

THE MAIN WAYS OF ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT EDUCATION.

Yuldasheva Inobat Ashuraliyevna, Usmanova M M
Silk road innovation university

Abstract: Independent work is one of the forms of learning in which the level of knowledge, skills and competences that are defined in the curriculum of a particular subject must be acquired by students using the recommendations of teaches, This article summarizes information about ways to organize independent education.

Kay words: knowledge, effective, practical activities, learning skills, abilities, fundamental, extracurricular, scientific research.

Independent education of students is one of the effective means of developing and enhancing the creative activity of students. It can be considered as the main reserve for improving the quality of specialist training.

In Uzbekistan education system paid a great education to the development and promotion of independent education skills student, especially for language learners, it is very important to improve independent learning skills. The main role of students independent work is to improve the professional training of specialists, aimed at developing a system of fundamental and professional knowledge, skills and abilities that they could freely and independently apply in practical activities. During the organization of independent work of students the teacher solves the following tasks; deep and extend the professional knowledge of students and their interest in educational and cognitive activities teach the students to master the techniques of the cognition process; develop their independence, activity, responsibility; develop the cognitive abilities of future specialists.

In modern resources, two level of independent work are distinguished teacher-controlled independent work of students and independent work itself. It is the first level that is most significant, because it presupposes the presence of special methodological instructions from the teacher, following which the student acquires and improves knowledge, skills and abilities, and accumulates practical experience, The student independently select the means and methods of solution, The purpose of this type of work is to teach the basics of creativity and long-term planning, in accordance with the logic of organizing scientific research. While studying each discipline, the organization of independent work should represent the unity of three interrelated forms:

- 1.Extracurricular independent work.
2. Classroom independent work, which is carried out under the direct supervision on the teacher.

Creative, including scientific research work.

Extracurricular

independent work, specific forms of extracurricular self-help work can be very different, depending on the purpose, nature, discipline, volume of hours determined by the curriculum: preparation for lectures, seminars, practical and laboratory classes; abstracting articles, individual sections of monographies; study of the textbooks; reforming control work; writing thematic reports, abstracts and essays on problematic topics, writing coursework and dissertations; creating visual aids on the topics being studied.

Classroom independent work in class independent work can be carried out during practical classes, seminars, laboratory workshops and while giving lecture, course directly in the classroom, it is advisable to monitor the assimilation of the material by the majority of the students by conducting knowledge tests and questioning students. In the practical works and seminar classes the use various forms of the independent work. Makes the learning process more interesting and increases the activity of a significant part of the students of the group.

Creative, including scientific research work as stated in the National Personal Training Program," it is necessary to individualize training, independent learning and development, mastering technologies and tools of the distance education system. "Based on our pedagogical activities in the higher educations well as the study and analysis of the creative activities of modern teachers targeted research has been confirmed on improving the content of their practical and creative training and teaching methods. The term "learner autonomy" in foreign language learning was expressed by Holec in 1979. Holec argues that the students should be given full responsibility for making decisions about their unique learn styles, capabilities, and needs. Considering the pedagogical aspect, Fener and Newby show that each person has his own way of constructing his world.

The main concepts of students independent learning skills are analyzed as follows;

- the individual develops his own approach to studying and learning based on his own needs;
- independent learning skills are universal not designed for a specific subject.
- independent study skills must be practical and to be aware of his behavior.

P. Benson provides five principles to achieve autonomous learning:

- active participation of students in learning processes;
- providing students with options (choice) and resources;
- offer students choices and decision-making opportunities;
- student support;
- encourage reflection of what they have learned.

When encouraging student autonomy in the lesson, the following is recommended:

- the teacher becomes more of an assistant, that is, a facilitator;
- students get rid of dependence on the teacher as the main source of knowledge;
- students' ability to learn for themselves is encouraged;
- students are encouraged to make decisions about what they have learned;
- students will have information about suitable and preferred teaching methods;
- students are encouraged to develop their own learning strategies.

Zakese explained ways to develop the student's autonomy in teaching and learning English.

According to him, students can be helped to develop independent work skills by teaching learning strategies, using cooperative learning in classes, preparing self-reports, using diaries and self-assessment systems to record their activities, and creating portfolios.

According to B. Parish, the student's autonomy should be internal; it is not something that teachers can force students to accept. Teachers can create conditions to promote student autonomy.

When it comes to develop student autonomy the importance of learning strategies cannot be denied. What is "strategy in education"? If we look for an answer to the question, there is no definitive explanation for this, but according to scientists, strategies are a set of actions aimed at improving learning consciously and purposefully, and allow the learner to use information effectively.

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