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Development of Digital Resources in Increasing the Efficiency of Teaching the Mother Language in Academic Lyceums

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Abstract. *This article aims to organize lesson processes in an interactive way that is one of the requirements of the modern educational system, as well as to create a guide to fully convey knowledge to the student with an understanding of the content of Education. Academic lyceums, which are the middle link of their education, provide information about several techniques that can be used to teach their native language. Today, the main goal of education is to provide the student with certain theoretical knowledge for a short period of time, to develop skills and competencies in them in relation to certain activities, as well as to control the activities of students, to assess the level of related knowledge, skills and qualifications, high pedagogical skills and in relation to the educational process it aims to achieve greater results in the bundan by introducing approaches to the educational system.*

Key words: *Modern education, educational content, effective, pedagogical technology, interactive methods, teacher, student, academic Lyceum, native language, word categories.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, our country is achieving high results in the global education market. In order to maintain these results, the use of modern teaching methods in education is of great importance. Indeed, a teacher can achieve lesson effectiveness only if he effectively uses didactic tools, technologies and methods that allow for easy and complete mastery of a particular subject. It is also extremely important that educational materials and topics reflect the latest achievements of the subject to which he is related. This requires a new approach to education, planning, and the implementation of innovations.

When talking about modern approaches to improving the educational effectiveness of teaching the native language in academic lyceums, the importance of updating teaching methods, introducing technologies, and individual approaches is of great importance. These processes increase students' interest in the native language and direct them to effective learning.

Material and Methods

The following modern approaches play an important role in improving educational effectiveness:

1. Interactive teaching methods:

Work in small groups: dividing students into small groups and directing them to ask each other questions, exchange ideas, and solve problems. This, in turn, helps to develop communication skills.

Textbooks and multimedia tools: Teaching through modern textbooks, video materials, interactive platforms are effective. At the same time, the use of modern technologies (smart boards, computers) in teaching the native language is important in attracting the attention of students.

2. Personalization and individual approach:

Each student may have a different learning speed and style. An individual approach allows you to conduct lessons according to the needs of each student, reveal their talents and strengthen their weaknesses.

Differentiated learning: Dividing students into groups based on their level of knowledge and engaging them in tasks of different levels.

3. Digitalization of education:

Effectively organizing the learning process using **online platforms** and **applications**. Creating more interesting and effective learning opportunities for students by making lessons interactive and gamified.

Video lessons and learning resources: Providing students with the necessary knowledge through distance learning and video lessons via the Internet.

4. Developing critical and creative thinking:

Helping students analyze, evaluate, and clearly express their thoughts about the material being studied. To effectively carry out this process, students can be presented with a variety of texts and involved in discussion.

5. Integration and interdisciplinary approach:

Providing more practical and real-life knowledge by integrating the mother tongue with other subjects. For example, linking the mother tongue with subjects such as history, literature, or geography will make the benefits of language learning clearer to students.

6. Improving the skills of teaching staff:

Teachers who have mastered modern teaching methods and have the ability to use advanced technologies can teach students more effectively, therefore, it is very important for teachers to continuously improve their skills and master new methods.

These approaches not only help students strengthen their knowledge of their native language, but also increase their success in the overall educational process. Today, in a number of developed countries, extensive experience has been accumulated in the use of pedagogical technologies that increase the educational and creative activity of students and ensure the effectiveness of the educational process, and the methods that form the basis of this experience are called interactive methods.

Interactive methods are methods that implement the teaching process under the influence of mutual communication and interaction of students. The word "interactive" is borrowed from the English language, meaning "inter" - mutual, "act" - action, influence, activity. Interactive methods imply the goal of achieving high results in a short time, without spending excessive mental and physical effort.

RESULTS

Compared to specific subjects, learning activity in native language classes does not activate by itself, of course. It depends, first of all, on how the teacher organizes the lesson process and the method he chooses. True, the research method makes a great contribution to the complete mastering of the lesson. In the modern educational structure, the content of teaching in the subject of native language in academic lyceums is considered an important factor, because effectiveness is, first of all, closely related to the question of “What should be taught to students?”. The answer to the question “How should it be taught?” can be found only if the necessary knowledge that students should acquire from native language education, the level of mastery of this knowledge, and the intended goal are correctly determined.

So, effectiveness is directly related, first of all, to these two factors. The questions “What to teach?” and “How to teach?” are two sides of the educational system. They are so interconnected that one without the other will not be effective.

If the educational content of native language lessons in academic lyceums depends on the necessary knowledge, skills and qualifications given to students in this subject, then the introduction of pedagogical technologies into the educational process serves to increase students' interest in learning their native language and their level of knowledge. In order to fully convey this subject to the student, it is very important for the teacher to be able to choose a method that is appropriate to the subject and acceptable to the student.

In native language lessons, the teacher uses more methods related to student activity, because subjects related to linguistics cannot be taught in a simple way, such as explaining the educational material or holding a conversation with the student. Only when the student becomes the subject of processing the education, that is, an active participant, and passes each educational task through the "ring" of mental activity, the process of mastering the educational material will be much easier and the usefulness of the lessons will be ensured. A teacher who relies on practical methods in teaching will correctly organize the student's activity in educational tasks and will be able to focus the audience's attention on one point.

Today, it is not considered a safe method to present knowledge in the native language to academic lyceum students, because the level of mental abilities of children of this age is quite high, and they are at an age ready to fully absorb all the information that is given at that moment.

Therefore, when scientific information is given ready-made, the student becomes a participant, listener and only a person who acts according to the idea. In pedagogy, how and to what extent the student perceives knowledge is indicated in percentages. For example:

1. When reading - 10%.
2. When listening - 20%.
3. When seeing - 30%.
4. When hearing - 50%.
5. During discussion, debate - 70%.
6. When doing it personally - 80%.
7. When doing it with classmates - 90%.

At this point, it is appropriate to quote a Chinese proverb: “***Tell me, I will forget, show me, I can remember, give me the task, and then it will be completely mine.”***

When choosing interactive methods, we should pay attention to the following:

- *compliance with the content of the lesson;*
- *full compliance with the capabilities of students;*
- *orientation to the development of education and upbringing;*
- *compliance with the forms of organizing the educational process.*

The purpose of using non-traditional teaching methods is to teach independent thinking, be multidisciplinary; simple and easy, increase knowledge, save time, make the lesson interesting, increase the effectiveness of the lesson, broaden the worldview, develop thinking, strengthen memory, encourage research, have an individual relationship with each student, focus students' attention on the lesson, etc[1].

[1] F.M.Kasimov. Possibilities of using interactive methods in the teaching process. International Conference on Developments in Education. Hosted from Sankt Petersburg. Russia:. 2023. P.74-80.

Discussion

Interactive methods ensure the active participation of students in the process of learning their native language, help them express their thoughts freely and significantly increase the effectiveness of learning. These methods create an opportunity for students to learn the language not only theoretically, but also practically.

It can be seen that **interactive methods have the following effect on the student**:

1. Students develop the ability to work together.

2. Students develop creative and independent thinking skills.

3. They help each other find common ground.

4. Students feel personal responsibility for the results of their work, study, and education.

The morphology section has a special place in providing the reader with a complete and easy-to-understand understanding of the current Uzbek literary language.

Morphology is the main section that forms the structure of the language and is important in understanding word formation, phonetic changes, affixes, and grammatical functions. It can be difficult to explain such processes using traditional methods, so interactive and visual digital tools can simplify this process.

The theoretical foundations of the morphology section are based on the theories of **constructivism** and **active** learning. In this, lesson processes in which students actively participate and develop knowledge, skills, and competencies based on various experiences increase the effectiveness of studying morphology. Digital technologies provide interactivity and encourage students to actively participate.

Constructivism is a style that includes such aspects as simplicity, functionality and clarity. This direction was used in architecture and art in Russia and Germany at the beginning of the 20th century. Vladimir Mayakovsky is often called the founder of constructivism. In his work "B oknah rosta" he began to create propaganda art for the masses. The simplicity of the drawing and the primitiveness of his first works predetermined the *brevity* and *clarity* of constructivism.

Later, this theory also began to spread to education. At first it manifested itself in literature, and then it began to be used in linguistics.

Constructivism is an educational philosophy that considers experience as the best way to acquire knowledge[2]. It can be seen from this that this theory forms the ability of students to independently acquire any knowledge and develops the tactics of studying a given topic based on problems in the student. At the same time, knowledge is consolidated through collaborative learning.

The theory of active learning expresses the following:

1. Interactivity: Students ask questions and participate in discussions during the lesson.

2. Theoretical knowledge is consolidated through experiments and experiences.

3. Students analyze their knowledge in the process of reflection.

The concept of Blended Learning.

The concept of Blended Learning is emerging as a revolutionary approach in the modern educational process. The rapid development of information technologies creates the opportunity to introduce various innovative methods into the educational system. In particular, the importance of an integrated approach in a modular educational system is increasing, and the flexible integration of various methods and forms is turning blended learning into a new paradigm.

[2] Eldasheva G. V. Knowledge is a process of discovery: how did constructivism change education? – Obrazovanie i innovatsionnye issledovania, 2022. #7. - pp.201-203.

A well-known expert in the field of education, Declan Burn, defines “Blended learning” as “an effective approach aimed at maximizing the use of rich pedagogical experience.” This model combines traditional teaching methods with modern technologies, making the educational process more effective and attractive. By combining different methods in the educational process, students’ motivation increases, they do not get bored with the same format of teaching, and their interest in learning is constantly maintained at a high level.

The most important aspect is to maintain a balance between the selected pedagogical methods and achieve high results at minimal cost. Blended learning allows not only to effectively organize individual and group work, but also to significantly improve the quality of teaching by combining digital technologies and traditional educational formats. Therefore, it is becoming an integral part of the modern educational process.

By combining traditional teaching methods with digital resources, teachers can support students theoretically and practically.

The main principles of blended learning include the combination of traditional and digital learning, a personalized approach, flexibility, and interactivity.

The following can be listed as advantages of blended learning:

1. Possibility of independent learning.

2. Wide use of educational resources.

3. Possibility of continuous assessment.

Let's look at the types of **digital resources** and their characteristics that can be used today in **academic lyceums** to increase the effectiveness of education and organize lesson processes, especially in native language education.

Multimedia presentations - presentations that combine text, audio and video materials - allow complex morphological concepts to be conveyed visually. Studying morphology through the effective use of this type of technological resources expands the scope of independent and creative thinking of the student. It develops the skills of studying different forms of independent word groups and forming new words from them, comparing and selecting them, and appropriately using the selected word in a sentence.

Interactive textbooks and web platforms - the interactive presentation of exercises and tests related to morphological analysis, word structure and suffixes makes the learning process interesting.

Animations and visual modeling - showing the processes of word formation using animation helps students to more clearly understand complex grammatical processes and the methodology of word groups.

Mobile applications and gamification - through applications enriched with game elements, students can repeat the acquired knowledge, assimilate and consolidate new conclusions by comparing the morphological and lexical aspects of the word, which is the main object of linguistic analysis.

Virtual laboratories and AR/VR technologies - it is possible to organize experiential learning through the use of virtual classrooms and augmented reality technologies to conduct morphological analysis of the content of the morphology section, word groups, morphological forms of words, grammatical analysis.

In order to achieve efficiency in the rapidly developing education market of our century, constant research, study and movement are required. In the process of intellectual development in the modern education system, the head of our state is developing very large-scale strategies for today's youth to acquire knowledge. According to paragraph IV of the "Development Strategy", a number of goals have been set for the education system in "Implementing a fair social policy, developing human capital", for example: "Complete revision and implementation of curricula and textbooks based on advanced foreign experience by 2026."

Currently, teachers are also constantly being sought to improve the quality of education. Therefore, educational organizations, studying various international experiences, are considering secondary specialized education as the main stage of the educational system in changing the educational environment and training specialists for the necessary areas.

The **requirements and needs** of the process of developing digital resources in academic lyceums are as follows:

1. Studying the level of knowledge and learning outcomes of students.
2. Determining the main topics of the Morphology section.
3. **Setting learning goals** and determining measurable learning outcomes.
4. Determining the results to be achieved through digital resources.
5. Creating digital content.
6. Developing pedagogical design of materials.
7. Testing new projects.
8. Introducing new technologies.
9. Developing guides for teachers and students.
10. Assessing student outcomes and satisfaction.
11. Continuously improving resources.

As a result of our research, we also found that in academic lyceum teaching, in order to focus the student's full attention on science and read his/her mind as a teacher, the teacher should provide practical examples and introduce the student to scientific experiments. For example:

Case Study (practical research – amaliy tadqiqotlar). The name of this method is taken from the English words "case-study". In this case, "case" means a box, case, volume, (yashik, quti), and "study" means to study, research, engage in science, study, take a lesson (o'rganish, tadqiq qilish, ilm bilan shug'ullanish, o'quv fani, saboq olish, o'qish). According to the English expression "case – true life", which is used about this method, a case is a "piece" of real life. Accordingly, this method is also called the "method of teaching practical cases". Therefore, in educational institutions in Western countries, the use of the Case Study method, i.e. cases, makes up 25% of the curriculum[3].

Pilot projects - conducting small-scale experiments in special classes or groups and analyzing the results. Pilot projects are an important tool in the development of scientific research and technological innovations in the field of morphology. They create an opportunity to better understand linguistic processes, test new methods and apply them in practice. Pilot projects can play an important role in linguistics, especially in morphological research. The use of pilot projects in morphological research is given as follows:

Language experiments - pilot studies are carried out to study new terms, changes in grammatical forms or dialectal changes.

Artificial intelligence and automated translation - testing systems for morphological analysis of texts and their automatic processing.

Innovative approaches in the learning process - developing pilot educational programs to test morphology teaching methods.

Creating morphological analysis programs - testing early versions of linguistic programs.

Multi-platform integration. In linguistics, creating integration with platforms such as Moodle, Google Classroom, Edmodo. With the development of digital technologies, multi-platform integration has initiated revolutionary changes in linguistics and morphology research. This approach

[3] Sadikova Y. S. Ta'limda "Case Study" texnologiyasi. – Academic research in modern science. International scientific-online conference, 2023. – P.24-28.

serves to deeply analyze the morphological systems of different languages using automated algorithms, align them with each other in real time, and optimize linguistic analysis processes.

While traditional morphological analyses are usually based on limited data sets, multi-platform integration expands the scope of this process and allows the study of any language system using artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies. Thus:

Automatic adaptation between language systems – algorithms compare the grammatical structure of different languages and automatically adapt morphological features.

Dynamics and contextual analysis – integrated systems study not only static word forms, but also their variability in real life.

Adaptive learning using artificial intelligence – systems are constantly updated with new lexical units and grammatical modifications.

Cross-platform integration is revolutionizing the field of morphology, playing a key role in the development of automatic translation systems, improving voice assistants, and creating new language models.

As a result, even the most complex aspects of human speech can be deeply analyzed using modern technologies and perfectly applied in a digital environment. Through this innovative approach, the symbiosis of linguistic science and artificial intelligence will become the main direction of future linguistic research.

We should also separately dwell on the problems that may be encountered in the process of applying linguistic research through an innovative approach and their solutions. They are:

1. Technical limitations: Lack of Internet and technical equipment.

2. Digital literacy of teachers: Development of special training and methodological guides.

3. Student motivation: Introduction of gamification and interactive elements.

4. Financial limitations: Attraction of grants and sponsorship funds.

If these problems are solved in place, our education system will continue to improve to the point where it will not lag behind foreign education systems. In our ongoing research, we have prepared several plans for the in-depth application of the above-mentioned digital technologies in science.

Future research directions:

1. Creation of artificial intelligence and adaptive learning systems.

2. In-depth analysis of the effectiveness of digital resources.

3. Expansion of AR/VR technologies.

Conclusions and suggestions.

The use of digital resources in teaching the morphology department is becoming an integral part of the modern educational process. Enriching the educational process with innovative technologies helps students to understand the subject more deeply, develop independent thinking and analytical skills.

Conclusion

Digital technologies, in particular, interactive textbooks, multimedia presentations, animations, gamification-based mobile applications and virtual laboratories, allow teaching morphology through visual and interactive methods. This increases students' interest in the subject and helps to consolidate their knowledge. Also, combining digital resources with traditional teaching methods based on the blended learning model gives effective results. This model allows students to learn independently and increases the flexibility of the educational process, but there are also certain difficulties in the implementation of digital education. In particular, problems such as the lack of technical infrastructure, teachers' digital literacy and increasing student motivation are relevant. To solve these

problems, it is important to introduce modern pedagogical methods, improve the skills of teachers, create special methodological manuals and digitally transform the education system.

In the future, it is necessary to develop artificial intelligence and adaptive learning systems in morphology teaching, widely introduce AR/VR technologies, and analyze the effectiveness of digital resources on a scientific basis. These approaches will ensure that the educational process is more effective, innovative, and adaptable to students. In general, the development and implementation of digital resources for teaching the morphology department in academic lyceums will not only improve the educational process, but also increase the level of knowledge acquisition of students using modern technologies. Therefore, conducting research in this area and developing new technological solutions will remain one of the important scientific and practical issues in the future.

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