

THE USE OF MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING PROCESS

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Abstract. The article deals with the terminologies and their contents, meanings and usages, in real life. Modern technology, innovative technologies, their meanings and contents have been described.

Key words: Modern, technology, innovation, method, ways, meanings, contents, activity, communication, Information, usage, development, human, life style, etc.

Information. It is known that words are very polysemantic –one word may give a lot of meanings. According to Ekersly «Brighter Grammar» he gives an example – spring. This word has following meanings: 1) spring- noun , season 2) spring-verb . To spring. Ex. : My dog likes to spring over the barriers ; 3) spring as a part of technical device –the spring of a watch is broken . For the spring of an electric motor it does not work, etc. Merriam Webster’s Dictionary (since 1828) gives the following meanings of the word.

1) ”Information “ – Knowledge that you get about someone or something: facts or details about a subject. Ex.; Tomorrow there will be a conference on a usage of the new information technology. Information about the disease ” Koronoverus” spread all over the world.

2) a: service that telephone users can call to find out the telephone number for a specified person or organization . Ex.; Tom found out the telephone number of the newly founded University in Tashkent with the help of telephone service center.

Definition: 1. The communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence 2.a; (1) knowledge obtained from investigation study, or instruction (2) INTELLEGENCE, NEWS, (3); FAKTS, DATA.

b; the attribute inherent in and communicated by one or two or more alternative sequences or arrangements of something (such as nucleotides in DNA or binary digits in a computer program) that produce specific effects. C (1) ; a signal or a character (as in a communication system or computer) representing data (2) ; something (such as a message , experimental data, or a picture) which justifies change in a construct (such as a plan or theory) that represents physical or mental experience or another construct. d: a quantitative measure of the information specifically : a numerical quantity that measures the uncertainty in the outcome of an experiment to be performed.

3: the act of informing against a person .

4: a formal accusation of a crime made by a prosecuting officer as distinguished from an indictment presented by a grand jury. Examples; They are working to collect information about the early settlers in the region. The pamphlet provides a lot of information on the recent changes to the tax laws. He gave the false information about his backgrounds. Teachers try to give true, scientific information to the students while teaching or delivering their lectures a definite scientific investigations, or a definite

subject. First known use: 14th century. Synonyms: data, facts. At the end of the meaning and usage of the word it can be said that this word has limitless meanings. It depends on a field of usage. In pedagogics, it comprises very wide information, data, facts because the quantity of subjects in the University education is limitless. The more subjects, the more information. Because science is developing day by day. The teachers tasks are to use them in a perfect place and in a perfect time.

2. Communication – This word serves people. People communicate with each other by different ways. Communication is the product of speech of human beings. That's why language is the means of communication between peoples all over the world. If to look back to the history to the human speech development it will be clear that in the early period of human formation people began to express their thoughts by using some body movements or some sounds. People could not talk at the beginning of human formation, as people could express or talk as human beings do at present. They might talk with the help of some jests, mimes, eyes, and other parts of their bodies. Human beings first began to pronounce sounds, words, combinations of words, short sentences and phrases. Until the formation of sentences thousands of years might have passed.

At present the content and meaning of communication are widely being described. Below the following explanations are given:

Communication – the act or process of using sounds, morphemes, words, signs, phrases or behaviors to express your ideas, thoughts, feelings, etc. to some else.; a message that is given to someone; a letter, telephone call, etc.; the ways of sending information to people by using technology.

Definition ; 1. an act or instance of transmitting communication of disease.

2. a; information communicated: information transmitted or conveyed; b; verbal or written message. The caption received an important communication. 3. a ; process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior – the function of pheromones in insect communication; also: exchange of information.

b: personal rapport – a lack of communication between old and young persons.

4. Communication – plural. a: a system (as of telephones, or computers) for transmitting or exchanging information. – wireless electronic communications. b: b: personal engaged in communicating: personal in transmitting or exchanging information.

5. Communications- plural in form, but singular or plural in construction.

a: a technique for expressing ideas effectively (as in speech). b: the technology of transmission of information (as by print or telecommunication). Examples. He is studying insect communication. There was a breakdown in communication between members of the group. Television and other means of mass communication. In learning foreign languages it is very important to pay more attention to oral and written speech. Speech itself is a communication between auditorium and a lecturer. In teaching process communication always presents between the people communicated with each other.

In educational process communication has lots of meanings and usage. For example, teachers and educators' communication with children students, teachers,

members of establishments.

Fist known use: 14th century.

Communication may be divided into two types – with and without words.

Communication with words. For this «The story of Languages» may be a good example. If you were to take a tour of the United Nations Building in New York City, you would see people from many countries and hear them talking in languages that would sound strange to your ears. You would probably wonder how these people from so many countries (places) are able to understand what is being said and how they communicate with each other. Every speech at the United Nations is made in one of the six official languages and is simultaneously translated into each of the other official languages of this international organization: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, and Arabic. An interpreter for each language sits in a soundproof booth. As he hears the speaker through earphones, he translates the message to those who are listening.

Many of the major languages of the world resemble each other. Languages that are similar are grouped into families. One of the most important of these groups is the Indo-European family. A language family is often represented as a tree with many branches, in the same way that the relationships in a human family can be shown. Two major branches of this tree are the Germanic and Romance languages (pp.9-11)

Communication without words. People communicate with each other in many different ways. You may think that you can talk only with your mouth, but many other parts of your body can express your feelings and thoughts, How can your eyes tell someone how you feel? what can you express by the way that you stand?

Gestures- are some of the most important ways that you can communicate without words. as you read the following story, see the effect that gestures had on the communication between two groups of people.

A group of people decided to take a trip to another village. When they finally reached the village they smiled at the people who came out to meet them. Smiles meant friendliness to the travelers. Much to the travelers “surprise and confusion, the people of the frowns. The villagers came closer to travelers, their frowns changed to smiles, and they immediately attacked the travelers.

Signals- Before the first settlers came to North America, Indians of different tribes developed a means of communication that used no words. They communicated in a sign language, using facial expressions, hand gestures, and body movements. Through sign language members of one tribe could communicate with members of many different tribes (pp 54-55).

Sound and Sign Signals – When primitive people had to send messages over long distance, they often used sound signals. The sending of messages by sound became highly developed skill. When the people had warnings to give or news to share, one drummer would start the message on its way. Another drummer farther along would hear the sounds and relay them to the next. People in the villages would hear the sounds and understand their meanings. What would the people have to know before they could interpret the message? Many tribes also used light signals to send messages. They invented a smoke –signal system, using large and small puffs of smoke. They used –shiny objects to reflect sunlight in long and short flashes. The shiny objects were also

used at night to reflect firelight. A flaring arrow shot high into the night sky warned the people of possible danger (pp.56-57).

Robe language –one group of Indians in the South had a complex system of communication, done entirely with robes. The way the person wore, carried, or held his robe indicated his intentions. If an Indian wanted to join a conversation or just listen to it, the other people in the group could tell what he wanted to do by the way he held his robe. You would probably raise your hand to show you are ready to speak. In robe language, you would uncover one shoulder to show you were ready to talk. A young brave, planning to pay a visit to a girl he admired, would cover his whole body, except for one eye, with his robe. Then, if the girl refused his visit, he could not be teased by other members of his tribe (pp.58-59).

Within this article it has been given the meaning and content of the verb «communication» .

In this investigation the meaning of this word should be described more in detail, because, the meaning and the usage are used very widely in human life, the exact usage of this word in the educational process needs to be carefully explained with examples in teaching process, too.

A very simple example, today modern technology is widely used in different fields of human education “Online” system is one of them. Without this means of communication it is impossible to organize educational process in our country, as well as in foreign countries, too. Almost in the world, today online system is working fruitfully.

Communication and its types are widely known today. In teaching process, communication is the main means of teaching process. In teaching process it is distinguished four types of speech. They are hearing (listening), speaking, reading and writing. Modern development of science the education can not exist without the means of communication.

In modern education system there is a term or phrase «intercultural communication». This article deals with the content and meaning of intercultural communication. Above it has been given descriptions of the term communication. The meaning of the word, wide usage of it, and the place of the word. Wide usage of it, and the place of the word. Detailed description of the phrase intercultural communication will be the object and the task of the further investigation.

Technologies: This term has a wide usage in different fields of science and may be used almost in every specialties all over the world. There are more than 6 thousand specialties (may be more than even). Because, there are more than 3.5 thousand countries in the world. They all have their specific ways of life, and different cultural and scientific, theoretical and practical fields of investigation according to their location on the land and they might have their own life style and various technical, communicational, innovative, modern technologies. In different continents, in different countries there might have exist thousands of branches of industrial, educational, cultural, innovative technologies and other modern terms you must distinguish their differences and contents of each term and their specific ways of usage.

According to the Merriam Webster's dictionary the following explanations and meanings may exist: the use of science in industry, engineering, etc. to invent useful

things or to solve problems.

A machine, piece of equipment, method, etc. that is created by technology. If to use this term in education the first meaning is the new method which is used in teaching process. As it has been mentioned above, this word has thousands of usage meanings, the task of modern teachers is to find its use in teaching process –the new ways of approach in order to gain the goals in the educational process. As the content and meaning of these words limitless, and can be used widely in human lives, and science development.

Full definition -1 a: the practical application of knowledge especially in a particular area: Engineering –medical technology. b: a capability given by the practical application of knowledge- a car's fuel-saving technology. 2: a manner of accomplishing a task especially using technical processes, methods, or knowledge – new technologies for information storage.

3: the specialized aspects of a particular field of endeavor –educational technology.

Examples. Recent advances in medical technology have saved countless lives. The company is on the cutting edge of technology. The government is developing innovative technologies to improve the safety of its soldiers.

Technology is widely used word which can have countless meanings in the usage of human lives. It can be used in all spheres of human life style. For example, in educational process this word began to be used. Above the use of this word was described. But, nevertheless, its meaning and usage countless. In the educational process this word “technology” may be used in the following circumstances (situations).

Technology – as a way of doing something, handing lesson material which should be learned by pupils or students during the lesson. Technology of writing letters in words. Technology of constructing sentences in oral or written speech. Technology of using technical aids and non technical aids during the lesson. Technology of organization of lessons in schools and higher educational establishments, etc. This is a very short usage of the word technology in education. There are technological high schools and institutes in the world. The more scientific branches, the more the usage of this word. In the educational establishments this word may be used in the meaning of method and the way of carrying out some teaching activities in order to gain the goals, etc.

4. Innovation - this word has a lot of meanings in the science and other branches of human life styles. Any new idea or an invention which appear in the science or in human lives, it is used in different fields of science and practice.

Innovation – a new idea, device, or method, the act or process of introducing ideas, devices, apparatus or methods, etc.

Full definition. 1: the introduction of something new. 2: a new idea, method device or apparatus which are newly invented and began to be used in different fields of human lives and sciences : novelty, etc.

Examples. She is responsible for many innovations in her field. The latest innovation in computer technology. Through technology and innovation, they found ways to get better results, with less work. Human life is developing day by day, thanks for the technology and innovation. Every day thousands of innovative technologies and

new ideas are found, invented and are being used in human life and wide field of scientific branches.

First known: 15th century. Synonyms: brain child, coinage, conaction, contrivance, creation, invention, wrinkle.

5. Methods - this word is widely used in various fields of human lives and development. Methodology and method in educational establishments have close meanings. Theoretical and practical usage. Methodology is more theory of acting, doing, using, inventing, investigating and ect. Method has also many meanings in different fields of sciences and productions of goods etc. Methodes – : a way of doing something; a careful or organized plan that controls the way something is done.

Full definition-1: procedure or process for attaining an object: such as a (1) a systematic procedure, technique or made of inquiry employed by or proper to a particular discipline or art (2): a systematic plan followed in presenting material for instruction – the lecture method. b: (1): a way, technique, or process of or for doing something –often slow in their business methods- T.R.Yubarra (2) a: body of skills or techniques- in the art of the novel, heavily armed with method –J.P.Scott. 2: a discipline that deals with the principles and techniques of scientific inquiry. 3 a: orderly arrangement, development, or classification: plan – The book is completely lacking in method. b: the habitual practice or orderliness and regularity –time enough to do everything if only you used method –Angela Thirkill. 4 capitalized a dramatic technique by which an actor seeks to gain complete identification with the inner personality of the character being portrayed.

Examples. He claims to have developed a new method for growing tomatoes. Their teaching method tries to adapt lessons to each student. We need to adapt lessons to each student. We need to adopt more modern methods of doing things. During hundreds of year foreign languages are being taught in schools, Universities and other educational establishments of the world At the beginning of teaching and learning target languages there were no reliable method in the world languages learning experiences.

Teachers tried to use different ways of teaching and handing teaching materials in various establishments. A student who starts studying of Methods will be puzzled by the variety of “Methods” he may come across in books, journals and of course, there are good grounds for this . At different periods, depending on the aim of teaching and learning a foreign language, new methods sprung up .In each case the method received a certain name: sometimes its name: devoted logical categories, for example: the synthetic method (synthesis), the analytic method (analyses), the deductive method (deduction), the (induction) 1 (Грузинская И.А), sometimes the method was named after the aspect of the language upon upon which attention was focused as in the cases of the grammar method, the lexical method, a phonetic method. A third set of methods received their names from the skill which was the main object of teaching. Among these are the translation method, oral method (oral language). Sometimes the method got its name from the psychology of language learning: in this category the following names occur: the intuitive method, the conscious method, the direct method .Finally, the method was sometimes named after its inventor. Thus we find: The Amos Comenius method, the Jacotat method 2 . (G.V.Rogova, Methods of Teaching English.

Л., «Просвещение» 1975р.10)

In modern teaching foreign languages lots of methods appeared. All of them are useful, if a teacher uses for each case necessary, suitable method, taking into account language levels. Language phenomena are the object of learning and teaching in different educational establishments.

SUMMARY

1. Information has various types in human lives. It has very long history. From the time, first human beings began to live on the land. Different times, different types of tools, signals and other means served as a type of information. In this article the authors tried to give only some of them, it is impossible to count information types and means at present time.

2. Communication like information has also a lot of meanings. To compare these two words, information and communication, that, their meanings are very close to each other and serve for transferring different signals and thoughts of people to each other in different life style.

Above it has been given the meanings and contents of these words.

3. Technologies has many meanings and it has very long history. From the time when in Great Britain began to produce various goods, products for human usage, this term began to be used. During different times different new innovations, technologies were invented and produced by people. At present this term is being widely used, even in educational process in different establishments. It is impossible today to imagine the life of people without new technologies.

4. Innovation- a new idea, device, or method. The act or process of introducing new, ideas, devices, apparatus or methods, etc.

So, these words are very close in meanings with each other. And they serve to develop innovation process in all spheres of human lives. They are widely used in teaching process in different educational establishments in order to develop the content and meaning of teaching and educational process.

5. Method has a very wide meanings and contents. Every way, every movement in human life style needs to use new methods in fulfilling any activities in working processes. Method, itself is a way or ways of carrying out or doing any activity to gain the goals. It develops the contents and meanings of human life style various fields of sciences.

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