

TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICS AND HOW TO DO IT

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the effectiveness of educational diagnostics in the process of teaching a foreign language to pupils. Special attention is paid to the universal nature of pedagogical diagnosis, its types and how to use it during lesson.*

Keywords: *educational diagnostics, individual, global-general, explanatory, bunch and particular, planning, exploration, analysis, solutions.*

An educational diagnostic is the set of judgments and capabilities that are made with the point of assessing diverse characteristics of understudies inside a educating handle. These characteristics can be related to a few zones, such as physical or mental capacities, learning or school challenges.

The most objective of this type of hone is to gather prove that permits teachers to alter their educating strategies to the person needs of each student.

In this way, they ended up an awfully profitable asset to make strides the educational prepare and to form superior choices with respect to the way of instructing within the future.

Instructive analyze, moreover known as academic analyze, fulfill three capacities: preventive, to dodge issues some time recently they happen; prescient, to find what is causing a student's troubles; and remedial, to create an activity arrange to fathom them.

Types. Depending on the perspectives examined, there are basically five sorts of instructive analyze: person, global-general, explanatory, bunch and particular. Another we'll see what each of these comprises of.

Individual. This sort of instructive conclusion is capable for considering diverse differential angles of a particular understudy.

A few cases can be your learning abilities, your mental capacities, the way you carry on within the classroom, or indeed your identity and way of being.

In this way, a person determination would be made when an understudy appears tricky behaviors that are accepted to be related as it were to their person characteristics.

Global-general. Instructive analyze of the global-general sort are carried out over all in circumstances in which it is required to know in profundity distinctive viewpoints of a individual. With this sort of exam, you'll ponder the natural level (such as stature or the nearness of maladies), the mental level (insights, identity), the socio-environmental level (nation of beginning, financial status) and the instructive level (level of instruction accomplished, extracurricular exercises).

This sort of conclusion is carried out, for illustration, when a individual needs to connect open teach such as the armed force or the government.

Analytical. The third sort of instructive conclusion is made in cases where a individual incorporates a issue related to their learning. Its primary objective is to decide what are the causes that cause it, in such a way that it can be mediated on it.

These issues may be related to grades, but they can too be more individual. For illustration, in the event that a child appears signs of enduring mental manhandle, it is the obligation of the educating group to examine more around the subject.

Group. This sort of instructive determination centers on examining issues that concern not a single person, but a entirety gather (for illustration, all the understudies in a lesson). It can be done to get it why issues happen with that specific set of understudies, and to propose arrangements to them.

For case, an instructor whose lesson is particularly tricky would ought to ponder the distinctive bunch flow display within the course.

In this way, it may mediate viably on all the components of the classroom, and not as it were on each of them exclusively.

Specific. At long last, particular instructive analyze center on examining all those issues related to a particular angle of a understudy.

A few cases would be dialect disarranges, visual or hearing issues, deferred physical or engine improvement, among others.

How to do it? To legitimately conduct an instructive determination, teachers ought to go through an arrangement of stages:

- Planning.
- Exploration.
- Analysis.
- Solutions.

Planning. Arranging is the portion of the instructive conclusion in which teachers need to choose what they are planning to think about with it.

In this to begin with organize, the pertinent components for the case are chosen, proposing the objective to be accomplished with the examination.

On the other hand, instructors must moreover indicate how they are getting to collect the data, choosing for this diverse rebellious and estimation strategies.

In this way, within the arranging arrange, the establishments must be laid so that the rest of the method is characterized in development.

Exploration. Once the factors to be considered have been chosen and the way to explore them, those in charge of the academic conclusion prepare will got to begin to gather the pertinent information for the case.

This could include everything from the application of all sorts of tests or exams to investigate on certain viewpoints of the student's life, such as his family circumstance, his foundation or past considers that have been carried out on him.

The way to carry out this stage will depend on the sort of instructive determination to be carried out.

Analysis. Once the factors to be considered have been chosen and the way to explore them, those in charge of the academic conclusion prepare will got to begin to gather the pertinent information for the case.

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Solutions. In case the method has been carried out within the redress way and the comes about have been palatable, at this point those dependable for the instructive conclusion will have found the causes of the issue endured by the understudy or gather.

Much obliged to this, they will be able to propose suitable arrangements to intervene on the circumstance. These arrangements will need to be analyzed once connected, to ponder in case they have delivered the anticipated comes about or not.

Example. Underneath we are going examine a particular case so that we will superiorly get it how the method of applying an educational conclusion works. Usually, the ponder of the issues of an understudy who has fizzled all subjects within the to begin with year of ESO.

Planning. The educator, watching the understudy and his school execution, has the speculation that he has a few kinds of mental insufficiency. To ponder this hypothesis, he chooses to apply a arrangement of insights tests.

Exploration. Once the tests to be connected have been chosen, the educator will pass the tests to the understudy, performing a few of these to differentiate the comes about with each other.

Analysis. The information collected by the insight's tests appear that in fact the understudy incorporates a slight cognitive insufficiency. With this information, the educator seems define a mediation arrange within the final step.

Solutions. To reduce the impacts of the recently found insufficiency of the understudy, the instructor proposes to incorporate him within the instructive back arrange.

It is trusted that, by having more personalized consideration from the integration group, the understudy will progress their school comes about.

The viability of this arrangement should be checked after many months, with the point of adjusting it in case it is seen that it has not worked.

Conclusion

In conclusion, educational diagnostics encompass various types of assessments and evaluations that are essential for understanding student learning, identifying areas of improvement, and guiding educational interventions. Here are some key conclusions regarding types of educational diagnostics and how to conduct them:

1. **Formative Assessment:** Formative assessments provide ongoing feedback and help monitor student progress during the learning process. They are designed to identify strengths and weaknesses, guide instructional decisions, and promote student engagement. Educators can use techniques such as quizzes, classroom discussions, observations, and self-assessments to gather data and adjust their teaching strategies accordingly.

2. **Summative Assessment:** Summative assessments are typically conducted at the end of a learning period to evaluate student performance and determine the level of mastery achieved. These assessments often take the form of standardized tests, projects, or performance evaluations and provide a comprehensive overview of student achievement. Summative assessments help in making judgments about student proficiency, program effectiveness, and accountability.

3. **Diagnostic Assessment:** Diagnostic assessments are used to identify specific areas of strength and weakness in student learning. They provide detailed information about individual student needs, enabling targeted interventions. Diagnostic assessments can involve pre-tests,

interviews, checklists, and other tools that gather data on students' knowledge, skills, and misconceptions.

4. **Performance-Based Assessment:** Performance-based assessments require students to demonstrate their knowledge and skills through real-world tasks or projects. These assessments assess higher-order thinking, problem-solving abilities, and application of knowledge. Examples include presentations, portfolios, simulations, and experiments. Performance-based assessments provide insights into students' practical abilities and their capacity to transfer knowledge to real-life situations.

To conduct educational diagnostics effectively, it is important to follow certain guidelines:

1. Clearly define the purpose of the assessment and align it with learning goals and objectives.

2. Use a variety of assessment methods to gather comprehensive data about student performance.

3. Ensure assessments are valid, reliable, and fair, considering cultural and contextual factors.

4. Provide clear instructions and criteria for assessment to ensure consistency and fairness.

5. Interpret and analyze assessment data accurately and use it to inform instructional decisions and interventions.

6. Communicate assessment results effectively to students, parents, and other stakeholders, emphasizing areas for improvement and growth.

By employing a combination of formative, summative, diagnostic, and performance-based assessments and following best practices, educators can gain valuable insights into student learning, tailor instruction to individual needs, and promote educational success.

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