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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF NATIVE UZBEK LANGUAGE SYNTAX ANALYSIS)

Abstract: *This article provides information on the results of the experiment on the appropriate application of advanced technology methods tested in practice, the application of methods, techniques and technologies based on the principle of simplicity to complexity, which are acceptable in the study of syntax, which is part of grammar.*

Key words: *syntax, word, phrase, formation, equestrian compound, verb compound, connection methods, dominant and subordinate relation, educational technologies (Elpigich, Venn diagram) educational games (whose sun shines more, Daisy, Find Error).*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

The study of syntax in mother tongue education is widely used in both general education and higher education. The importance of sentence structure and content depends on it.

This section, which begins with the topic of vocabulary, requires the study of the difference between words and phrases, their importance, their place in speech with new approaches using various advanced technologies. Initially, a phrase is formed from the given words: to attend a meeting; come to school; factory work. Pupils took part in a competition, coming from school, working in a factory. In these phrases, they show the preposition and the preposition and say how the preposition is connected to the preposition (using adverbs.) Verbal examples of such phrases are given (vacation, summer, study). .

While giving a number of similar assignments, the topic is introduced and the assignments begin to become more complex.

For example, at the beginning of a topic, finding and writing words belonging to different word groups is given as an individual task, and in the second task, a pair is given a task to write a pair of words that expand the meaning of these words, but something

indicates the exact name of the item. In this analysis, the topic is studied from simple to complex.

In addition, the study of the topic using educational technologies tested in practice makes it much easier to understand and explain. For example: the correct and logical placement of the compounds formed in pairs on the Venn diagram makes the subject easier to master.

The use of "fan technology" also increases the fun of the lesson.

The class is divided into small groups and given the task to apply the small elements of "Fan technology":

In explaining the connection between the two dominant and subordinate words in a phrase, the following can be given as an example: there are two phases on the scales. One kilogram of stone in one phase and one kilogram of honey in the second phase. The question arises as to which one is heavier. So both sides have equal power. My mother and I, the school and the students, explain that connections in the form of soup and bread are equally strong and that they do not require one another.

In subordinate clauses, the connection of one word to another by subordinate clauses, the formation of a relation between the ruler and the subordinate, they are linked semantically and grammatically, and

the connecting means are auxiliary words in the contract, possessive and connecting functions.

In explaining the topic, practical work is done to differentiate the meaning of word combinations, to distinguish to which word group the dominant word belongs.

The use of educational games in the classroom is also quite effective. In the "Game of Chamomile" the key word is given and the game of its continuation is played.

In the "daisy method" by substituting the word khokim for a subordinate word, the formation of phrases by substituting both words when necessary increases the ingenuity and agility of the reader.

"Find the mistake" and "yes-no" games help make the lesson unusually interesting.

Didactic game lessons are also important in the study of the topic, and the student's learning process is carried out through play activities. Such lessons are called didactic game lessons. During the play activity, the student's interest in work increases and helps to acquire a culture of communicative communication.

Traditional and non-traditional methods and techniques of teaching are not always useful in every lesson. They choose either one type or small elements depending on the content purpose of the topic study, the simplicity or complexity of the topic. The age of the student must be taken into account. Some educational technologies are not suitable for the age of the student and make it difficult to understand the subject, low efficiency. Fun games for younger children, it is advisable to use one- or two-stage technologies that do not require much time. Given the importance of the 5 sensory organs in the formation of human knowledge, the following amount of information assimilated and processed with the participation of various sensory organs is remembered 2 weeks later:

20% when heard
10% when reading
-30% of views
-50% seen and heard
80% of the time

Knowledge spoken and done -90%

Based on the above, and given what has been tested in experiments, it can be said that the appropriate and targeted use of advanced types of technology is a factor in achieving the goal.

When working in small groups, the content of the topic is covered in detail. Small groups are given tasks based on the principle of complexity. This makes the tasks easier to understand and faster to complete. For example, it is effective to use tasks during the lesson, such as composing sentences by connecting the given words, determining the boundaries of the sentences, substituting the sentences.

When studying the topic of parts of speech, the groups are given a basic word, on the basis of which tasks such as restoring other parts of speech, composing texts based on restored ones, marking parts of speech are very interesting and easy to perform. discarded.

These include the task of separating phrases from a sentence and understanding the difference between phrases and syntagms.

Grouping syntactic events (in which words are grouped first, then sentences). Conclusions are drawn by comparing words, phrases, and sentences:

It is explained that a word serves to express an object, a sign, an action in general. For example, when we say a child, we mean a child in general, not a specific child; The fact that the sign of the movement is not clear when we say walking, but the fact that we are walking in general, ensures that the tasks are performed in advanced technologies and are understood independently. General conclusions are drawn at the end of the lesson, through the "end of the day", "what I learned from the lesson", "B / B / B technology" and surveys.

In conclusion, if we introduce a new approach to education, new ideas, advanced technology, keeping in mind that we are in a new stage of renewal, change, development, the young people we bring up will be mature, intelligent, quick to solve problems, ready for any speech situation and situation. This is the purpose of education.

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