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MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

One of the main tasks of training to English language consists in that not only to give knowledge to pupils, but also to clear personal motive, to impart interest to a subject, to develop aspiration to speech self-improvement. In this connection in modern technique the training purposes are specified, the maintenance and formation structure changes. According to it training forms are improved, methods and training receptions are specified.

Keywords: technologies, self-improvement, intellectual and communicative abilities, pedagogical technology, educational problem, educational process, modern technique, educational result.

Technologies, which are focused not only on process of mastering by pupils of knowledge are besides, developed, but also directed on the general development of the person of the child, development of its intellectual and communicative abilities, formation socially significant subject abilities.

In modern didactics, in many methodical works there is a term pedagogical technology. In practice there are such terms, as pedagogical technologies, technologies of the formation, new pedagogical, innovative educational technologies. However the concept "technology" is still specified, the term is used in wide enough context.

New educational technologies - set of certain forms and the methods of training providing the decision by pupils as a result of independent actions of an educational problem. Thus, at the heart of educational technologies those purposes lay, which should be reached (educational result), a way of the interconnected activity of the teacher and the pupil and their role in educational process.

Requirements of a society define the purpose of modern school – to generate the person capable and ready to regular independent self-training and self-development.

According to Bistrova E.A., this purpose can be reached through personal focused training which essence consists in the following:

- In the attention centre there should be a person of the pupil with its subjective experience got to school;

- Informative activity of the schoolboy is independent, personal significant and consequently very effective source of its development;
- Training process is focused on development of the pupil as complete person, instead of on development of separate qualities of the child;
- At the heart of training the differentiated approach to pupils taking into account level of their intellectual development, preparation level in the given subject, a level of development of their abilities and inclinations lays;
- The special attention is given to conscious development in schoolboys of independent critical thinking;
- The teacher is the organizer of independent active informative activity of the pupils, the competent adviser and the assistant, its role consists first of all to define difficulties of pupils, and stirring to it is high-grade to acquire knowledge and to help to overcome these difficulties.

Modern personally oriented educational technologies consider age, individually-psychological features of pupils, are guided by the pupil as on the subject of educational process who together with the teacher can define the educational purpose, plan, prepare and carry out educational process, analyze the reached results.

According to such approach the role of the teacher in educational process can be characterized so: the teacher creates conditions for formation of the person of the pupil in educational activity, involves each pupil in active informative activity, will organize educational situations in which the pupil can try the forces for the decision of arising educational problems, helps to solve them joint efforts, plans teamwork in cooperation at the decision of various educational problems, acquaints with ways of reception of the necessary information for the purpose of formation of own given reason opinion on this or that problem, possibility of its comprehensive investigation.

It is obvious, that working out personally focused technologies is searches of ways of reception of the guaranteed qualitative educational result.

In modern didactics theoretical preconditions in development of this idea are created, structural components of educational technology are defined.

As a rule, in structure of technology of training such components are allocated:

Diagnostics of level of mastering of teaching material and selection of trainees in groups with homogeneous level are already available knowledge and experience.

Motivation and organization – are educational activities of pupils. The primary goal of the teacher at this stage – is attraction of pupils to employment by informative activity and support of this interest.

Action of tutorials. This stage also is actually training process on which there is a mastering of a teaching material by the pupil at interaction to tutorials.

Modular training and its elements are actively used in practice of teaching of English language. Modular training is based on action approach to training: only that educational maintenance is realized and strongly acquired by the pupil who becomes a subject of its active actions. Modular training leans against the theory of the developing training which bases have been put in pawn L.S. Vigotskiy. Realization of this theory of training demands, that the pupil studied constantly in a zone of the nearest development. In modular training it is reached by differentiation of the maintenance and a dose of the help to the pupil, the organization of educational activity in different forms: individual, pair, group, in steams of replaceable structure.

Many modular training uses methods from the programmed training. It, first, planning of action of each pupil in the certain logic, secondly, a support on activity and independence of actions, thirdly, the account of the individualized rate of training and, fourthly, a constant reinforcement which is carried out by checking (verification) of a course and result of activity, self-checking and self-control.

As a basis the educational module which includes the finished block of the information, the target program of actions and councils of the teacher about its successful realization is allocated. Tretyakov P. I, Sennovskiy I.B. Technology of modular training at school: Practical-focused monograph. - M, 2009.

The teaching material is divided into the thematic blocks, each thematic block keeps within rigid time frameworks of two-hour employment. For the best mastering of the maintenance of the thematic block the teacher follows stages to rigid structure of modular employment: repetition, perception new, judgment, fastening studied, and the control. Each stage begins with a purpose and instructions of system of actions; each stage of a lesson comes to an end with the control, allowing establishing success of training.

In the course of modular employment the teacher will organize independent informative activity and creative work of each pupil, plans system self checking and self evaluation pupils at each stage. Thus, modular employment gives the chance to systematize and generalize in the conditions of deficiency of school hours studied in the course of independent informative activity and success of each pupil.

Technology of level differentiations

The technology of level differentiations at which transition from mastering by pupils of all teaching material stated by the teacher to compulsion of mastering only precisely specified is obligatory becomes one of operating

technologies of training to English language. Educational process is under construction so that pupils with different abilities and preparation could reach result at studying of a school subject.

Leveled differentiation of training is based on traditional forms and methods of work which teachers own, but yields essentially new results to what results of its introduction in practice of schools testify. Advantages of application уровневой differentiations consist that the poor progress problem because everyone studies somewhat dares how can, the psychological discomfort of pupils, parents, teachers acts in film: the right to choose level of an acquired material allows to lower overloads, removes anxiety, forms self-respect.

The technology of level differentiations helps to form positive motivation of the pupil in relation to a subject as provides achievement of educational success of the pupil irrespective of level of its preparation, mental abilities, family and social status.

However new educational technologies offer innovative models of construction of such educational process where on the foreground the interconnected activity of the teacher and the pupil is put forward, aimed at the decision both educational, and practically significant problem.

New educational technologies (modular training, technology level differentiations, the method of projects, remote training, etc.) is a set of certain forms and the methods of training providing the decision by pupils as a result of independent actions of an educational problem.

Thus, at the heart of educational technologies those purposes lay, which should be reached (educational result), a way of the interconnected activity of the teacher and the pupil and their role in educational process.

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