



TEACHING TECHNOLOGY BASED ON INTERACTIVE METHODS

Yusufkhodjayeva Firdovuskhan Mukhtorovna

QDPI v.b. associate professor

email: firdavshonyusufhujaeva@gmail.com, +99890-305-65-82

G. Jakupova

Osh State University, Kyrgyzstan

Abstract: In this article, while providing information about the teaching of technology science based on interactive methods, the quality of teaching through the use of interactive methods is not limited to traditional teaching methods. Higher efficiency can be achieved by increasing the level. For this, teachers should have the ability to use interactive types of teaching in their classes, to live and thereby express their identity in society, that is, to grow as individuals, to be interactive at the current stage of education. necessary. teaching technology using methods.

Key words: Interactive, group, fibers, threads, gauzes, supervisors, small groups, sarja (canvas) knitting, operation.

Innovative processes in the social and economic life of our independent Uzbekistan, in turn, require radical changes in the field of education, that is, every pedagogue and specialist need to use interactive methods effectively in their fields. . Therefore, the use of interactive methods in pedagogy is one of the current and promising issues of today. Because it is possible to increase the quality level of education and achieve high efficiency by using interactive methods, not being limited to traditional teaching methods. For this, it is necessary for teachers to have the ability to use interactive types of teaching in their classes.

When starting to learn a new topic with students, the teacher always has a question: how to choose a method, what didactic materials should be used, and what methods can be used to effectively solve educational tasks? In order to achieve the pedagogical goals of each type of training, the teacher must mobilize his intellectual potential, use advanced pedagogical experience, and finally, choosing a method should become a real creative act.

In general, the choice of the method is determined by the didactic goals of education and upbringing. However, in different pedagogical situations, the types of activities between teachers and students change and alternate. Naturally, the teaching methods are also compared in accordance with these types of activities.

The choice of methods and methodical methods in the teacher's preparation for a new subject means balancing their exchange in terms of time and didactic purpose. As a result, conditions are created for students to ensure a high level of mental and practical activity. Correctly used methods deepen knowledge of objective reality and increase the overall and scientific-theoretical level of training.

The concept of "interactive" is expressed in English as "interact", the dictionary meaning of which is "inter" - mutual, two-way, "act" - to act, to do work. The following are examples of interactive methods; working in small groups, competition, brainstorming, fish skeleton, BBB technology, cluster, debate, etc. We will consider the method of working in small groups in the science of technology.

It is related to the material science of yarns, they provide information about the production, properties, and use of fibers, threads, and yarns. In order to increase the activity of students in such activities, it is possible to use the role-playing method of working in small groups. To use this method, students are

divided into four groups.

The 1st group is called "Fibers", the 2nd group is called "Threads", the 3rd group is called "Gazlams", and the 4th group is called "Controllers". It is clear from the name that the members of the "Fibers" group talk about the types of fibers in nature, their composition, structure, and their extraction; "Yiplar" group provides information on the types and uses of yarns from fiber types; The "Gazlamas" group learns information about weaving, types of gasses and their use, efficient use of gasses residues, and talks about them in the form of fibers, threads and gasses. The group of "supervisors" will score the above works. Another such method, we will consider the method of competition in the section of gas processing in the service department of the 5th grade.

Taking into account the age characteristics of students, the following common tasks for labor and vocational education should be solved;

forming a conscious attitude towards studying, becoming a citizen, spiritual and intellectual maturity of a person, physical development;

diligence, need for work, respect for working people;

to educate the qualities of frugality, quality, social property and caring for nature;

formation of technical, technological and basic economic knowledge in students, necessary for participation in socially useful and productive work, ability to retain the knowledge obtained from the basics of science in work activities.

Practical exercises conducted in technology classes have a great impact on the positive solution of these tasks. Practical training is the main part of technology classes in general education schools. Correct organization and conduct of practical training, increasing its efficiency is one of the main factors that develop students' abilities, knowledge and skills.

Taking into account the above, the organization of practical training on the basis of new pedagogical technologies remains one of the most important tasks today. Conducting practical training in a non-traditional way requires additional work from the teacher, but it increases the effectiveness of the lesson and students' interest in the lesson.

The non-traditional teaching method that we would like to offer is based on conducting the lesson in a competitive manner. It is known that creating a competitive environment among students shows their qualities such as aspiration, interest, demandingness, enthusiasm for the team.

In this way, the work of organizing and conducting the lesson in the 5th grade service department "Sarja (canvas) weaving. Let's look at the example of the topic "Determining the right and wrong sides, longitudinal and transverse threads of gauze". After the teacher has completed the theoretical part of the lesson, students are divided into groups of 4-5

divides into groups and appoints a captain. Each group is assigned one desk. Group members are numbered by drawing lots. The teacher announces the points awarded for the completed work.

After that, the students will once again study the procedure of performing the practical work and with the permission of the teacher, the students will begin to do the work.

Operation 1 is performed by students number 1, operation 2 by students number 2, and so on.

Students number 2 will be allowed to start work only after students number 1 complete operation 1. If the 1st student fails to perform the 1st operation, the second 2nd student will take his place, but a penalty point will be assigned to this group. The group that completed the work first will be awarded a high score. The rest of the groups are evaluated in the same way. Group, members during work

the points collected by them are distributed by the group captains according to the quality and volume of their work.

Students number 2 will be allowed to start work only after students number 1 complete operation 1. If the 1st student fails to perform the 1st operation, the second 2nd student will take his place, but a penalty point will be assigned to this group. The group that completed the work first will be awarded a high score. The rest of the groups are evaluated in the same way. Group, members during work the points collected by them are distributed by the group captains according to the quality and volume of their work.

In the process of conducting this lesson, the following achievements will be achieved;

1) pupils develop the qualities of working as a team, helping each other and controlling;

- 2) students' interests, demands and aspirations increase due to the creation of competitive conditions;
- 3) all students can be evaluated during the lesson;
- 4) Using such methods gives good results in class. Pupils understand the lesson well and their speech improves. Teaching in this way makes students interested in the lesson. It leads to a certain level of knowledge of teaching methods and the development of professional interest, activation of independent practical activity.

Used literature:

1. Kh. Z. Ismatullayeva, A.Z. Abdullayev, M. Ismatullayeva. Special materials science. Study guide for higher educational institutions. T.: "Economics and Finance"– 2007.
2. T.A. Achilov, N.G. Abbasova, F.J. Abdullina, Q.I. Abulnyazov. Gasology. Textbook for vocational colleges. T.: "Cholpon" - 2003.
3. N.G. Abbasova, A.Z. Abdullayev "Making natural silk". Tashkent. 1992 -35 p.
4. P.T. Bukayev. "General technology of thread production". Tashkent. 1989 -13 p.
5. REFERENCES
6. Mukhtarovna, Y. F., & Anvarovna, K. V. (2022). METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES FOR STUDENTS OF THE DIRECTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(3).
7. Yusufxodjayeva, F. (2023, March). TEXNOLOGIYA DARSLARIDA O'QUVCHILARGA GAZLAMALARGA ISHLOV BERISH TEXNOLOGIYASINI O'RGATISHDA "BBB" TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYASIDAN FOYDALANISH. In *E Conference Zone* (pp. 12-17).
8. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). YOUTH ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION IN CHOOSING A PROFESSION.
9. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). LEARNING THE TECHNOLOGY OF COLLECTIVE CREATIVE WORK IN PRACTICE. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 175-179.
10. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). TEACHING OF TECHNOLOGY USING INTERACTIVE METHODS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(11), 169-174.
11. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). GAS PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(2), 110-114.
12. Venera, K., & Firdovuskhon, Y. (2021). Technology of Formation of Skills of Folk Crafts and Home Work at Technology Lessons. *JournalNX*, 7(03), 227-230.
13. Ибрагимова, М. Ф., Хамдамова, В. А., & Юсуфходжаева, Ф. М. (2020). ЁШЛАРНИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ ТАРБИЯЛАШДА ТЕЖАМКОРЛИКНИНГ ЎРНИ. *Интернаука*, (23-3), 61-62.
14. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. М. (2019). Методы и формы обучения по методике преподавания труда в педагогическом вузе. *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, (3-4), 146-149.
15. Yusufxodjaeva, F. M. (2018). Tarbiya usullarini to 'g 'ri tanlashning ta'lim jarayonidagi ahamiyati. *Sovremennoe obrazovanie (Uzbekistan)*,(1), 52-59.
16. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. М. (2019). Касбий маҳорат ва компетентлиликни ривожлантириш жараёнида мотивлаштириш. *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, (1 (74)), 11-17.
17. Yusufxodjayeva, F., & Ibroximova, N. (2023). "Gazlamaning ong va teskari tomonlarini, boylama va kondalang iplarini aniqlash" mavzusini o'qitishda interfaol metodlardan foydalanish. *ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR VA JAMIYAT MUAMMOLARI*, 2(1), 24-27.
18. Yusufxodjayeva, F. (2023). Rolli o 'yinlar usuli. *PEDAGOGIK ISLOHOTLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI*, 1(1), 84-87.

19. Mukhtorovna, Y. F. (2022). " SMALL" IN TRAINING NATURAL FIBERS USE THE METHOD OF WORKING IN GROUPS.
20. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. (2018). ОСНОВЫ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРАКТИКИ ПЯТИКЛАССНИКОВ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛ. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, (5-6), 44-46.
21. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. М. (2018). Тарбия усулларини тўғри танлашнинг таълим жараёнидаги аҳамияти. Современное образование (Узбекистан), (1), 52-59.
22. Yusufxodjayeva, F., & Saxobiddinova, F. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA KASANACHILIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA UNING ANAMIYATI. Conferencea, 25-30.
23. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. (2016). ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТРЕНИНГА НА УРОКАХ ТРУДОВОГО ОБУЧЕНИЕ. Ученый XXI века, 57.
24. Юсуфходжаева, Ф. (2016). USING TECHNOLOGY TRAINING FOR TEACHING LESSONS OF LABOR. Ученый XXI века, (10 (23)), 56-57.
25. Дускулов, А. А., Султонхожаевич, М. Ҳ., Мамадалиев, А. М., & Юлдашев, О. Т. (2023). КОМБИНАЦИЯ ЛАШГАН КАРТОШКА ЭКИШ МАШИНАСИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ. Механика и технология, (3 (6) Спецвыпуск), 39-44.
26. Duskulov, A. A., Makhmudov, K. S., & Yuldashev, O. T. (2024). Stubble potato planter for sustainable farming. In BIO Web of Conferences (Vol. 105, p. 01010). EDP Sciences.
27. Байбобоев, Н. Г., Мамадалиев, А. М. У., Угли, Ф. Ш. И., & Юлдашев, О. Т. (2024). АНАЛИЗ КОНСТРУКЦИИ ДОЗАТОРОВ ПОСАДОЧНЫХ МАШИН. Механика и технология, 2(15), 65-70.
28. Yuldashev, O. (2021). SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS OF POTATO DEVELOPMENT. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal.