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THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZING SELF-STUDY OF STUDENTS VIA EFFECTIVE APPROACHES

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Abstract:

Self-study is considered as one of the approaches towards strengthening the experience and knowledge of learners. It also emphasizes the shapes of individual learning, where the level of information, potentials and competencies that are characterized within the educational programs of a specific subject of the educational establishment. Self-study is developed with the support of the suggestions of instructors. This article summarizes data almost approaches to organize autonomous instruction, and it is based on educational materials that are accessible nowadays.

Key words: *individual approach, self-study, syllabus, educational modules, academic content, securing information, autonomous learning, reliability, capability, involvement, e-resources.*

It is known to everyone that among the existing forms and methods of teaching, independent work is becoming increasingly important. Educational practice confirms that only knowledge acquired through independent work makes a graduate a productively thinking specialist, capable of creatively solving professional problems and confidently defending his positions.

Independent work of students is one of the effective means of developing and enhancing the creative activity of students. It can be considered as the main reserve for improving the quality of specialist training.

The methodological basis for students' independent work is the activity approach, which consists in the fact that learning goals are focused on developing the ability to solve standard and atypical problems, i.e., on real situations where students need to demonstrate knowledge of a specific discipline.

The main goal of students' independent work is to improve the professional training of specialists, aimed at developing a system of fundamental and professional knowledge, skills and abilities that they could freely and independently apply in practical activities. During the organization of independent work of students, the teacher solves the following tasks: deepen and expand the professional knowledge of students and develop their interest in educational and cognitive activities; teach students to master the techniques of the cognition process; develop their independence, activity, responsibility; develop the cognitive abilities of future specialists.

In modern resources, two levels of independent work are distinguished - teacher-controlled independent work of students and independent work itself. It is the first level that is most significant, because it presupposes the presence of special

methodological instructions from the teacher, following which the student acquires and improves knowledge, skills and abilities, and accumulates practical experience.

The student must independently select the means and methods of solution (educational and research assignments, coursework and dissertations). The purpose of this type of work is to teach the basics of creativity and long-term planning, in accordance with the logic of organizing scientific research. While studying each discipline, the organization of independent work should represent the unity of three interrelated forms:

1. Extracurricular independent work

Specific forms of extracurricular self-help work can be very different, depending on the purpose, nature, discipline, volume of hours determined by the curriculum: preparation for lectures, seminars, practical and laboratory classes; abstracting articles, individual sections of monographs; study of textbooks; performing control work; writing thematic reports, abstracts and essays on problematic topics; participation of students in the preparation of tests; performing research and creative tasks; writing coursework and dissertations; creating visual aids on the topics being studied.

2. Classroom independent work, which is carried out under the direct supervision of the teacher.

In-class independent work can be carried out during practical classes, seminars, laboratory workshops and while giving lectures. While delivering a lecture course directly in the classroom, it is advisable to monitor the assimilation of the material by the majority of students by conducting knowledge tests and questioning students. In practical and seminar classes, the use of various forms of independent work makes the learning process more interesting and increases the activity of a significant part of the students in the group.

3. Creative, including scientific research work.

As stated in the National Personnel Training Program, "it is necessary to individualize training, independent learning and development, mastering technologies and tools of the distance education system." Based on our pedagogical activities in the higher education system, as well as the study and analysis of the creative activities of modern teachers, targeted research has been confirmed on improving the content of their practical and creative training and teaching methods, due to which today there are a number of inconsistencies and contradictions in the training of highly qualified teachers.

Students listen to lectures from teachers in classrooms. Outside of class, the student prepares for classes, summarizes literature, and does homework. In addition, in order to study certain topics more broadly, he prepares abstracts, reads additional literature, and solves tests on the topic. The results of self-study are assessed using a rating system. The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze ways to organize students' independent learning using various sources. The role of independent education is incomparable [3, 4]. Subject teachers give students methodological recommendations for independent learning. Depending on the nature of the subject, types of independent learning - colorful and various electronic forms - are developed by the subject teacher.

In the book "Methods of teaching biology" by Zh.O. Tolipova and A.T. Gofurov on organizing independent learning for students, it is necessary to develop students' independent and creative thinking skills. Thought is a spiritual quality of a person, constituting human activity, his Self, strength and knowledge [3,6,7].

The tasks of organizing independent learning for students include the following:

- 1) acquire the skills to independently master new knowledge;
- 2) searching for the necessary information, identifying convenient methods and means of teaching;
- 3) effective use of sources and addresses of information;
- 4) work with educational and scientific literature, regulatory documents;
- 5) work with electronic educational literature and a data bank;
- 6) targeted use of the Internet;
- 7) determination of a rational solution to the assigned tasks;

Summarizing, the formation of independent learning skills plays a key role in the acquisition by students of in-depth knowledge and skills in a specialty, specialization or general professional subjects in the system of educational creative training. The most important means of ensuring practical orientation of learning is independent work of students. The essence of independent work is not that the student completes tasks without the help of a teacher, but that he independently manages his own academic activities.

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INNOVATIVE WAYS OF TEACHING LEGAL ENGLISH TERMS IN ESP CLASSES

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Introduction

Today, the interest and attention to the use of innovative methods, innovative technologies, pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process in ESP (Electronic Stability Program) classes is growing day by day. One of the reasons for this is that, until now, in traditional education, students were taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge, but modern technologies allow them to search for and