basis of a special lesson with the help of a computer. Programmed lessons are based on pre-designed projects. It facilitates the management of the learning process. In this type of course, the final results are planned in advance. The convenience of the programmed lesson is that it allows you to constantly monitor the student's mastery of teaching materials. As a result, his interests and aspirations do not fade, and the student's aspirations are preserved.

4. Computer lessons - lessons based on the latest technologies of didactics, the educational process is based on new modern, high-level achievements. Classes like these allow you to learn the material quickly and easily. If the computer is equipped with special software, the learning process will be more efficient. It's easy to manage, monitor, correct, manage, and gather information.

5. Non-standard lessons. Nowadays, non-standard lessons and their use in pedagogical activity are often discussed. The main purpose of non-standard lessons is to organize learning by taking into account the learning process, students' interest in the learning process, and their interests. Such lessons can be named according to the purpose, the task, the methods of transition. For example:

1. Drowning
2. Competitive lessons
3. Theatrical lessons
4. Peer-to-peer lessons
5. Judicial lessons
6. Exam selection lessons

In fact, we judge each person according to how mature he or she is. In particular, we call a perfect person, a perfect creation. And we compare great maturity to the perfection of nature. There are different aspects of puberty and maturity. Of course, the brilliance of these edges is no less than each other. The main policy of our state is also aimed at ensuring the independence of the next generation, creating the necessary conditions, educating them as mature people.

Hundreds of colleges and lyceums, many sports facilities, computers and the Internet are at the disposal of our youth. Yesterday's peasant boy is learning the language and studying in places like London.

All of this is commendable.

It is well known that President Islam Abduganievich Karimov approached the concept of science from a national democratic point of view and defined it as follows: "Education gives creative activity to the spirituality of the people of Uzbekistan. All the best opportunities of the younger generation will be reflected in it, their profession and skills will be constantly improved, the wise advice and experience of the older generations will be highly understood and passed on to the younger, more harmonious generation" [7,103]. To achieve this goal, new models of education are being created, the theoretical foundations of which are being scientifically and practically proven by leading experts. This scientific and practical evidence is closely linked to the high level of technology in the educational process. As a proof of our opinion, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 28, 2012 "On measures to further improve the system of training qualified pedagogical personnel and the provision of secondary special, vocational education institutions with such personnel" we can make a decision. It was noted in the resolution that the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Center for Secondary Special Vocational Education will immediately introduce advanced pedagogical methods and technologies in the educational process, as well as joint training. , In-depth and comprehensive study of foreign experience in the use of "practical games", interactive teaching methods, information and communication technologies, e-learning resources and multimedia presentations.

Many innovative technologies have been developed to be used in educating the next generation, but all of them have not yielded the same results.

The system of continuing education is being radically reformed to achieve this goal. A differentiated approach to the educational process, ensuring that students study in various professional colleges, academic lyceums, sets high goals for modern pedagogy. For example, the creation of curricula and textbooks for these educational institutions in accordance with the state educational standards must meet today's requirements. Only when each is in different options can it serve the purpose.

Pedagogical technology is the process by which a teacher (educator) influences learner under certain conditions through the means of teaching (education) and intensively forms the personality traits that have been defined before them as a product of this activity. Consistent practical activities of learners and teachers in the educational process, which lead to the formation of pre-defined qualities, can be considered as pedagogical technology. Pedagogical technology (or educational technology) is simply and primarily about how and to what extent a learner or learner performs in the educational process.

The technology of education is a branch of pedagogical science that explores the best ways and effective means of achieving educational goals based on a technological approach to the teaching process and reveals the laws and principles.

Interactive learning is learning based on the organization of a collaborative movement for the acquisition of knowledge, skills, competencies and certain moral qualities of the participants in the learning process.

Interactivity is the ability of the participants in the learning process to organize a movement based on cooperation, in the acquisition of knowledge, skills, competencies and certain moral qualities.

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