



Use Of Innovative Pedagogical Sound Technologies In Education

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Abstract: In this article, the importance of innovative pedagogical sound technologies and the effective transition of education in them, pedagogical technologies in the process of education and training is presented.

Key words: Modern methods, Innovative pedagogical technologies, sound.

Introduction

Undoubtedly, one of the main elements of today's modern education system is new, i.e., innovative pedagogical technologies. Conducting or organizing lesson processes through these pedagogical technologies serves to open a great way for students to think freely and in a new way. Today's high development of science, technology, technology and production automatically puts new social demands on the agenda. Among these social requirements, the society, moreover, the force that moves the development of industries on its basis - the training of qualified personnel, and the improvement of the system aimed at this goal are important. Although the need for training of qualified personnel arose in the early stages of the development of the industrial sector, when production enterprises appeared, it still does not lose its relevance. The main reasons for this are the emergence of new directions, specializations, the need to train personnel in accordance with the social, economic and cultural development of society, the professional knowledge, skills and skills of specialists in a changing, fast-paced era. the formation of the need for continuous improvement, as well as the increased demand for being able to cope with strong competition in the labor market as a specialist is considered.[1] Modern educational development has brought pedagogy to a new direction - innovative sound technology. The term "innovative pedagogy" and researches related to it appeared in Western Europe and the USA in the 60s. The socio-psychological aspect of innovation was developed by the American innovator E. Rogers. He studies the classification of categories (types) of the participants of the innovation process, their attitude to the innovation, their readiness to perceive it. Pedagogical technology — studies the problems of using modern pedagogical technologies in the process of education and training, increasing the effectiveness of the process of education and training based on the technological approach [2]. Turning to the dictionary meaning of the word technology, this word is derived from the Greek words "tehnos" - skill, art "logos" - teaching, science. means nos. It follows that the word technology is combined with other terms and fulfills the tasks of developing this field and improving its skills. Generally speaking, technology is an objective process that prepares the stage of educational evolution to solve qualitatively new issues. New technologies have opened up great educational opportunities.



The qualitative changes that are taking place show that the processes of "teaching" in the usual explanation have begun to go beyond the limits of the professional capabilities of teachers.

The new technical, informational, printed, audio and exhibition tools that have come into existence bring many innovations to the educational process with new methods and remain an inseparable part of it. However, the uniqueness of the pedagogical technological process, its priority over traditional forms, and methods of real solution to the problems of modern education have not yet been fully studied. Many foreign and Uzbek authors write about it. But everyone believes that pedagogical technologies will have a priority place in the future. Currently, educational technology is not only an auxiliary tool, but it is understood as a new system that plays a major role in the development of the educational process and changes its organizational forms, methods, and content. This, in turn, affects the pedagogical thinking of the teacher and the student. Such a description of technology shows the importance of the integral connection between all the components of the educational process, the mutual cooperation of the pedagogue and the student. The student turns from a passive object of education into an active subject of education and upbringing, and as an active subject participates in this process with the teacher, strives to learn independently.

Conclusion: Organization of the learning process in innovative ways, i.e., modern pedagogical sound technologies from the primary education period, is highly effective in the educational system. This means that primary education is the foundation of general secondary education. Building this foundation in a solid way will facilitate the transition of educational processes in future periods. It is self-evident that the pedagogical sound technologies established from primary education serve as the first stage in the formation of the next stages of education.

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