EFFECTIVE ASPECTS OF THE APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE LESSONS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: *thanks to independence, the Uzbek land is also undergoing a period of renewal, development, and is rapidly entering the directions of development corresponding to the universal templates of social life. Huge reforms are being implemented in all areas of the national economy, including education. Therefore, nowadays, interest in the application of new innovative pedagogical and information technologies, interactive methods in the educational process is gaining more and more attention. Modern pedagogical and Information Technology teaches that the knowledge that students acquire is solid, that they try to independently research, use additional literature, make a comparative analysis of linguistic materials and draw conclusions on their basis.*

This article explores the effective aspects of using innovative technologies in Uzbek language lessons.

Keywords: *Uzbek language, innovation, educational efficiency, knowledge and skills, Information Technology, pedagogical skills, innovative technologies, speech, creativity.*

INTRODUCTION

Solving the existing problems of educating the younger generation as a harmonious person, ensuring the effectiveness of education and upbringing based on modern requirements, achieving its output to the level of world requirements, forming and improving the essence, content of education and upbringing by relying on national and universal values in the upbringing of the younger generation, introducing the rules and laws of the Uzbek language lesson into the life of our people. enrichment based on your rich experience and the search for new facets of it are current problems of today.

MAIN PART

It is noteworthy that during the years of independence the scope of the Uzbek language has expanded immensely, it is also becoming an active means of communication internationally as the official state language of our republic.

Views about society were noticed in times with different definitions and classifications, but at all times, society and its management certainly required a scientific approach. Therefore, scientific management of society begins with the identification of the

problem of scientific cognition. In a state in which the process of development of human knowledge in society is harmonized with innovative activities, it is classified as putting certain problems and moving on to solving them, and then finding a solution to the emerging new problems. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Today we are moving on an innovative development path aimed at radically updating all spheres of life of the state and society... Innovation means the future. It is not for nothing that he argued that if we start building our great future today, we must start it precisely on the basis of innovative ideas, an innovative approach"[1]. In the scientific management of society, the genesis of socio-cultural technologies constitutes the development of Science, the rise of human thought and scientific knowledge. The solution to existing problems in society is associated with innovative activities. The genesis of socio-cultural technologies also arises in close connection with the development of "technologies".

The native language is a huge treasure trove that gives our children the right not only to read and write, but also to have mysterious keys that reveal the possibility of mastering a high culture of speech, creativity and veracity, practical mastery of various fields of Science and inventions in various fields. The native language is also the most basic tool that simultaneously shapes national spirituality and ideology, our cultures and values, and National thinking.

RESULTS

N.Makhmudov believes that "as language is characterized by an educational purpose, an onomasiological (from content to form) rather than a semasiological (from form to content) approach is important to it. It is better for a language learner to follow the path of choosing a purposeful form of expression of the content known to him than to look for the content of the form in the given language. Therefore, in later times, special attention is paid to the creation of a "functional grammar", an "ideographic grammar", which characterizes the possibilities of the most optimal way of expression of a particular content in linguistics, especially in practical linguistics, that is, based on the principle of "from content to form". In this case, the main goal of language teaching is to teach one's opinion in a completely clear and situational way"[2].

In this, conditions are created for the development, formation, knowledge and upbringing of the individual as a steward, a guide, and not the acquisition of ready-made

knowledge, as in traditional education, as a result of which students and students turn from a hearing passive object of the educational process into an active subject. "There is also widespread attention to the issue of the formation of a perfect gizim of Personnel Training based on the rich intellectual heritage of our people and the achievements of modern science, technology and technologies, iqgisadiyot on the basis of universal values. Especially after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it chose a special path of economic and social development and paid special attention to the issue of training personnel. In this regard, a number of measures were taken and put into practice"[3].

Thanks to the law and independence "on the state language", the prestige of the Uzbek language was restored, wide horizons were opened for its development. Our native language began to be widely used in our republic not only as a means of circulation, communication, but also as a scientific, artistic, official language. The study of the Uzbek language, reading and teaching, publishing scientific, artistic works, educational literature in the Uzbek language has become widespread.

In order for representatives of all nationalities living in Uzbekistan to be treated equally with representatives of local nationalities in the process of study and work, to freely exchange opinions in all areas, it will be necessary to meet the requirements of the international standard of Uzbek language education, to form their competencies and competencies to enter into free communication in accordance with various In this regard, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of a competency approach to language education, which is being implemented in leading countries of the world and gives effective results, the specially adopted decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 10, 2012 № 1875 "Correcting measures for further improvement of Foreign Language Teaching"and the reforms, the provision of the educational process with educational and methodological literature and modern tools has become extremely important in the field of Education.

It should be noted that this decision caused positive work to be carried out in our country to further improve not only foreign languages, but also language education in general, including the teaching of the Uzbek language, the state language of our Republic.

Teachers take different approaches based on the topic they are teaching. In this situation, teachers will also have to take into account the nature and conditions of students, and even focus on the time and season of the lesson process.

Describing situations in which teaching methods can include, one of these is that the teacher forms a template suitable for students in the leading role in the classroom, in which students work together as a team and are encouraged to make decisions on their own. Either the teacher can also view himself as a member of that team, or the teacher will take full control of the classroom and lead the students, or act in harmony with the team that is organized in the classroom setting. It can be assumed that all the same are components of teaching methods.

The educational process is of a double nature and is formed from the equal relationship of the teacher and students. The teacher leading this process is the person responsible for the proper organization of the educational process, the correct implementation of educational goals and educational results. It should be remembered that the educational process is not only a mechanism for students to master the basics of science, but also focuses on the content of the individual's general socio-cultural abilities. The requirement of the current period is to achieve a positive result using the interaction of the teacher and students.

Methods according to the nature of cooperation:

- inactive-based on the authoritarian activity of the teacher;

- active-consists of student-student cooperation with the teacher;

-will consist of student-student interaction with each other and with the teacher.

Uzbek as the state language of our republic is taught on the principle of continuity in the following educational stages:

1. Teaching Uzbek at the stage of general secondary education:

- teaching Uzbek as a mother tongue in the elementary grades of national schools (grades 1-4), middle and upper grades (grades 5-9) ;

- teaching Uzbek as the state language in the primary classes (grades 2-4), middle and upper classes (grades 5-9) of schools where education is carried out in other languages;

2. Teaching Uzbek at the stage of secondary special education:

- teaching Uzbek as a native language in national groups of academic lyceums and professional colleges; - teaching Uzbek as a state language in educational groups of academic lyceums and professional colleges in Russian and Karakalpak languages;

3. Teaching Uzbek at the Higher Education stage:

- teaching Uzbek as a native language in national groups of philological higher education institutions;

- teaching Uzbek as a state language in educational groups of philological higher education institutions in Russian and Karakalpak languages;

- teaching Uzbek as a state language in educational groups of non-philological educational institutions in Russian and Karakalpak languages.

Language education involves mastering a certain amount of knowledge at each stage of Education. And the basis of knowledge to be mastered is language materials consisting of phonetic, lexical, grammatical information indicated in the curriculum, and they are distributed separately for each educational stage in accordance with the requirements of the state educational standard. In the educational process, Students-Students are formed speech skills on the basis of this knowledge. Continuity and continuity of educational content cannot be achieved unless this knowledge is properly shared between stages.

It is known that the educational process forms the basis, core of educational technology and manifests itself as a system consisting of elements such as educational purpose, educational content, student, form of education, method, tools and educator.

Structural elements serve to shed light on the general essence of the educational process in mutual unity and connection.

DISCUSSION

Factors related to the technologization of education Russian scientist S.G.Shapovalenko is defined as:

- "knowledge and mastery of technology;
- acquaintance with the audiovisual fund;
- mastering the technique of using technical means"[4].

The educational process is organized according to several conditions.

They are the following:

1) the emergence of social (or personal) needs for the acquisition of education, the acquisition of certain theoretical and practical knowledge;

2) The Awakening of the incentive to receive education, to master certain theoretical and practical knowledge;

3) specify the content of the student's educational and cognitive activities;

4) the presence of factors in establishing the management of the educational and cognitive activity of the student.

The functional structure of educational technology directly serves to fully illuminate the essence of the educational process. That is, this structure in itself expresses an overview (organizational form and internal essence), image of the educational process.

Education forms the basis of human development. In the new century, the prosperity, find, progress of society in every possible way directly depends on the development of education, the improvement of content. At the moment, the globalization of education, the introduction of innovative technologies, a large-scale flow of information make it necessary to regularly update and improve the content of Education. "Innovation is the process and activity of bringing innovation, change to the industry"[5] and "innovation technology is the process of organizational activity aimed at ensuring pedagogical progress"[6].

In the conditions of rapid modern development, the need for innovative pedagogical activity of society, culture and education, or rather innovative technologies, is determined by a number of factors:

- socio-economic changes that necessitate fundamental changes in the educational system, updates in the educational system, the need to use methodology and technologies in the organization of the educational process in various educational institutions. The innovative orientation of the activities of educators is manifested as a means of renewal of educational policy;

- intensification of humanitarian ideas through changes in the amount and composition of educational subjects in the content of education; by the introduction of new educational subjects that dictate regular organizational innovations in the educational and educational system. In this situation, pedagogical knowledge and position among teachers increase, and the professionalism of educators increases significantly;

- a change in approach to the application and assimilation of innovations by educators. Under conditions when educational processes were required to comply with strict time standards, educators had certain limits not only on the voluntary choice of programs and textbooks, but also on the choice of methods and tools in their pedagogical activities.

Today's innovative pedagogical activity is also noteworthy for having a selective and research character. Therefore, an important area of activity of heads of pedagogical communities, methodological servants of scientific research institutes consists in the analysis and evaluation of innovations created by teachers, the creation of the necessary conditions for the creation and application of their effectiveness.

If we explain simply, the main reason that forces us to resort to innovative activities is the conditions of fierce competition faced by the team of all organizations that carry out educational services. Today, pedagogical teams independently need to carry out competitiveness in the educational system, that is, to monitor and predict the situation, monitor the direction of activity of the main competitors, apply scientific and technological innovations in work activities and independently carry out the aspiration ahead of others.

The goal of innovation is to achieve a high result in return for the money or effort spent. Unlike other miscellaneous spontaneous innovations, innovation constitutes a mechanism of manageable and controllable change.

"In the course of the lesson, not one, several methods can be used, the correct application of these methods increases the scientific-theoretical effectiveness of the training, mentally and scientifically activates the student-students. In various pedagogical situations, the changing and avlmashinib of the thoughts of the activities of the teacher and student-students, of course, also causes changes in the methods of the lesson. This ultimately helps each lesson to be organized in a unique way, in a form not like the others, and leads to a feeling in student-students of interest in the subject, of striving to advance the Innovations"[7].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in our opinion, innovative activity in the concept of scientific management of society is the resolution of professional-professional tasks within the framework of its professional capacity and competence in such ways as independent self-normalization, self-control, self-organization of elements of Management in the context of personal activity. Therefore, the establishment of scientifically based new conceptual principles of teaching the Uzbek language at the educational stages of our republic, improving the effectiveness of the education of the native language and the Uzbek language are the most relevant tasks today.

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