



## TEACHING METHODS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL-EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES: ESSENCE, DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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**Abstract:** The article discusses significant concepts: “teaching”, “teaching methods”, “technology”; an attempt is also made to define the concepts of pedagogical technology, learning technology, psychological-pedagogical technology, their relationship and interaction. The substantive characteristics of these and other concepts are updated (manifested) and gradually improved in psychological and pedagogical activities. In addition, various classifications of teaching methods and types of technologies are analyzed.

**Keywords:** method, teaching methods, technology, pedagogical technology, teaching technology.

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### **Introduction:**

Training is one of the most important ways of obtaining education, which is usually understood as mastering the system of knowledge developed by humanity. The process of assimilation of knowledge in psychological and pedagogical literature is considered as a complex activity of students to master the centuries-old experience of mankind, reflected in educational subjects (modules). The structure of the learning process is the activity of the teacher - teaching and the activity of students - learning.

So, teaching and learning constitute the essence of the learning process, and its content is determined by the curriculum and programs. The results of training are the quality of knowledge, abilities, skills, competencies, the level of education and development of students. The psychological mechanism of knowledge acquisition, the formation of abilities, skills and competencies as an integral pedagogical process includes: perception (reflection of objects, phenomena currently acting on the human senses); comprehension (understanding of educational material); memorization (retention of what is perceived and meaningful in memory); practical application of acquired knowledge (correct use).

1) information, through the use of which knowledge, skills and abilities are formed. 2) operational technologies provide the formation of methods of mental action. 3) self-development technologies are aimed at the formation of self-governing mechanisms of the individual. 4) heuristic - for the development of the creative abilities of the individual.

The term “teaching technology” is a way of implementing the learning content provided for in educational programs, which includes a system of forms, methods and means of teaching, which ensures the most effective achievement of goals.

Modern technologies allow children to become more active participants in the educational process, and teachers to create new approaches, methods, models of teaching and education. For example, a teacher can conduct an online survey at any stage of a lecture to determine the level of

mastery of the material being studied.

In the traditional educational process, the teaching tools are:  
printed publications: textbooks, teaching aids, reference books;  
floppy disks with educational information;  
notes on the board, posters;  
cinema –, video films;  
teacher's word.

*Types of technologies are there:*

Manufacturing technologies  
Metal technology  
Chemical Technology  
Mechanical engineering technologies  
Construction technology  
Technologies related to electricity  
Acoustic technology  
Electronics technology  
Nanotechnology

In modern didactics, the following teaching methods are distinguished:

verbal methods (lectures, books, conversations, discussions);  
visual methods (video materials, phenomena, visual aids);  
practical methods (practical classes, creative works, coursework and dissertations);  
learning through creating problem situations.

Psychology is the basis of pedagogical activity, since in order to develop a child's personality, you need to know how to study this personality. It is the skill of psychodiagnostics that significantly helps teachers, affects the quality of educational and educational processes, as well as the results demonstrated by students.

Pedagogical psychology or educational psychology is a branch of psychology that studies methods of teaching and upbringing that increase the efficiency of fulfilling educational tasks, the effectiveness of pedagogical measures, improving the psychological aspects of teaching, etc.

Works of art, other cultural achievements (painting, music, literature), visual aids (drawings, drawings, diagrams), educational computer programs on the topic of the lesson, sign systems, forms of organizing educational activities in the lesson.

There are several forms of education at Uzbekistan's universities: full-time (day), part-time (evening) and part-time. Recently, distance learning has also been distinguished, which is essentially a correspondence form of education using distance technologies.

These classes can be aimed both at the development of cognitive processes (memory, attention, thinking), and at solving problems in the emotional-volitional sphere, in the sphere of communication and the problem of self-esteem of students.

The functions of a school psychologist include: psychological diagnostics; correctional work; counseling parents and teachers; psychological education; participation in teacher councils and parent meetings; participation in the recruitment of first-graders; psychological prevention.

Pedagogical technology is a complex system consisting of methods and techniques that combine conceptually interrelated educational goals, various forms, means, methods of organizing educational and educational processes.

The main advantage that modern computer technologies have is the ability to obtain the largest possible volume of all the necessary information that is necessary in the process of learning

or implementing a specific business project.

Training formats

- Classroom training Familiar training format. ...
- Corporate training Corporate training is conducted in groups, the size of which depends on the chosen course. ...
- Online learning You can study from home or work, from any city and country.
- Blended learning

Psychological counseling is one of the types of psychological assistance (along with psychocorrection, psychotherapy, psychological training, etc.), separated from psychotherapy. According to R. Nelson-Jones, psychological counseling, at its core, is a type of helping relationship.

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A psychologist is a specialist who studies the inner world of a person, the psyche and its structure, as well as their relationship with the environment. Depending on the level of specialization and qualifications, psychologists work with various areas of life (business, family, educational) and age groups of patients.

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