

PROJECT WORK AS ONE OF THE MEANS CREATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

The article reveals the essence and practical significance of design work. The goals, objectives, and advantages of the method are given. Project work is a method of developing a problem in detail, which can result in a real positive result, a final product. It is concluded that this method activates the independence, creative and mental activity of students based on practical research of this method.

Keywords: design work, stages of work, tool, application, essence, types, integration, technologies.

Introduction

Improving science and technology requires global reforms of the education system. This is possible only with the introduction of advanced technologies and the latest interactive methods of teaching our youth. Old standard teaching methods, as practice shows, are long outdated. It seems that they have been studying foreign languages for years, but they have no skills in speaking, writing, not to mention conducting work in these languages.

Project work is a new, innovative method that combines educational and cognitive components, gaming, scientific and creative. Students, first of all, acquire the first skills of research, due to which the specific qualities of a special way of thinking develop.

One of the main tasks of the education system is to train highly qualified specialists and individuals who are capable of representing our country in the world with their knowledge. Only a highly qualified specialist, an independent person in all respects, can make a significant contribution to the development of science and technology in our country.

All this is possible only with the use of innovative pedagogical technologies. There are many such methods in modern educational technology. One of the effective methods is the project method. It is a method of developing a problem in detail, which can result in a real positive result, an end product.

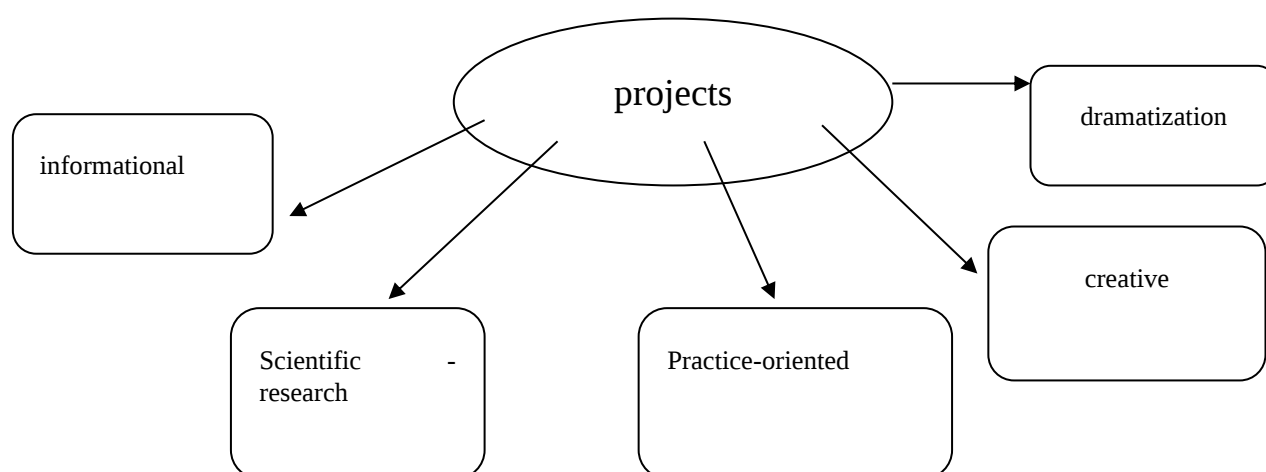
The founder of the project method is the American philosopher, psychologist and educator John Dune. Although the project method was developed at the beginning of the 20th century, it is still relevant today, since this method greatly facilitates the learning process. In a short period of time, it helps students acquire research skills, independently solve a given task (problem), as well as the ability to work in collaboration, in a team, stimulates students' interest in learning while motivating and activating them. To understand the essence of the project method, you first need to understand the meaning of the word and project, which translated from Latin means "thrown forward." Only a broad understanding of this concept allows its use in the education system.



The use of project methods helps to improve the acquired knowledge, planning, searching, and development skills in completing assigned tasks.

The essence of the project method is to stimulate the interest and independence of students to effectively solve assigned problems. And for a teacher, an educational project is an integrative didactic means of development, training and education, which allows you to develop and develop specific skills and design skills: problematization, goal setting, activity planning, reflection and self-analysis, presentation and self-presentation, as well as information search, practical application of academic knowledge, self-study, research and creative activities.

The project method includes five types of projects:



In practice we use:

1. **Research**

Determining the structure and relevance of the problem, when hypotheses and ways to solve it are put forward, and conclusions are drawn based on the results.

2. **Creative**

With this type, there is no specific structure, but this method promotes the collaboration of students, and the final result is presented in the form of a dramatized dialogue, a newspaper, an album, a reference book, etc.

3. **Information**

This is the collection of information, its analysis, synthesis. This method requires a certain structure, which is adjusted in the process of working on the problem. At the same time, dividing students into mini-groups must maintain a balance, that is, the group must contain strong, average, and weak students. This is done so that strong students (who speak the language) will improve the weak ones. The project is being developed in stages. The project method includes six stages.

The first stage is preparatory, that is, dividing students into mini-groups based on interests or at the choice of the teacher, using a differentiated approach to each student. Students choose topics themselves, and the teacher only controls and helps them avoid mistakes.

Second phase. Choosing a method of use. Students work on micro-topics and intermediate discussion of the results of their research. Students begin to identify cause-and-effect

relationships in the subject of research, write options for solving the problem, make decisions independently, and the teacher only controls their actions.

HYPOTHESIS----- ANALYSIS ----- SYNTHESIS

Third stage . A mini presentation of the work done, where the teacher checks, clarifies, and points out students' shortcomings and mistakes.

Fourth stage . Presentation of the final result of your research work, defense of the project, and teachers act as an expert.

Fifth stage. Results of the project defense, analysis of presentations by the teacher, fellow students, self-analysis and self-esteem.

Sixth stage. Completion of the project by self-design on paper.

In the process of project activities, students develop:

1. Search, analysis and problem-solving skills
2. Ability to work independently and in a team
3. Ability to convey information during communication
4. Ability to present your project
5. Ability to apply knowledge from other fields of science to solve a problem
6. Ability to creatively approach problem solving
7. There is an interest in learning new things.

The project method is one of the few teaching methods that takes students out of the classroom into the social environment, forming their own experience in the process of interacting with society. It combines individual and group work on a project, helps to self-realize, develop creativity, which, undoubtedly, every student has to one degree or another.

The main goal of the project method is for students to acquire not only theoretical but also practical knowledge. Lessons based on the project method can be used to learn new material, to consolidate and practice students' research skills.

Unfortunately, secondary school students' knowledge of foreign languages is not good enough. They have no communication practices, no practice in using language in society. Unfortunately, they do not have the proper level of motivation and interest in acquiring knowledge. This may not be due to the proper level of development of students' interest in knowledge; there is no motivation for self-knowledge of the unknown. This "old" approach to teaching does not provide adequate learning results and does not motivate students' interest in learning.

There is still no connection between secondary schools and universities, which in the future makes it difficult for university teachers to teach them using innovative teaching methods.

Thus, project work really improves the quality of the lesson and stimulates the cognitive activity of students.

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