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## Accelerating Education, Individualization and Classification based on Developing Innovative Methods

**Key words:** *teaching, technology, accelerated learning, classroom teaching, education, characteristics, awareness, control, evaluation, description, repetition, generalization, comprehensive.*

**Annotation:** *The article mainly focuses on the acceleration of education through enhancing innovative methods such as individualization, classification. It analyses some researchers' methods and point of views.*

Viktor F. Shatalov developed and introduced the technology of accelerated learning. It has demonstrated the great potential of the traditional classroom teaching method that has not yet been uncovered.

V.F. Shatalov's goal is:

- Formation of knowledge, skills and abilities;
- training of all children with any individual characteristics;
- Accelerate training.

Principles:

- Multiple repetition, compulsory step-by-step monitoring, higher levels of difficulty, learning in large blocks, dynamic form of action, support for action,
- Personality approach;
- Humanity;
- Non-violent training;
- Uncertainty of learning situations, awareness of the success of each student, correction (memorization);

V.F. The peculiarity of Shatalov's method:

- Large quantities of materials are added;
- The material is placed on the block;
- The educational material will be drawn as a base scheme.

V. Shatalov understands the approximate basis of the child's actions as well as the way in which external thinking is formed. The signal is an interchangeable symbol (sign, word, scheme, picture, etc.), which changes the meaning.

Taylor Conspect is a system of basic signals in the form of a short conditional expression, consisting of visual structures that can be used as a part of the interconnected forms of teaching materials as facts, concepts and ideas.

The services of V. Shatalov are that he has developed a system of educational activities that provides sufficient and effective functioning in the workshops.

The method of V.F. Shatalov consists of 5 stages, which includes several methods and methodical solutions:

1. Theory in the classroom: simple explanation on the board (with a sword, a visual weapon, a WPD) a poster poster - a reassignment of the main concept; poster brief; the students' individual work on their own concepts, the conceptual block.
2. Self-help at home: basic vocabulary + textbook + parental support. Teaching to students: Read the tutorial using the lecture, read the material from the book; compare with what you read; Describe the textbook (encoding and decoding) with focus; Keep it as a base for telling the story; to reproduce the concept and to compare the sample.
3. The first repetition is comprehensive control over the implementation of the concept: all the students are recapitulated in the memory, the teacher checks them simultaneously, "slowly" and writes the recorder After the job starts the oral request.
4. Oral speech is an important stage in the development of oral speech (oral), which occurs in the process of question and answer.
5. Second repetition and generalization and single-session: mutual control classes; publish a list of preliminary exam questions; preparation; Mutual assistance and mutual assistance in the use of all types of controls (on board, overhead, writing, etc.); game elements (team competition, finding a rebound, etc.).

Control, evaluation. V. Shatilov solved the main problem of step-by-step control of students' knowledge, skills and abilities. Continuous external oversight of self-control and self-assessment, step-by-step monitoring of each one, the ability to constantly improve, the ability to constantly improve, and lack of fear of low prices. Control forms: Written work on the basis of the concept, independent work, loud requests, dual control, group control and home control, self-evaluation.

Each grade received by the reader is put on a special mirror for information. It acts as a list of people who serve the reader. Evaluating the significance of a positive encoded description. The adoption of such a description is of great educational significance. The most important aspect of this description is that the reader can change any value at a relatively high price at any time. That is the essence of the principle of openness. Every evaluation, "said V.F. Shatalov, in his turn, should serve as a stimulus to stimulate a positive attitude in the reader. Both points lead to negative emotions and cause conflict with the teacher and the science. Shatalov eliminates such conflicts. The system of curriculum developed by V. Shatalov has been proven by schoolchildren, but its methodology has gone beyond mathematics teaching and has been widely used not only in natural sciences, but also in humanities: language and history.

G.C Selevko describes pedagogical technology as a managed system with planned outcomes. The structure of the technological process is recommended by three main directions of information. In this structure G. C Selevko defines three branches:

1. The main point is the content of the content, which is the transfer of information from the source (teacher) to the recipient (student), to facilitate the learning and learning activities, perception, acquisition and consolidation). It includes the sources of additional sources of information - their own perceptions (self-governance) by books, texts, computers and readers.
2. Maneuvering point of contact. It includes planning (strategy and tactics), correction of the main psychological behavior of educational information.
3. A feedback from the teacher to the reader about the process (feedback, monitoring, evaluation, supplementary information).

The effectiveness of the educational process:

- The optimal structure of educational content;
- Organizing efficiency and knowledge management;
- the use of personal autonomy in information development;
- Depending on the effective organization of information acquisition.

S.N Lisenkova's technology for promoting future teaching using a backbone scheme. This technology is based on:

- Personal approach to collaborative pedagogy;
- Success - the most important condition of the development of children in the process of teaching;
- Classroom salute: virtue, mutual aid;
- Be aware of errors but do not work on errors;
- Sequence, consistency of the training material;
- The convenience of the task for each reader and their separation;
- Gradual transition to full independence;
- Educate students who are unaware of a learned student.

The characteristic of S. N Lisenkova's method is that difficult subjects begin to be studied not at the program's time, but at the times. This is a prospective preparation. The prospective training is the beginning of the transition to the challenge of coming up. Adaptation is a generalization of the subject based on particular knowledge.

The material is based on the methodology of SN. Lisenkova in three stages:

1. Providing the knowledge that is to be used in the future in small quantities;
2. Clarify, conceive and apply new concepts;
3. Developing fluency in thinking and learning activities.

Ingeunt, A.S. Graniskaya, V.D. In Shadrikov's research, individual training is defined as the model of the organization of the learning process. It states:

- The teacher only interacts with one student;
- One student interacts with teaching aids (books, computers, etc.).

The content, methods and images of the individual learning are adapted to the specific characteristics of the student.

Individual approach means:

- The principle of pedagogy, according to which individual pedagogical and pedagogical activities are based on individual characteristics and individual relationships with some students, taking into account their personal qualities;
- taking into account the individual characteristics of the students in the learning process;
- Not only the development of all students, but also each psychological and pedagogical activities for each individual student.

Thus, according to the didactic research, the individualization of the teaching process is such that the individual approach and individual shape are prioritized.

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