



METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT STUDENT WORK IN THE DESIGN FORM

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Annotation

This article addresses issues in organizing independent student work. The author defines the term “independence”, discusses the concepts of independent learner work and independent learner work under the guidance of an instructor, proposes a classification of assignments to be done independently, and provides methodological recommendations as to the organization of independent student work.

Keywords: independent student work, methodological recommendation, independence, self-study, time management, methods of teaching, working with students.

Introduction

The article discusses the need for turning the student from a passive consumer of knowledge into an active creator of it, capable of formulating a problem, analyzing the ways of solving it, coming up with an optimum outcome, and proving its correctness. The preparation of highly qualified human resources is the primary condition for boosting Kazakhstan’s competitiveness. Independent student work is a means of fostering the professional competence of future specialists. The primary form of self-education is independent work. The category of the factory equestrian category does not stand out: self-persistent slavery to a student in man-made teaching (SRSP), a self-resistant slave to a master's student in man-made medicine (SRMP) .

General approaches to the methodology of student's independent work and its implementation. Student's independent work(SRS) is an independent diyalnisg-study of the student, which the scientific and pedagogical worker plans together with the student, but the student performs it according to the tasks and under the methodological guidance and control of the scientific and pedagogical worker without his direct participation. An important role in the study of the discipline is played by rational means: methods of organizing independent work, working conditions, daily routine, work technique, etc.





When studying an academic discipline, the following types of independent student learning are distinguished:

- Listening to lectures, participating in seminars, performing practical and laboratory work;
- Development of topics for lectures and seminars, implementation of practical and laboratory work by students of correspondence courses .
- Preparation of abstracts and term papers, writing a thesis;
- Preparation for modular control and testing;
- Work with literature, etc.
- Each of these types requires students to work hard on their own.

First of all, it is necessary that every student in the process of learning adhere to mental hygiene. Therefore, they need to reveal the mechanisms of mental work, the causes of fatigue, ways to improve performance, as well as diet, recreation, etc. To do this, they need to conduct an orientation lesson, especially with students of distance learning. Let them know that the daily rhythm of the human body is determined by a number of physiological functions that are constantly changing during the hours of active activity and sleep. An important role in the optimal organization of the life and activities of a full-time student is played by the daily routine - it is recommended by scientific and pedagogical workers in the first days of training.

Today, the only way to form independent educational activity of students is to organize and manage their independent educational activities. Students organization of independent education in the process of creative training is continuous and continuity must take place. In our opinion, in this direction for a high result achievement in the process of training, in particular, lectures and practical, seminars to strengthen the educational material studied by students in classes formation of interest (motive), textbook and addition to the capacity of educational information interest in study-based expansion regardless of literature do. Comprehensively developed, educated future professionals providing independent thinking, search personnel, new pedagogical and informational, directing them to work on themselves application of technologies in the educational process.

This is due to the existence of various definitions of pedagogical technology demonstrates the versatility of the concept. That is why he is a pedagogue, psychological, didactic, organizational, economic, social, environmental and others can be approached from different perspectives. So, in the process of pedagogical technology.





The teacher demonstrates all his skills and knowledge and all of the lesson both the student and the student are actively involved in the stages and in a short time achieve the desired goal. The state of the educational process in educational institutions advanced pedagogical and modern information in accordance with educational standards organization based on technology, higher education institution requires higher qualifications from their teachers as well.

Currently high the quality of professional training of students in educational institutions and use the following pedagogical technologies to increase efficiency expedient:

1. Based on the activation and acceleration of student activity pedagogical technology - problem-based learning, various games.
2. Didactic improvement and revision of educational material performance-based pedagogical technology.
3. Based on effective management and organization of the learning process pedagogical technology - differentiated, individualized, programmed learning technologies, collective method of learning, group, computer learning technologies.
4. Developmental educational technologies - the positive of the student's personality qualities, knowledge in some fields, creative abilities Development

The technology of independent learning is based on the educational process. In the optimal learning process, independence, freedom and creativity are well developed. In such an environment, important intellectual skills must be formed. The most important of these is the ability to read independently. Not every learner knows how to make good use of independent learning materials. Therefore, the teacher has a responsible task: in a short period of time the learner is able to independently determine the content and tasks of the course.

to understand, to be able to select the necessary information, to evaluate, to compare, to analyze, to solve a problem situation. The creation of independent learning technology involves the solution of several specific problems. Among them, the problem of setting the goal of regular education stands out. If education serves to ensure the overall development of future professionals, the goal of independent learning is to develop professional development and professional skills.

Therefore, the organization and management of independent learning activities of students is carried out on the following technological basis:

- Teachers of the department prepare independent work assignments for each group and develop a schedule of its control.
- In the course of lectures and practical classes work is carried out to direct students to independent learning activities, ie: on the basis of the curriculum allocated for





independent study of the subject and the schedule of distribution of mastered topics to students;

- Independent educational materials on the mastered topics are developed and independent work assignments are given;
- Methodical instructions (advice) are given under the guidance of the teacher on performance of the given independent work assignments;
- Prepares students to defend their assignments independently;
- The defense of independent work is conducted and evaluated in collaboration with group students and relevant teachers.

Independent work is carried out in conjunction with the current training process and in an integrated manner. The expansion of the scope of independent learning and the acquisition of additional theoretical and practical material are closely linked with the development of professional skills of students and the ability to work independently in production.

Independent work with literature, reading and comprehension, not in terms of memorization, but finding materials needed to solve specific learning problems (eg, problem solving, course project, dissertation and graduation project, etc.) they need to be looked at from the point of view of systematization, taxation, and coordination. The task of abstracts, term papers and dissertations is to reduce the theoretical knowledge acquired in special disciplines through practical acquisition of independent knowledge. When students complete a course work or graduation work, they are, of course, work (simultaneously) with drawing, x, calculation, analysis, and are carried out independently on the basis of advanced methods of research and forecasting. Formation of students 'skills in the course work x, as well as the implementation of students' creative research in solving economic problems in the following ways.

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