THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FINE ARTS LESSONS

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ANNOTATION

The summary of the article contains recommendations on the meaningful organization of the teaching process, the meaningful organization of lessons on the basis of new pedagogical technologies. There is also a definition of innovative technology.

Keywords: creativity, activity, technology, thought, independence, circle, profession, skill, skill, personnel.

Аннотация. Maqola tasviriy san'at fanlarini o'qitishda zarur bo'lgan pedogogik texnologiyalar metodikalar haqida so'z boradi.

Калит сўзлар: ijod, faoliat, texnologiya, fikr, mustaqil, to'garak, kasb, mahorat, ko'nikma, kadr.

INTRODUCTION

Based on the various definitions of the term "methodology", the following generalizations can be made:

1) Methodology - a form, method and means of organizing the work of a teacher;

2) A set of methods and techniques required to perform a particular activity;

3) A set of methods that help to organize the process of acquiring knowledge, skills and abilities in a purposeful, planned and systematic manner.

The concept of "methodology" is also used in connection with the teaching of various disciplines, and refers to the process, content, laws, principles, forms, methods and tools of teaching a particular field. According to the pedagogical scientist AM Stolyarenko, the methodology of teaching academic disciplines is a set of methods, methodological methods, tools and organizational measures related to the solution of certain pedagogical tasks. According to GM Kodjaspirova, AY Kodjaspirov, teaching methods are specific methods, techniques and techniques of pedagogical activity.

Requirements for teaching methods include:

1) Harmony with life;

2) Focus on recycling;

3) Accuracy;

4) Compliance with the goals and objectives of the planned action;

5) Validity;

6) Efficiency.

In summary, the teaching methodology includes:

- Goals and objectives of education (organizational, educational, pedagogical, developmental);
- Laws and principles of education;
- Educational content;
- Basic and auxiliary forms of education;
- General and special methods of education;
- Teaching aids;
- Reflects the learning outcome.

Based on this, we will explain the basic concepts that illustrate the essence of teaching methods below:

1) Teaching - the systematic activity of the teacher on realization of the purpose of training;

2) Learning - the process of acquiring new forms of behavior and activity on the basis of comprehension, practice, and acquired experience, the previous ones change;

3) Teaching - the orderly interaction of students with the teacher, aimed at achieving the goal;

4) System of knowledge, skills, abilities, ways of thinking acquired in the process of education;

5) Knowledge - a set of human ideas that reflect the theoretical mastery of a particular science;

6) Ability - a concrete expression of the acquired knowledge, the ability to apply the acquired knowledge in practice;

7) Qualification - automated, error-free performance in any way, an advanced level of skill;

8) Purpose - what is the purpose of training, how to mobilize its forces in the future;

9) Content - a system of scientific knowledge, practical skills and abilities, activities, ways of thinking that must be acquired in the teaching process;

10) Organization - a didactic process, arranged according to specific criteria, which provides it with the necessary form for the successful implementation of the goal;

11) Form - the shell for the external expression of the learning process, its internal essence, logic, content;

12) Method - a way to achieve (implement) the goals and objectives of teaching;

13) Tool - subject support of the educational process, an object used by teachers and students in the process of learning new material;

14) Result - the final product of the educational process, the degree of achievement of the set goals.

The rapid development of science and industry, along with the economic development of society, is leading to radical changes in the content of social relations. Much attention is paid to the implementation of technological approaches in the social sphere, including education.

Pedagogical technology is a consistent method of creating, implementing and defining all processes of teaching and learning in technical and human factors and through their joint efforts, which aims to accelerate the forms of education (UNESCO).

Pedagogical technology is a systematic set and order of implementation of personal capabilities, equipment and methodological tools used to achieve pedagogical goals (M.V. Clarin).

Pedagogical technology is a semantic generalization that includes all the definitions of different authors (sources) (G.K. Selevko).

Pedagogical technology is a set of psychological and pedagogical tools, a special set of forms, methods, techniques, teaching methods, educational tools. At the same time, it also represents the organizational and methodological factor of the pedagogical process (BT Likhachev).

Pedagogical technology is a semantic technique of the educational process (V.P. Bespalko).

Pedagogical technology is a description of the process of achieving planned learning outcomes (IP Volkov).

Technology is the art of processing, transforming, a combination of skills, competencies, and methods (V.M. Shepel).

Pedagogical technology - by technologicalizing the learning process, increasing its resilience and stability of the pedagogical process, freeing it from the subjective characteristics of the participant in the process (VM Monakhov).

Pedagogical technology - the facilitation of forms of education on the basis of systematic, technological approaches, the guarantee of results and objective assessment, taking into account the interaction of human potential and technical means, clarifying the objectives of education, teaching and learning is a set of methods and techniques used in the processes (MOOchilov).

Pedagogical technology is the process by which a teacher (educator) influences students through the means of teaching (education) and the formation of pre-defined personality traits in them as a product of this activity (N. Saidakhmedov).

Pedagogical technology is the content of the process of pedagogical activity, organized on the basis of a specific project, focused on a specific goal and ensuring the achievement of this goal (O. Tolipov).

From the above considerations, it can be said that the importance of pedagogical technology is determined by the emergence of strong links between previously acquired theoretical knowledge and newly acquired knowledge. The following rules are required in this process:

- The rule of equal value (equivalent) practice: the behavior of students in the learning process is fully consistent with the behavior expected by the student during the test or examination;

- A similar rule of practice: learners do not have the obligation to organize the expected behavior, but have the opportunity to practice in such an environment;

- The rule of determining the results: to inform the student about the results of the assessment of the content of each of his actions, this condition is often observed in the process of organizing the current control;

- Incentive rule: to encourage the student's positive behavior, he is not reprimanded for negative actions committed by the student in the course of pedagogical activity, but is given practical instructions that create a desire to eliminate them. For example, "try again", "think deeper", "there is an easier way to solve the problem, try to find it", etc.

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