

**METHODS OF INTRODUCING INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN
EDUCATION**

Abdusamadov Zafar
Dean of Uzbekistan State World Languages university
of English faculty of foreign languages and literature,
Alisherova Dilshoda Azizxon qizi
Uzbekistan State World Languages university
of English faculty of foreign languages and literature

Annotation: This article discusses innovative pedagogical technologies and their effective, step-by-step use in education, the importance of pedagogical technologies in the educational process.

Key words: Innovative pedagogical technologies, innovation, new pedagogical teaching methods

One of the main elements of today's modern educational system is, no doubt, innovative pedagogical technologies. Through these pedagogical technologies, the conduct or organization of lesson processes serves to give students a great way to think both freely and in a new way.

Today's high development of Science, Technology, Technology and production in itself puts new social requirements on the agenda. Among these social requirements, it is important to train strength - qualified personnel who will move the development of society, moreover, on its basis areas, to improve the system aimed at this goal. The need for the training of qualified personnel is still not losing its relevance, although production enterprises have appeared, arose in the early stages of the development of the industrial sector. The main reasons for this are the emergence of new directions, specializations, the emergence of the need to train personnel on them, the formation of the need to consistently improve the professional knowledge, qualifications and skills of specialists in a changing, fast period, depending on the social, economic and cultural progress of society, as well as the increase in demand for[1]

The development of education of the current period brought a new direction - innovative pedagogy to the field. The term "innovative pedagogy" and the studies inherent in it appeared in Western Europe and the United States in the 60s. The social and psychological aspect of innovating is the American innovator E. Designed by Rodgers. It studies the classification of categories(types)of participants in the process of innovating, its attitude to novelty, its sensitivity to perception.

Pedagogical technology-studies the problems of applying modern pedagogical technologies in the process of education and upbringing, increasing the effectiveness of the educational and educational process on the basis of a technological approach.[2].

Referring to the lexical meaning of the word technology, this word is derived from Greek, which means "tehnos"-skill, art "logos" -doctrine, science. It follows from this that the word technology, combined with other terms, performs the tasks of developing this area, improving its skills. In general terms, technology is an objective process that has prepared the stage of educational evolution to solve qualitatively new issues. New technologies have opened up great educational opportunities. The qualitative changes that are taking place indicate that in the explanation that is customary, the processes of "teaching" began to go beyond the limits of the professional capabilities of teachers. The new techniques, information, printing, hearing and exhibition tools that have emerged in their own way remain an indissoluble part of the educational process, introducing a lot of innovations with new methodologies. However, the

specificity of the pedagogical technological process, its priority from traditional forms and the problems of modern education are not yet fully studied methods of real solutions. Foreign and Uzbek motorists write a lot about this. But they all believe that pedagogical technologies will have a priority in the future. Our honored President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said at a meeting on July 17, 2018 on the issues of reform and development of the general secondary education system: "the quality of general secondary education should be taken to a new level. Depending on what children need to know in each class, it is necessary to revise the state educational qualities and educational plans. It is required to create and print textbooks on the basis of the most modern methodologies, to strengthen the direction of technology, engineering sciences, mathematics, art, foreign languages in schools, to re-equip laboratories in this regard. Care must also be taken to ensure continuity with the pre-school and higher education systems".

Indeed, in schools, radical changes have been made in recent years, creating a wide share of students' knowledge. The door to tremendous opportunities has also opened up to teachers. It is no exaggeration to say that the adoption and application of new pedagogical technologies, innovations, new pedagogical-psychological concepts, interactive methods by the educator, which are rapidly entering the school educational system, radically changes the content of Education.

It is necessary for a modern teacher to realize that in the course of the lesson he should be not an "actor", but rather a "director". He will have to organize his students to look at Science from the point of view of creativity, to form the characteristics of research in them and, of course, to organize a lesson using new methods of pedagogical technology. To do this, however, he needs to be well told in several new educational methods. Interactive methods presuppose the goal of achieving high results in a short time, without excessive mental and jsmonic effort. During the lesson, the ability to convey certain theoretical knowledge to the student, in which to develop skills and competencies in certain activities, to form spiritual qualities, control and assessment of the student's knowledge requires high skill and speed from the teacher. In this regard, some pedagogical tools that the teacher can use in classes: emphatic questions in which, depending on the question posed by the student, it is possible to determine the degree of his thinking. The teacher creates an environment that develops characteristics such as creativity, traceability, comparison, similarity and difference in the classroom through alternative, activating questions that challenge the student. In combination with asking questions, it also shapes the ability of students to formulate questions that make them think.

Currently, educational technology does not remain an auxiliary tool, but is understood as a new system that plays a huge role in the development of the educational process, changing its organizational forms, methods, content. This, in turn, has an impact on the pedagogical thinking of the teacher and the student.

Such a description of Technology indicates the importance of the interconnection between all the developers in the educational process, the interaction of the educator and the student. From the object of passive education, the active person becomes the subject of education and upbringing, and as an active subject participates in this process with the teacher, seeks to obtain independent knowledge.

The organization of the course in innovative methods, that is, modern pedagogical technologies, from the period of Primary Education, has a high effect on the educational system. This means that primary education is the foundation of general secondary education. The construction of this foundation in a solid way will also create a favorable in the transition of educational processes in the coming periods. It follows by itself that pedagogical technologies, established from primary education, serve as the first stage in the formation of tshkil in later periods of Education.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yhati:

1. Khodjamkulov, U., Botirova, S., Shofkorov, A., & Abdirimova, I. (2020). Bases of Organizing Cooperation between Educational Institutions through Clusters (on the Example of the Education System of Uzbekistan). *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(12), 166-169.
2. Khodjamkulov, U., Makhmudov, K., & Shofkorov, A. (2020). The Issue of Spiritual and Patriotic Education of Young Generation in the Scientific, Political and Literary Heritage of Central Asian Thinkers. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(05), 6694-6701.
3. Kholikova, N. (2020). Poetic Features of Uzbek Poetry of the National Awakening Period. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (4), 615-623.
4. Makhmudov, K. (2020). Ways of Forming Intercultural Communication in Foreign Language Teaching. *Science and Education*, 1(4), 84-89.
5. Mukhamedov, G., Khodjamkulov, U., Shofkorov, A., & Makhmudov, K. (2020). Pedagogical Education Cluster: Content and Form. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 1(81), 250-257.
6. Rahmatilla, N. (2020). Abdulla Oripov dostonlarida milliy qadriyatlar talqini. *Til va adabiyot ta'limi*, (7), 60-61.
7. Sergeyeva, E. (2020). Artistic Identity of L. Solovyov's Novel "The Tale of Khodzha Nasreddin". *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8(6).
8. Shaykhislamov, N. (2020). Main Directions and Interactive Methods of Student Speech Growth in Uzbek Language Classes. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8(7), 115-120.
9. Shaykhislamov, N. (2020). Semantic and Linguocultural Features of English and Uzbek Proverbs with Concept of Friendship. *Student Bulletin*, 28(126), 29-30.
10. Shayxislamov, N., & Maxmudov, Q. (2020). Boshlang'ich sinflarda ingliz tilini o'rgatishda boshqa fanlar bilan bog'lab o'qitish (integratsiya)dan foydalanish. *Tilning leksik-semantik tizimi, qiyosiy tipologik izlanishlar va adabiyotshunoslik muammolari*, (11), 111-113.
11. Yuldasheva, T., & Kadirova, K. (2020). Teaching Russian with Innovative Approach. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8(7).
12. Yusupova, M. (2019). Development of Communication Competence while Using Project Work in Teaching English to Students in Higher Education as an Actual Problem. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 7(12).
13. Abdullayevna, Sh. K., & Fagimovna, Sh. N. (2020). Non-traditional methods of teaching Russian language and literature. *Suz san'ati*, (3)