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UMUMIY O'RTA TA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA O'QITISHNING ZAMONAVIY METODLARI

NazarovaNavbahorAhrorovna

Bukhara State University, the teacher of the English linguistics department

nazarovanavbahor2021@gmail.com

Djurayeva Shakhrizoda

a student of Foreign languages faculty

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada umumta'lim maktablarida ingliz tili fanini o'qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar orqali o'quvchilarda kreativlikni shakllantirish, o'yinli texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda ularning til o'rganishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqini oshirish, til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish va dars samaradorligini yanada kuchaytirish uchun zamonaviy usullar ahamiyati haqida so'z yuritiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *innovatsiya, ingliz tili, o'rta va umumta'lim, boshlang'ich va yuqori sinflar, didaktik.*

MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Abstract: *In this article, innovative approaches to the teaching of English in secondary schools are used to create creativity in students, to increase their passion for language learning using game technologies, to develop language skills and to increase the effectiveness of the lesson, the importance of methods is discussed.*

Key words: *innovation, English, secondary and general education, primary and upper grades, didactic.*

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ В СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛАХ

Аннотация: *В данной статье используются инновационные подходы к обучению английскому языку в общеобразовательной школе для формирования творческих способностей учащихся, повышения их увлеченности изучением языка с использованием игровых технологий, развития языковых навыков и повышения эффективности урока. Обсуждается важность методов.*

Ключевые слова: *инновации, английский язык, среднее и общее образование, начальные и старшие классы, дидактика.*

Hozirgi kunda yoshlarning chet tillarini o'rganishga ayniqsa, ingliz tiliga bo'lgan talab va intilishlari tobora kuchayib bormoqda. Shu sababdan, chet tillariga bo'lgan e'tiborni yanada kuchaytirish maqsadida umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktab o'qituvchilaridan darslarda innovatsion o'qitish usullaridan foydalanish talab qilinmoqda. Shu yo'nalishga qaratilgan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining 10.12.2012- yil PQ-1875-sonli «Chet tillarni o'rgatish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» gi qarorining joriy



qilinganligi buning yaqqol isbotidir. Ingliz tili jahon tili sifatida tan olinib, nafaqat ta'lim balki hozirgi iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, siyosiy, madaniy-ma'naviy sohalarda o'zining yuqori o'rnini egallamoqda. Bugungi kunda ingliz tili jahon tili sifatida deyarli barcha sohalarda eng kerakli til sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda, shu sababdan, jahon taraqqiyoti yutuqlarini egallashda chet tili bosh omil ekanligini anglagan holda yuqori sinf o'quvchilar doirasida kelajakda kasb tanlashlarida tilning ahamiyatiga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Axborot kommunikatsiya vositalari shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, yosh bolalarni til o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqish va istaklari juda yuqori darajada oshib bormoqda. Hukumatimiz tomonidan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida yaratilayotgan yangi imkoniyatlar, maktab o'quv xonalarda yuqori kommunikatsiyaga ega zamonaviy kompyuter jihozlarini o'rnatib berilganligi, yosh va talabchan kadrlarni jalb qilinganligi, o'quv darslaridan tashqari to'garak mashg'ulotlari olib borilayotganligi, bilimlarni oshirish maqsadida telekanallardagi televizion onlayn dasturlarning barpo qilinganligi yo'lidagi sa'y-harakatlarini alohida ta'kidlab o'tish joizdir. Til o'rganish nafaqat yuqori balki boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun ham o'z bilim saviyalarini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Zero qonunda ta'kidlanganidek, 2013-2014 yildan boshlab umumta'lim va o'rta maktablarda birinchi sinfdanoq chet tillarni xususan, ingliz tilini mukkamal tarzda o'rgatish hozirgi kundagi ustuvor vazifalardan biridir.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun chet tillardagi murakkab grammatik tushunchalar, fonetik, morfemik, leksik kabi birliklarni anglashi qiyin bo'lishi mumkin, biroq hozirda ular uchun yaratilgan turli television dasturlardagi multfilmlar, rasmlar, o'yinlar, maxsus kitoblar, darsliklar orqali tilni tez, oson va yaxshiroq o'rganish imkonini beradi. Ta'lim sohasida bu muammolarni yechish uchun esa metodlardan foydalanish muhim hisoblanadi.

O'qitishning induktiv va deduktiv metodlari – o'quv materiali mazmunining xarakteri va mantig'ini yoritish usulidir. O'qitishning induktiv metodi – o'qituvchi va o'quvchining turli variantlardagi faoliyatidir. Bunda o'qituvchi avval dalillarni tushuntiradi, tajribalarni, ko'rsatmali qo'llanmalarni namoyish qiladi, umumlashtirish va tushunchalarni ta'riflash bo'yicha mashqlar bajarishni tashkil etadi. O'quvchilar oldin xususiy faktlarni o'zlashtiradilar, keyin xulosalar chiqaradilar va o'quv materialini umumlashtiradilar. Yoki o'quvchilar oldiga xususiy qoidalardan umumiy xulosalargacha mustaqil mushohada yuritishni talab qiladigan muammoli topshiriqlar qo'yiladi. O'quvchilar esa dalillar ustida mustaqil holda fikrlaydilar va tegishlicha xulosalar chiqaradilar hamda umumlashtirish qiladilar.

Deduktiv metod – o'qituvchining avval umumiy qoidalarni, ta'riflarni aytishi, keyin asta-sekin xususiy hollarni, muayyan vazifalarni keltirib chiqarish usulidir. Bunda o'quvchilar umumiy qoidalarni idrok etadilar, formulalarni o'zlashtiradilar, keyin esa ulardan kelib chiqadigan natijalarni egallaydilar. Agar mana shu metodlar taqqoslansa, o'quvchilar ma'lum mushohadalarni keltirib chiqaradigan faktlar va materialni o'zlashtirishlariga ko'ra induktiv metod foydaliroqdir. Masalan, o'qituvchi matematik masalaning yechimini yoritadi, keyin o'quvchilarga ana shu xildagi masalani mustaqil holda yechishni tavsiya qiladi, lekin bunda fikrlash tez rivojlanmaydi va materialni o'rganishga



ko'p vaqt ketadi. Deduktiv metod materialni tezroq o'tishga yordam beradi va bunda mavhum fikrlash faolroq rivojlanadi.

O'qitishning induktiv va deduktiv metodlarida uning og'zaki, ko'rsatmali va amaliy metodlari, shuningdek, reproduktiv yoki muammoli izlanish metodi ham qo'llaniladi. Ta'limning reproduktiv xarakteri, asosan, o'quvchilarning ijodiy faoliyatidir. Fikrlashning xarakteri – o'qituvchi bergan o'quv axborotini faolroq idrok etish va eslab qolish o'qitishning og'zaki, ko'rsatmali va amaliy metodlaridan hamda usullaridan foydalanmay, mazkur metodlarni qo'llab bo'lmaydi. Reprodktiv metodda o'qituvchi faktlarni, isbotlarni, tushunchalar ta'rifini to'la bayon qiladi, asosiy masalaga alohida e'tibor beradi.

Psixolog olimlar katta yoshli insonlarni atrof muhit va bilim olishga bo'lgan qiziqishiga nisbatan kichik yoshli bolalarda yangi bilimlarni o'rganishga intilish 75-85 % yuqori bo'ladi deb ta'kidlashadi. Kundalik hayotimiz davomida ham yosh bolalarda bir xillik va doimiylikdan tez zerikish, odatda bajara olmaydigan vazifalarni sinab ko'rishga bo'lgan moyillik kuchliligiga amin bo'lganmiz. Shu sababdan ingliz tili o'qituvchilaridan o'rganilayotgan til muhitini to'laqonli o'rgangan holda, darslarni noan'anaviy ya'ni interaktiv, innovatsion va yoshlar qiziqishini uyg'otadigan uslublar ishtirokida dars mashg'ulotlarini tashkil qilishlari, o'quvchilar bilan yakka tarzda, guruh bo'lib yoki juft bo'lib ishlashlarini tartibga solishlari, har xil bellashuv va bahs munozarali darslar o'tkazishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu tarzdagi dars mashg'ulotlari til o'rganishga bo'lgan muhabbatni, darsga qiziqishi bo'lmagan o'quvchilarni ishtiyoqini oshiradi va aktiv raqobatni hosil qiladi. Zero, raqobat yuksalishning poydevori demakdir.

Xorijiy tillarni xususan ingliz tilini o'rgatishning yana bir muhim jihati shundaki, o'quvchi yoshlarga qaysi yo'l orqali axborotlarni yetib borishini aniqlab olish zarur. Yoshlarning fikrlash doirasi ya'ni dunyoqarshi turlicha bo'lganligi sababli har bir pedagog har qaysi o'quvchining fe'l-atvorini hisobga olgan holda ularga mos keladigan atmosferani yaratishi kerak. Masalan, bir o'quvchida vizual faoliyati orqali eslab qolish yuqori bo'lsa, yana bir o'quvchida eshitish yo'li bilan yodda saqlash xususiyati rivojlangan bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham, bir nechta tadqiqotlar ta'limda til o'rganuvchilarning qobiliyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda asosiy o'rganish uslublaridan foydalanishni tavsiya etadi. Ular:

- 1 Visual learning style – ko'rish yo'li bilan eslab qolish uslubi
- 2 Auditory learning style – eshitish yo'li bilan eslab qolish uslubi
- 3 Kinesthetic learning style – jismoniy harakatlar orqali eslab qolish uslubi

Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan jihatlarni hisobga olgan holda, pedagog tomonida aytib o'tilgan qoidalarga amal qilinsa, turli xil qiziqarli o'yinlar, mashqlar, rasmlar va innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda mavzu tushuntirilsa o'quvchilarda til ko'nikmalariga adaptatsiya hosil qilinadi va kutilgan natijaga erishiladi.

Ko'rsatilgan shu kabi qiziqarli dars tashkil qilishda darslarda qo'llana oladigan didaktik o'yin texnologiyalaridan birini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Role playing - o'yin maqsadi speaking – gapirish, body language – imo-ishoralar va harakatlar orqali og'zaki nutq texnikasini rivojlantiradigan muloqot jarayoni kabi xususiyatlarni o'quvchida yanada kuchaytirish.



O'yinning shartlari: o'quvchilar bir nechta guruhlarga bo'linadi, bo'lingan guruhlarga har xil mavzular beriladi va ma'lum vaqt belgilanib, shu mavzuni sahna ko'rinish orqali ochib berilishlari shart. Bu o'yin ko'proq yuqori sinf o'quvchilarida o'z samarasini ko'rsatadi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish joizki, umumta'lim o'rta maktablarda ingliz tilini boshlang'ich va yuqori sinflar doirasida o'quvchilarni yosh va qiziqishlarini hisobga olgan holda ularning chet tillarini puxta egallashga bo'lgan intilish va xohish-istaklarini to'laqonli yetkazib berishga yordam beradigan innovatsion dars mashg'ulotlari dasturiga tayanib dars soatlarini tashkil qilish o'quvchi-yoshlarga nafaqat ingliz tilini balki barcha xorijiy tillarni egallashda yuqori samara beradi.

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