

Interactive Training Methods

Kuchkarova Mahmuda Adkhamovna

Senior Lecturer, Fergana State University, Fergana, Uzbekistan

Davlyatova Odina Alisherovna

Student, Fergana State University, Fergana, Uzbekistan

Abstract

The article discusses the advantages of such methods, such as active participation in the learning process, development of critical thinking, motivation and social skills. Strategies for effectively using interactive methods in teaching are also described.

Keywords: training, passive method, active method, interactive method, training, strategies.

Interactive teaching methods are one of the main tools for increasing the effectiveness of education. They allow students to actively participate in the learning process and develop critical thinking, analytical and problem-solving skills.

One of the main principles of interactive teaching methods is the active interaction of students with educational material. This can be done through the use of various forms of work in the lesson, such as group discussion, project activities, problem solving, game exercises, etc. As a result of such interaction, students are more deeply immersed in the educational material and better assimilate it.

Also, interactive teaching methods help increase motivation. Involvement in the active learning process allows you to create a more interesting and attractive learning environment, which in turn contributes to more successful learning.

A variety of interactive teaching methods also allows teachers to tailor the learning process to the specific needs and characteristics of the group. For example, play-based exercises may be organized for active and outgoing students, while small group work may be suitable for quiet and reserved individuals.

Finally, interactive teaching methods promote the development of communication skills. They teach you to work in a team, communicate, express your opinion, and justify your decisions. Thus, interactive teaching methods in primary school play an important role in developing children's interest in learning, developing critical thinking, communication skills and social adaptation. Here are some examples of interactive teaching methods that can be effectively used in elementary schools:

1. Game-based lessons: Using games and fun activities helps children learn through play and develop communication and social skills. For example, this could be a game simulation of real situations.
2. Small group work: This method helps children exchange opinions, discuss learning material and solve problems together. It also helps develop communication skills and strengthen relationships between students.

3. Project activities: Children can work in groups on projects that require research and creativity. This helps develop children's skills in analysis, independence and presentation of acquired knowledge.
4. Technology in learning: The use of interactive whiteboards, online learning platforms, learning apps and other technology helps make lessons more fun and interactive for children.

In education, there are three forms of interaction between teacher and student: passive, active and interactive methods.

The passive learning method is a method in which the student primarily receives information from the teacher or from a textbook, but participates little or not in the learning process on his own. This method often involves lectures, demonstrations, and reading materials without subsequent discussion or activity.

Passive teaching methods are focused primarily on the transfer of knowledge and information from teacher to student. They may be effective in some cases, but in general they may limit the development of students' cognitive, critical thinking, and communication skills.

Active learning method is a method that actively includes students in the learning process, stimulates them to independently search for knowledge, solve problems and critical thinking. Active learning methods focus on developing cognitive abilities, collaboration skills, communication and application of acquired knowledge.

Examples of active learning methods include small group work, discussions, project-based activities, problem-solving learning, hands-on learning, games and exercises, technology-enhanced learning, and other interactive techniques.

Such teaching methods allow students to actively participate in the educational process, exchange opinions, apply knowledge in practice and develop independent thinking and analysis skills. Active learning methods promote deep learning, increase student motivation, and develop critical thinking.

Examples of interactive teaching methods include small group work, project activities, discussions, role-playing games, collaborative discussion and analysis of educational material, the use of technology in teaching, interactive lessons and many others.

Interactive teaching methods are aimed at ensuring that students actively participate in the learning process, exchange opinions, ideas, and suggestions, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the material, the development of critical thinking and the ability to apply acquired knowledge in practice. These methods also encourage team learning and collaboration, creating a more dynamic and engaging learning environment.

Passive teaching methods can be a complementary tool in the learning process, but the most effective learning often requires more active and interactive methods that interact more closely with students, encouraging exchange, discussion and practical application of the material being learned.

Effective use of interactive methods in teaching requires specific strategies to maximize their potential. Here are some strategies for successfully using interactive methods in education:

1. Selecting methods in accordance with learning goals: Decide what key goals need to be achieved using interactive methods. For example, if the goal is to develop critical thinking, make sure that the methods chosen encourage students to analyze and make decisions.
2. Creating a Curriculum: Developing a detailed curriculum that includes the selected interactive methods and determines how they will fit into the learning process.
3. Teacher training: Train teachers to use interactive teaching methods. Explain principles and methods and provide training to support their use in the teaching process.

4. Evaluating Effectiveness: Ensure that teaching methods meet learning objectives and achieve desired results. Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of methods and make adjustments if necessary.
5. Use of Technology: The use of educational technology and online resources can enhance interactive teaching methods. A variety of interactive applications and platforms can enrich the learning experience.

These strategies will help you effectively integrate interactive teaching methods into the classroom, promoting active student engagement and improved educational outcomes.

References:

1. Alijon, A., Xoldorovich, S. Z., & Abbosovna, G. M. kizi, MMA.(2022). Technology of Individualization of Learning. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 6, 291-297.
2. Asimov, A. (2019). USING PROBLEMS AND TRAINING STUDENTS TO PROBLEM. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(8), 348-352.
3. Gafurova, M. A., & Muhammadiyeva, Z. I. (2023). Scientific Research in Elementary Mathematics Classes Using Methods. *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 19, 97-100.
4. Gafurova, M. A., & Xursanova, Z. M. (2023). ON MODERN APPROACHES TO MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL. *International journal of advanced research in education, technology and management*, 2(4).
5. Gafurova, M., & Mamatova, Y. (2023). Necessity of Teaching Information Security and Cyber-Security in Primary Education. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL THEORY AND COMPUTER SCIENCES*, 4(6), 18-23.
6. Gofurova, M. A. (2020). Развитие познавательной деятельности учащихся при решении задач. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (1), 677-681.
7. Juraev Vahid Tajimamatovich. (2023). Formation of Managerial Skills of Students in the Process of Practical Training. *Journal of Sustainability in Integrated Policy and Practice* 1 (2), 76-82.
8. Juraev Vahid Tajimamatovich. (2023). Pedagogical Management Ability of Socio-Cultural Activity Owners. *American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157)*, 1(6), 14–17.
9. Kuchkarova, M. A. (2020). Решение Нестандартных Задач Методом Рассуждения На Уроках Математики В Начальных Классах. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (1), 682-685.
10. Kuchkarova, M. A. (2020). Решение Нестандартных Задач Методом Рассуждения На Уроках Математики В Начальных Классах. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (1), 682-685.
11. Kuchkarova, M. A. THE IMPORTANCE OF LOGICAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING OF CHILDREN. *Zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych.*, 171.
12. Kuchkarova, M. A., & Ganiyeva, S. (2023). FEATURES OF LOGICAL THINKING. *Open Access Repository*, 4(3), 674-679.
13. Mahfuza Abbosovna Gafurova. (2023). METHODS OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. *Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 10(09), 89–94. Retrieved from <http://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view/174>
14. Makhmuda, Q., & Maftuna, K. (2020). Creative tasks in mathematics lessons in primary classes. *Proceeding of The ICECRS*, 6, 398-400.
15. Makhmudova, O. (2023). Study of Turkic Root Words in Turkology. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769)*, 1(8), 473-478.

16. Makhmudova, O. (2023). Typical Characteristics of Lexical Meanings. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 19, 69-76.
17. Maxmudova, O. (2022). ONA TILINI ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA O‘RGANISH. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(Special Issue 4), 97-104.
18. Maxmudova, O. T. (2022). TURKIY SO‘ZLARDA O‘ZAK MORFEMA TUSHUNCHASI. *Journal of Integrated Education and Research*, 1(6), 52-54.
19. Takhirjonovna, M. O. (2023). TYPES OF LEXICAL MEANING ACCORDING TO THE FORMATION. *Open Access Repository*, 4(3), 1065-1070.
20. Zakirova Sohiba Mukhtoralievna, & Hamdamova Muslima Egamberdiyevna. (2023). USAGE MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AT THE LESSONS OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. *Academia Science Repository*, 4(5), 704–709.
21. Zakirova Sohiba Mukhtoralievna, & Mahmudova Bakhrdil Bakhtiyorjon kizi. (2023). CONTENT OF DIDACTIC GAMES HELD OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM. *Academia Science Repository*, 4(05), 221–226.
22. Zakirova Sohiba Mukhtoralievna, & Tojjaliyeva Dilnoza Rasuljon kizi. (2023). METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF JUNIOR SCHOOL AGE. *Academia Science Repository*, 4(5), 697–703.
23. Zakirova Sohiba Mukhtoralievna, & Xomidjonova Guli Karimberdi Kizi. (2023). TECHNOLOGY OF INCULCATING NATIONAL SPIRITUAL VALUES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MOTHER TONGUE AND READING LITERACY CLASSES. *Academia Science Repository*, 4(05), 227–234.
24. Жураев, В. (2023). УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫМ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕМ НА ОСНОВЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ. *Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари / Актуальные проблемы социально-гуманитарных наук / Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences.*, 3(6), 276–288. <https://doi.org/10.47390/SP1342V3I6Y2023N37>