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The Importance of Project Education in Improving the Module of Mother Tongue Teaching Methodology

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Abstract: *This article describes the ways, methods and tools to improve the module of mother tongue teaching methods. The importance of project education in higher education is explained.*

Keywords: methodology, project, analytical-synthetic work, speech development, design methodology.

Introduction

In the renewed educational institutions of Uzbekistan, the development of such qualities as independent thinking, conscious attitude to reality, involvement and social activity, speech and thinking, the development of a highly spiritual person is an important factor in raising a healthy generation. As a result, there is a need for the widespread use of advanced pedagogical and information and communication technologies, starting from the primary education system. The task set forth in the "Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" formation, ensuring active and successful participation in the social, political, cultural, educational life of society.

The main purpose of higher education is to develop the scientific, cultural, economic and social spheres of the republic, which are qualified, competitive, highly educated, able to meet the requirements of the higher education specialist in their chosen field. To

train high-potential professionals who can think independently and contribute to high spirituality.

The Main Part

Project education is a model of education in which the teacher has a projected view, searching for a problem, researching and solving it, achieving a specific (unique) result (product) of personal and social significance, an independent learning activity is organized, which means organizing and planning its public presentation and public evaluation.

Educational design is the process by which a teacher acts independently of a student from searching for a problem, planning and organizing activities to solve it, to providing a way to solve it for mass evaluation (intellectual or material product). is a targeted educational activity organized specifically (in a laboratory setting). Project-based learning ensures that students work independently, think, and master themselves. This method is effective in obtaining a learning product and is widely recommended in the organization of student learning activities. Project-based organization of interaction is now recognized as the most relevant, highly effective method. During the course, work on projects will focus on solving specific social problems. In the lessons organized on the basis of the project, students exchange ideas, search, find solutions together. The difference between project-based lessons and other methods is

that students search for, process, and generalize information.

A project is a type of activity that synthesizes elements of play, cognitive, research, value-oriented, educational, creative activities aimed at creating a product with subjective, sometimes objective innovation.

The project method is a pedagogical technology that focuses on applying and acquiring new knowledge (sometimes through self-learning) rather than combining practical knowledge. The design is based on the process of obtaining new data, which needs to be edited and modeled.

As a result of project activities, students must find themselves creatively, independently, in analyzing and selecting the necessary information on a given topic.

The project should include:

- a task of creative significance, a task that requires integrated knowledge, research;
- practical, theoretical and cognitive significance of the intended results;
- independent, group or pair activities of students;
- content creation (with step-by-step results);
- identify ways of working.

The project should have clearly defined objectives, an example of which is given below.

Methodological and didactic purposes:

- formation of students' personal qualities: ability to work in groups, analyze the results of their own and joint activities;
- formation of critical thinking, development of analytical approach to data;
- formation of research activity skills, the ability to systematize research results;
- develop a deep interest in the topic and intersubject relationships;

➤ broadening thinking;

➤ mastering the skills of using reference, critical literature and visual materials.

An important aspect of working on a project is planning these work stages and implementing the project.

Stages of implementation:

1. Distribute the topic of the project, its importance, scope of work among the participants, identify potential.
2. Collection of materials.
3. Processing of collected material.
4. Report to the leader, group, class on the work done by each participant.
5. Identification, technical indicators.
6. Protection.
7. Development of scientific research at the department. Speaking at a conference (e.g., lesson conference, school conference, etc.).

Currently, one of the main directions in the improvement of teaching methods is the introduction of interactive teaching and learning methods, the project organization of lessons through educational technologies. When project-based lessons are organized, students develop the skills of independent thinking, analysis, drawing conclusions, expressing their opinions, defending them, healthy communication, discussion, debate. In this regard, the American psychologist and educator B. Blum created a taxonomy of pedagogical goals in the cognitive and emotional spheres. It is called the Blum taxonomy. Taxonomy is a theory of classification and systematization of complex structured areas of existence. Blum divided thinking into six levels according to the development of cognitive abilities. According to him, the development of thinking takes place at the level of knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, generalization, evaluation, evaluation.

Cognitive theory is the methodological basis of mother tongue teaching. The practical significance of the methodology is to ensure that students acquire a full range of language skills. To do this, we must keep in mind that language is a necessary means of communication between people; a society without language cannot exist; the importance of language as a means of communication is constantly growing; the mission of the school is to turn language into an advanced subtle weapon of communication — interpersonal communication. Language is a means of rational, logical cognition; generalization, discussion of the concept and connection with the conclusion in the process of learning with the help of language units and forms; language and speech are inextricably linked with thinking; we shape thought in speech; as language acquisition and speech development, the student's ability to think also increases. Practice is the source and driving force of human knowledge, the criterion of truth, and the crown of knowledge. With the help of analytical-synthetic work, they move from observation on language to general conclusions, theoretical definitions and rules, on the basis of which live and oral communication in oral and written form, correct pronunciation. They put into practice the rules they have learned in the process of observation. In addition to the theory of knowledge, the methodology is based on the knowledge of new disciplines, in particular, psychology, pedagogy. Pedagogical psychology examines the process by which students acquire knowledge and develop skills and competencies. Based on the theory of cognition, based on the task of teaching students the native language, their upbringing, comprehensive development, the methodology of teaching the native language develops its principles based on the recommendations of all closely related interrelated disciplines. These principles are principles other than general didactic principles that determine the direction of educational work between teacher and student.

The organization of classes in new modern forms and methods, the ability to manage students in the classroom, is now considered the main criterion of teaching. The use of modern types and forms of lessons based on advanced pedagogical technology means defining the role of the student in the educational process, providing him with a new approach, a new approach, managing the process with skill and understanding. The purpose of competitive lessons in mother tongue classes is to test the student's knowledge of the language class, to assess the ability to use language in the process of communication, speaking skills, quick and clear thinking, ability to cope with problematic situations. Competitive lessons develop students' qualities of activity, ingenuity, ingenuity, accustom them to independent creative observation, and help them to develop the necessary and useful skills. One of the most effective forms of competition is the competitive lesson, which is a tool for fun language activities and active participation of students. Debate requires students to be vigilant. It teaches independent and dynamic thinking, responsiveness, the correctness or incorrectness of an opinion, and the ability to prove one's point logically and consistently. Through discussion, the student listens to the convincing arguments of the other side, realizes his "I", his own worldview, the scope of scientific and positive thinking, whether it is right or wrong, is independent. concludes. It teaches students to use different methods and tools to defend their ideas, to think creatively, to use language effectively.

Conclusion

Lessons based on advanced pedagogical technologies in mother tongue methodology not only increase the effectiveness of language teaching, but also become an integral part of it. A teacher who is able to organize lessons with the help of a variety of modern technical means, in a short time will have a clear idea of the knowledge acquired by students, their attitude to friends, culture of communication, scope, vocabulary, speech potential. Advanced technology-based lessons create an equal, friendly relationship

between student and teacher. The student will feel more at ease in class, will be more interested in the lessons, will be more interested in the art of speech and creativity.

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