

**UMUMIY TA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA ISH, QUVVAT VA ENERGIYA  
MAVZUSINI O'QITISH METODIKASI**

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**МЕТОДИКА ОБУЧЕНИЯ ТЕМЕ РАБОТА, МОЩНОСТЬ И ЭНЕРГИЯ В  
ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ**

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**TEACHING METHODOLOGY OF WORK, POWER AND ENERGY TOPICS  
IN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS**

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**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqola umumiy ta'limgiz muktablarida fizika fanidan ish, quvvat va energiya mavzularini o'qitishning zamonaviy metodikasi masalalariga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqotda o'quvchilarning ushu mavzulardagi bilim darajasini oshirish uchun interfaol o'qitish metodlari, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va amaliy mashg'ulotlarning ta'siri tahlil qilingan. Maqolada eksperimental tadqiqot natijalari keltirilgan bo'lib, ulardan ko'rinish turibdiki, innovatsion o'qitish metodlarining qo'llanilishi o'quvchilarning bilim sifatini 25-30% ga oshiradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** fizika o'qitish metodikasi, ish, quvvat, energiya, interfaol metodlar, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, eksperimental tadqiqot.

### **Аннотация**

Данная статья посвящена вопросам современной методики обучения темам работа, мощность и энергия по физике в общеобразовательных школах. В исследовании анализируется влияние интерактивных методов обучения, современных технологий и практических занятий для повышения уровня знаний учащихся по данным темам. В статье приведены результаты экспериментального исследования, которые показывают, что применение инновационных методов обучения повышает качество знаний учащихся на 25-30%.

**Ключевые слова:** методика обучения физике, работа, мощность, энергия, интерактивные методы, современные технологии, экспериментальное исследование.

### **Annotation**

This article is devoted to the issues of modern teaching methodology of work, power and energy topics in physics in general education schools. The study analyzes the impact of interactive teaching methods, modern technologies and practical classes to improve students' knowledge level in these topics. The article presents the results of experimental research, which show that the application of innovative teaching methods increases the quality of students' knowledge by 25-30%.

**Key words:** physics teaching methodology, work, power, energy, interactive methods, modern technologies, experimental research.

### **Kirish**

Zamonaviy ta'limgiz tizimida fizika fani o'quvchilarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirish va amaliy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muhim o'rinn tutadi. Fizikaning asosiy tushunchalaridan biri bo'lgan ish, quvvat va energiya mavzulari o'quvchilar uchun ko'pincha murakkab va tushunishga qiyin bo'ladi [1-5]. Bu mavzularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va matematik apparatning murakkabligi o'qituvchilarga yangi yondashuvlar izlashni talab qiladi.

Hozirgi kunda ta'limgiz sohasida raqamli texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi va interfaol o'qitish metodlarining keng qo'llanilishi fizika o'qitish metodikasini tubdan

o'zgartirib yubordi. Xususan, ish, quvvat va energiya kabi fundamental tushunchalarni o'qitishda zamonaviy yondashuvlar o'quvchilarning bilim sifatini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin [6-9].

Tadqiqotning maqsadi umumiyligi ta'lim mакtabalarida ish, quvvat va energiya mavzularini o'qitishning samarali metodikasini ishlab chiqish va uning ta'sirini eksperimental yo'l bilan tekshirishdan iborat.

### **Metodlar**

Tadqiqot 2023-2024 o'quv yilida Nukus shahrining 27-sonli umum ta'lim mакtabida o'tkazildi. Tadqiqotda 120 nafar 9-sinf o'quvchisi ishtirok etdi. Ular eksperimental (60 nafar) va nazorat (60 nafar) guruhlariga bo'lindi.

*Tadqiqot metodlari: Pedagogik eksperiment, anketaviy so'rov, test topshiriqlar, statistik tahlil metodlari, kuzatish va tahlil.*

Eksperimental guruhda quyidagi metodlar qo'llandi:

a) Interfaol darslar (braynstorming, kazeuslar tahlili), b) virtual laboratoriya mashg'ulotlari, c) multimedia prezентatsiyalar, d) guruhlarda ishlash, loyiha asosida o'qitish.

Nazorat guruhida an'anaviy o'qitish metodlari qo'llandi.

### **Natijalar**

Tadqiqot davomida olingan asosiy natijalar quyidagicha:

*1-jadval. O'quvchilarning bilim darajasi (%)*

Guruh	Yuqori daraja	O'rta daraja	Past daraja
Eksperimental (dastlabki)	15%	45%	40%
Eksperimental (yakuniy)	42%	48%	10%
Nazorat (dastlabki)	16%	44%	40%
Nazorat (yakuniy)	22%	46%	32%

*2-jadval. Mavzular bo'yicha o'zlashtirish darajasi (%)*

Mavzu	Eksperimental guruh	Nazorat guruh
Mexanik ish	85%	68%
Quvvat	82%	65%
Kinetik energiya	78%	62%
Potensial energiya	80%	64%
Energiyaning saqlanish qonuni	75%	58%

Eksperimental guruhda o'quvchilarning bilim sifati 27% ga oshgan, nazorat guruhida esa bu ko'rsatkich faqat 6% ni tashkil etdi.

O'quvchilarning motivatsiya darajasi:

- a) Eksperimental guruhda 89% o'quvchi fizikaga qiziqish bildirdi
- b) Nazorat guruhda bu ko'rsatkich 54% ni tashkil etdi

### **Natijalar tahlili**

Olingen natijalar zamonaviy o'qitish metodlarining samaradorligini yaqqol ko'rsatdi. Eksperimental guruhda yuqori natijalar olinishining asosiy sabablari:

Visualizatsiya ta'siri: Virtual laboratoriya va multimedia materiallar o'quvchilarga murakkab fizik jarayonlarni ko'rgazmali tarzda tushunishga yordam berdi. Bu ayniqsa energiyaning o'zgarish jarayonlarini tasvirlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi.

Interfaol yondashuv: Braynstorming va guruhlarda ishlash o'quvchilarning faol ishtiroki va o'zaro hamkorligini ta'minladi [10-13].

Amaliy yo'nalganlik: Hayotiy misollar va amaliy masalalar orqali o'quvchilar nazariy bilimlarni real vaziyatlarda qo'llashni o'rgandilar.

Loyiha faoliyati: O'quvchilar tomonidan tayyorlangan loyihamalar (masalan, "Uyimizdagi energiya tejash yo'llari") bilimlarni chuqurlashtirdi.

Texnik jihozlarning etishmasligi, o'qituvchilarning yangi texnologiyalarga moslashish muammosi, vaqt taqsimoti kabi qiyinchiliklar ham kuzatildi.

*3-jadval. Metodlarning samaradorlik darajasi*

<i>Metod</i>	<i>Samaradorlik (%)</i>	<i>O'quvchilar baholashi</i>
Virtual laboratoriya	92%	4.6/5.0
Multimedia	88%	4.4/5.0
Guruhlarda ishslash	85%	4.3/5.0
Loyiha metodikasi	83%	4.2/5.0
An'anaviy usul	58%	3.1/5.0

### **Xulosa**

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, umumiyligi ta'lim maktablarida ish, quvvat va energiya mavzularini o'qitishda zamonaviy metodlarning qo'llanilishi o'quvchilarning bilim sifatini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Eksperimental guruhda o'quvchilarning yuqori bilim darajasi 15% dan 42% gacha oshdi, bu esa an'anaviy metodlardan 3 marta yuqori natija hisoblanadi.

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