

NON-TRADITIONAL FORMS OF ORGANIZING EDUCATION

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**Abstract:** *This article provides some information about non-traditional and traditional forms of teaching in the educational process. In addition, the stages of the lesson were analyzed.*

**Keywords:** *traditional, non-traditional, method, reasoning, education, model, lecture.*

A traditional lesson is designed for a certain period of time. The educational process is more focused on the personality of the teacher, it is an educational model consisting of the stages of introduction, clarification, reinforcement and completion of the topic. When the learning material is new and more complex, the traditional lesson remains a one-to-one method of the educational process in many cases. It is known that in a traditional lesson, the teacher is at the center of the educational process. Therefore, traditional teaching is sometimes called teacher-centered teaching method. The purpose and positive aspects of the educational process, which is the teacher in the center, are based on the following principles: - to increase the student's enthusiasm for reading; - to take into account previously acquired knowledge; - the learning process coordinating the pace; - supporting the student's initiative and commitment; - learning through practice; - providing double feedback; - setting the learning process in the right direction ; - the teacher is a person who facilitates the learning process for the students; - the evaluation of the learning process. In the traditional teaching model, more methods such as lectures, questions and answers, and practical exercises are used. For this reason, in these cases, the effectiveness of traditional lessons is much lower, and students become passive participants in the educational process. Research shows that while maintaining the traditional form of the lesson, enriching it with methods that activate the activities of students in various districts, it leads to an increase in the level of students' mastery.

For this purpose, the lesson process should be organized rationally, the teacher should increase the interest of the students and constantly encourage their activity in the educational process, divide the educational material into small parts, and discuss and discuss their content. , working in small groups, using interactive methods, providing various interesting examples, encouraging students to do practical exercises independently, using different evaluation methods, using educational tools on the spot and on time is required. Today's demand is pushing education to look for new approaches that lead to quality changes, and the approaches (methods) in its study are also changing. The result of practical application of new knowledge in education leads to the creation of new education based on innovation. Progressive development of the

education system in our republic, radical renewal and reform of the personnel training system are among the most important tasks of the state. In order for the student to be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practice, he can consolidate it in time, know how to apply it to the study of other concepts, and systematize the acquired knowledge to ensure the effectiveness of education.

The goal of education is to provide the student with the knowledge and skills specified in the state educational standards. It can be considered that teaching is successful when the student accepts and understands the knowledge and can demonstrate the acquired skills and abilities in practice. A traditional lesson is an educational model designed for a certain period of time, the educational process is more focused on the teacher's personality, and consists of stages of clarification, reinforcement and completion. It is known that the process of acquiring knowledge is the process of systematic development of spiritual and mental abilities, formation of knowledge and concepts, and formation of the ability to use the acquired knowledge. This process can be carried out by the student independently or with the support of the teacher. The conducted researches show that the traditional form (model) of teaching remains one of the effective forms (models) of education.

When the educational material is new and more complex, the traditional lesson in many cases remains a one-to-one model of the educational process. It is known that in a traditional lesson, the teacher is at the center of the educational process. That's why the traditional lesson is sometimes called the "teacher-centered model of education". The main goal of a traditional lesson is to convey and explain the content, concepts and facts of the subject of the lesson to the students. The lesson begins with establishing a connection between the previously acquired knowledge and the knowledge to be mastered.

Covering a new topic, strengthening with various exercises, closing the lesson, concluding, evaluating and assigning homework.

In the traditional teaching model, more methods such as lecture, question-answer, and practical exercises are used. For this reason, in these cases, the effectiveness of traditional lessons is much lower, and students become passive participants in the educational process. Studies show that while preserving the traditional form of the lesson, enriching it with various methods that activate the students' activity leads to an increase in the mastery level.

Usually, traditional teaching is considered as a passive teaching method. But in the lesson, it depends on how the students pass the lesson and plan it.

It is recommended to divide the new material into small sections in order to increase the efficiency of the traditional lesson and to achieve the students' activity in the lesson. Also, it would be appropriate to control how the students are mastering this material and to do various exercises and assignments for this purpose.

For this purpose, the lesson process should be organized rationally, the teacher should increase the interest of the students and constantly encourage their activity in

the educational process, debate, discussion, brainstorming, work in small groups, research, role it is necessary to use the methods of games, give colorful and interesting examples, encourage students to do practical exercises independently, use different assessment methods and educational tools.