Description Of Non-Traditional Teaching Techniques Used In The Classes Of The 3rd Class Native Language

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Abstract

In this article, it was noted that the organization of lesson classes, strict adherence to the printing techniques and techniques of teaching, taking into account the age, level and ability of Primary School students to receive knowledge.

Introduction

In the reform of the education system, the law "on education dam "and" the concept of development of the education system until 2030 " became important. In these documents, step-by-step renewal of the educational system, creation of new types of educational institutions based on international requirements was defined as an urgent task. The construction of a new educational system, the introduction of new educational technologies into the pedagogical process, the teaching of students-
young people, students to work independently, creatively, free thinking, the use of unconventional, interesting, active innovative methods in pedagogical processes is now subject to demand. From non-traditional methods of education in teaching processes: "conference lesson", "seminar lesson", "mixed lessons", "lesson transition using toys", "lesson transition tied to profession", "study and analysis of artistic literature", "Eureka(fictional)"; from interesting active methods of education: "work in small and large groups", "role Games", "stage appearance", "solving crosswords", "Zakovat questions", "test assignments", "passing lessons using different dissemination materials", "Sinkveyn games"; it is also important to use innovative (new) methods of Education" modified education", "improvisation", "Attack Of The Mind", "Debat", "the method of developing indiscriminate thinking", "cluster method", "problematic situation", "a certain situation, study, analysis of the situation", "everyone teaches to everyone", "let's be your point of view", "use of Multimedia tools" and others.

Materials And Methods

Improvisation is a method of expressing without preparation, the teacher gives the students a question or assignment and immediately asks them to understand his answer without preparation. The advantage of this method is that students will have their own personal thoughts, lunacy, their oral speech will develop, the skills of being able to often analyze each question-assignment in memory are formed.

Before conducting a “smart attack” technique that requires a high level of intelligence and creative effort, it is necessary to create a sufficiently comfortable external environment for the participants who conduct the method: transfer them to a comfortable place, ventilate the room, use quiet music, connect coffee or cool drinks to the generators of ideas, etc. In order to raise the mental and emotional state of the participants, it is necessary that the leader of the “Smart attack” is sufficiently free and democratically able to deal with the audience. It is possible to conduct psychological exercises that will receive mental exhaustion. For example, it is possible to solve issues or situations in which special departments are not required.

After that, it will be possible to go to the immediate conditions of conducting the” Smart attack " method. on the screen: - objectives: the plan and the rules are displayed.

These activities will take up to 10 minutes to complete.

It is known that primary education forms the basis of general secondary education. The main period in primary education is the period of teaching literacy. The extent to which sounds and letters are absorbed in the process of teaching literacy depends on the skill of the teacher. At the request of the present period, each educator is required to organize his lessons on the basis of new pedagogical technologies. Therefore, it is worthwhile for each primary class teacher to use innovative techniques in order to provide in-depth knowledge to the students in their training.

Below we want to give examples from different views of the techniques "improvisation" and "cluster" in the period of teaching literacy.

Choosing the motto of the method” smart attack". It is desirable to use as much as possible the motto of the”clever attack". Because this very slogan attracts the team of specialists to the rapid birth of ideas. The method conductor recommends several variants of slogans on the screen. For example,
1. We will solve the issue and the problems will not remain!
2. The problem is very complicated, we solve it!
3. Any problem has the only correct solution. It would be terrible if we could not find it!
4. Every problem that has not been done will make the Asab tense, bring down the mood, torment the conscience. Panic does not suit us!
5. We will shape your problem solving skills!

"Cluster" method. The method "cluster" (Bud, ligament) is a certain form of pedagogical, didactic strategy, which helps students to create conditions for free, open thinking and freely articulate personal thoughts about voluntary problems (subjects). This method requires the identification of a structure that gives an opportunity to think about the relationship between different ideas. The "cluster" method tests the thinking form, which is not oriented to a specific object. Its use is carried out in connection with the principle of functioning of the human brain. This method serves to ensure that the thinking activity is in one order until a particular topic is thoroughly and thoroughly mastered by the students.

The use of the "cluster" method requires compliance with the following conditions.

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**Rules of the "cluster" method**

- **Write on a piece of paper what you thought. Do not think about the quality of your thoughts, but simply write them down.**
- **Do not stop writing until the specified time has come to an end. If you can not think of an idea for a certain period of time, then start drawing a picture of something on paper. Continue this movement until a new idea is born.**
- **Do not underestimate the spelling or other aspects of your writing.**
- **Try to promote as many new ideas as possible within the framework of a certain concept, as well as to show the relationship between these ideas. Do not limit the quality of the sum of ideas and the indication of links between them.**
Method” decision genealogy “(”decision making“)

The method "decision genealogy" is a technical approach aimed at mastering a somewhat complex topic on the basis of a certain science, coming to certain conclusions on them on the basis of comprehensive, thorough analysis of certain issues, finding the most optimal and correct among the few conclusions expressed about a problem. This method also serves to analyze once again the essence of the decision (conclusion) made in previous situations and to understand it perfectly.

The “decision genealogy”, which is attributed to the participation of students in the group, allows to determine the level of knowledge of several dozen students, to concentrate and evaluate their thoughts. The application of this method in the educational process creates the opportunity to make a rational decision (conclusion) on a particular problem, each option expressed by the students, a detailed analysis of their acceptable and unacceptable aspects. In the process of training, students complete the table drawn up on the basis of the following drawing (or use the writing board when carrying out activities in this order):

**Conclusion**

The method "decision genealogy" is based on the following conditions:

1. The teacher before the beginning of the lesson determines a problem on the topic for Discussion, Analysis. Prepares posters for the writing of conclusions (decisions) made by groups.
2. The teacher divides the students into groups of 4 or 6 people. The solution of the problem is that a certain time is set for the most optimal decision in this regard.
3. In the decision-making process, the level of eligibility and inadequacy of the options expressed by each member of the groups will be discussed in detail. The advantage and non-advantage aspects of each option are recorded. The method that serves to solve the problem positively on the basis of the reported options, the method that serves to solve the problem positively on the basis of the group, the members of the group can come to a standstill.
4. After the end of the time allotted for the discussion, each group of members will give information on the decision of their group. If necessary, under the guidance of the teacher, all students compare the reported conclusions (decisions) with each other.

If there are questions about the decisions made on the problem, the answers to them will be returned, clarifying the uncertainties. If the same decision is made by all the groups on the problem, the teacher will explain the reason for this.
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