

Learning Strategies - An Important Condition for the Autonomous Learning

Mirzaev Dilmurodjon Tulkinjon ugli

Master's student, Fergana State University, Republic of Uzbekistan, Fergana

Sabirova Lilia Rafisovna

Teacher of specialized school No. 6 Republic of Uzbekistan, Margilan

Abstract

The article discusses various strategies for autonomous learning. The authors analyzed the implementation of learning strategies in the educational process. The research results are relevant for organizing the learning process during a pandemic.

Keywords: learning strategy, learner, using learning strategies, autonomous learning, own learning, learning, strategy, autonomous education, foreign language, learning process, teaching method.

In the Western literature on the didactics of a foreign language, the term "autonomous learning" has been relevant since about 1980. Students should be able to independently determine the goals, content and learning processes, as well as choose their own teaching methods and techniques. They should also independently assess their learning progress. This new didactic concept of autonomous learning is aimed at supporting teachers and students in developing their culture of teaching and learning.

Today, the issue of training is one of the highest priorities. The authors of textbooks, manuals and programs, teachers, as well as the students themselves, are interested in new strategies and teaching methods. Self-regulated training is required, where the student takes responsibility for the final result. In this context, teaching methods and strategies are thematized, and students are considered as "subjects" of their own learning, who - ideally - autonomously, even outside of school, organize their own learning, planning, designing and controlling it [1].

The concept of autonomous learning is the ability of a student to independently make a decision about the process of his own learning, its forms, methods of conducting and evaluating, regardless of the teacher, educational material or educational institution. To achieve this goal, the use of learning strategies plays a crucial role. Learning strategies are a significant and necessary component of autonomous learning, are the basis and tool for creating self-regulated learning.

Knowledge of learning strategies and the ability to use them effectively allow the student to choose the content of his training, purposefully, effectively and structurally shape the learning process in accordance with his goals and check his own progress[2].

There are different interpretations of the concept of "learning strategies", as well as for the concept of "autonomous learning". The term "learning strategies" currently has no unambiguous definition in the specialized literature, so many interpretations of the concept of "strategy" have appeared. For some scientists, "learning strategies" are "a sequence of actions to achieve a learning goal" or "actions that students take to improve their competence." Other scientists understand learning

strategies as "decision-making rules for choosing appropriate methods and means to achieve the goal" or "knowledge of strategies" [3]. Therefore, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with the definitions given by different scientists.

Learning strategies not only help students to improve the effectiveness of learning and work, but also contribute to the formation of student independence. Students who have ineffective learning strategies remain dependent on the teacher. They are waiting for instructions or teacher requirements about what exercises and tasks to study or perform. They do not have the possibility of their own approach to exercises, because they do not know or have not learned how to determine whether these exercises or tasks are the most effective for learning.

Knowledge of learning strategies and the ability to use them effectively can help students avoid ineffective teaching methods and its routine monotony. Teaching practice shows that some students use certain learning strategies in the process of learning a foreign language, which are often considered ineffective. Using inappropriate strategies can cause language learners to fail. Therefore, it is very important for the teacher to help students abandon these ineffective, inappropriate learning strategies.

When using learning strategies, it is important that the student is aware of what he is doing, how he is solving the problem and whether this solution was successful or whether the chosen strategy is functioning and whether it can be used next time with a similar task.

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learning strategies remain dependent on the teacher. They are waiting for instructions or teacher requirements about what exercises and tasks to study or perform. They do not have the possibility of their own approach to exercises, because they do not know or have not learned how to determine whether these exercises or tasks are the most effective for learning. This is confirmed by Bimmel:

"The more extensive and diverse the set of educational strategies that students possess, the more independent they can approach tasks and the more independent they will be from the teacher or from textbooks" [4].

In addition, the study of learning strategies gives students the opportunity to study independently in the future. Rapid technological development, as well as related ways of accumulating information, require constant training from each person. At work, during training, or in personal life, it is necessary to collect, record new information again and again, organize it and systematize it. Educational institutions cannot prepare students for all subsequent life situations. The teacher cannot convey everything, even sometimes basic, knowledge in the classroom. Students should always learn something new, they should replenish their own stock of knowledge. In this sense, learning strategies are an important foundation for ensuring independent learning in general. They help students to make self-study more effective and successful for acquiring knowledge.

Training aimed at providing students with knowledge about learning allows them to autonomously and effectively form their own learning process, be responsible for the learning outcome and continue to study further. If a teacher wants to teach students learning strategies, it is of great importance that he sees the learning process from the student's point of view and recognizes different ways of learning. In addition, he has to worry about what methods he wants to use to teach students certain learning strategies. When using learning strategies, students and teachers must partially redefine their roles. Learning strategies are especially effective when the teacher gives up full control over the course of the lesson, removes himself from the center of the lesson and

increasingly shifts responsibility to the student. His role is to advise and stimulate. In classes focused on learning strategies, the teacher increasingly assumes the role of a teaching assistant or consultant. The teacher gives students knowledge about learning strategies and their use, provides them with opportunities for

application and evaluation of learning strategies, thereby helping them to develop independence. Since not all learning strategies and methods are equally suitable for all students, for example, if some of the students prefer learning strategies and others do not, then the teacher should accept their choice. It is always important and decisive when using learning strategies that the student knows what the purpose of learning strategies is and why they are useful for him.

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