

INTERACTIVE METHODS IN EDUCATION

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Abstract. *Developing students' ability to think creatively independently is recognized as one of the most important quality indicators of the education system. Because in this changing market economy, only a person with the ability to think independently can solve their problems independently. It is considered useful both for itself and for the family, and it has its place in all society. Such abilities are certainly formed first in the family, and later in educational institutions.*

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Interactive methods in education have proven to be highly effective in enhancing student engagement, participation, and learning outcomes. By incorporating interactive elements into the teaching process, educators can create a dynamic and stimulating learning environment that caters to diverse learning styles and promotes active student involvement.

One of the most popular types of pedagogical technologies is interactive methods. Interactive methods are the work of the student and the teacher together, mainly encouraging students to think. They teach you how to come up with the necessary conclusions, how to analyze yourself and apply it in practice. The main task of the teacher is to guide, direct, and draw the most accurate conclusions to the students here. Interactive methods are also important when a teacher sharply rejects the student's opinion, only by mentioning the correct conclusion in time, resulting in the student understanding his or her mistake. This prevents them from such situations as depression and disruption in thinking. Interactive methods are based on mutual respect between the student and the teacher. The teacher, regardless, listens to the teacher's opinion and expresses respect, while teaching students to listen to each other. Objections and attachments are also expressed through the words "respectful," "in conjunction with your opinion," and "we also had some thoughts." In such a organized lesson, the student feels that he or she is being respected, and in such a situation, he or she begins to think freely without any rod and can publicly explain it. Together with these, he learns to respect others. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, in a number of developed countries, students have accumulated extensive experience in the use of pedagogical technologies that enhance their academic and artistic activities and guarantee the effectiveness of the teaching process. We also witnessed the use of the term "interfaith methods of teaching" when we covered some textbooks. The teaching process is incompatible with the teaching method. The methodology is not what technical tool or books you are using, but how your education is organized. In other words, the teaching method is a form of interaction between the teacher and the teacher in the teaching process. The process between the teacher and the student actually shows that the student is connecting him or her in order to master these skills and skills. If we take it extensively, from the first days of teaching to this day, three types of connections have been formed in a broad sense between the teacher and the student, and he has found his consistence. We can say that in a stylish approach, we can divide all the teacher's methods into three groups:

1. Inactive method;
2. Active Method;

3. The interactive method.

Each methodological approach outlined has its own characteristics. Below we will consider methodological approaches. At the same time, we focus mainly on the interactive methods of the teacher. An incomplete methodological approach is a form of connection between a student and a teacher. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. The ineffective method is the most ineffective way for students to master the learning material, but its unique positive side allows you to find a large amount of learning material over a period of time. This type of lesson is common in higher education institutions and is a widely distributed form of lecture. In an active methodological approach, the teacher and the student interact with each other. During the course, the student becomes an active participant in the lesson, not an inactive listener. And in active and interactive approaches, the generality is more visible. In general, we can see the interactive method as a form of more modern active methods. Unlike active methods, interactive methods are significant not only for the interaction of teachers and students but also for their active relationships with one another in teaching.

In an interactive ("inter"vzaimy, "act"deystvie-"interaction") methodological approach, students are completely involved in the process of knowledge and learning, and they can also look at what they know and think. It provides enough ground to achieve the goal in interactive lessons. The teacher draws up a lesson plan (interactive exercises and assignments according to the rules will be interconnected with the material the student is learning). Interactive exercises and assignments performed by students are its main components, exercises and assignments are designed for an interactive approach, and modern pedagogy also has a rich backup of it, including working with small groups, teaching games (role-playing, targeted and educational games), using social reserves (inviting an expert, excursions), studying and strengthening new material (interfaith lectures, work with weapons of mass destruction, video and audio materials, "in the role of a student-teacher", "everyone teaches everyone"), mosaics (use of amazing arrays) questions), problem-solving ("tree", "mental attack"), and so on.

Interactive methods of teaching. one of the most popular types of pedagogical technologies today is interactive methods. Interactive methods are the work of the student and the teacher together, mainly encouraging students to think. The main task of the teacher is to guide, direct, and draw the most accurate conclusions to the students here. Interactive methods are also important when a teacher sharply rejects the student's opinion, only by mentioning the correct conclusion in time, resulting in the student understanding his or her mistake. This prevents them from such situations as depression and disruption in thinking. Interactive methods are based on mutual respect between the student and the teacher. The teacher, regardless, listens to the teacher's opinion and expresses respect, while teaching students to listen to each other. In such a organized lesson, the student feels that he or she is being respected, and in such a situation, he or she begins to think freely without any rod and can publicly explain it. Interactive methods provide constant activity in students. Students will not be empty during the course, they will be busy with a topic-related problem. As a result, a state of boredom is taken. In the use of interactive methods, the teacher must create a technological project of the lesson. To technologically fix the lesson, the teacher must be familiar with the strategies and methods of the interactive method. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, in a number of developed countries, students have accumulated a wealth of experience in the use of pedagogical technologies that enhance their academic and artistic activities and

guarantee the effectiveness of the teaching process, and the methods that make up the foundations of this experience are of particular importance, not what technical tools or books you use, but how your education is organized. In other words, the teaching method is a form of interaction between the teacher and the teacher in the teaching process. The process between the teacher and the student actually shows that the student is connecting him or her in order to master these skills and skills.

Conclusion

In conclusion, interactive methods in education offer numerous advantages, including increased student engagement, active participation, enhanced communication skills, personalized learning experiences, and effective feedback mechanisms. By incorporating interactive elements into their teaching practices, educators can create a dynamic and stimulating learning environment that fosters deeper understanding, critical thinking, and lifelong learning skills.

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