



Unconventional Lessons in Teaching Mathematics

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Annotation:

This article deals with pedagogical technology, non-traditional teaching methods, the most important requirements for modern teaching, the use of advanced pedagogical technologies in the teaching of mathematics at school, using non-traditional, activating methods of teaching provided detailed insights and valuable insights into the organization.

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The solution of complex tasks of education and upbringing of young people depends crucially on the ideological beliefs, profession, art, talent and culture of the teacher. One of the first tasks of teachers is to mobilize all available resources for the proper organization of the educational process. Mathematics has a wide range of opportunities as a science in the development of the younger generation. It develops students' thinking, prepares their minds, regulates it, forms in students the qualities of goal-orientation, logical thinking, ingenuity.

One of the most important requirements for a modern lesson is that the topic chosen in each lesson is scientifically based, that is, to determine the size of the topic, taking into account the purpose of the lesson and the capabilities of students, to determine its complexity. to determine the sequence of homework and independent work given to students, identifying the equipment needed in the lesson and enriching it with additional visual aids is to create a problem situation using additional information technology. In summarizing the practical activities of students in the teaching of mathematics with their life ideas, I have chosen the following four slogans in order to strive for their conscious mastery and application of mathematical concepts and relationships. An accountable friend is inseparable, money is not taken from the wallet. For that, friends, you know Mathematics. I engage students using unconventional, activating methods of teaching. To make the lesson interesting and meaningful, I divide the class into 3 groups (for example, "Scholars", "Smart", "Intelligent "). During the lesson, the score obtained by the groups is explained and displayed on the board. By using competition lessons, it encourages students to think fast, accurately, be agile, agile, and score more points for the group. The race has begun. A student comes out of each group. The same task is assigned. Whoever does it right first gets an incentive point. The game continues this way.

Homework is checked. Repeating the necessary formulas, question-answer, mathematical dictation. Then a conclusion is drawn. The tournament lesson also gives good results. The purpose of this lesson is to repeat what has been said, and in such a lesson I will combine 2 parallel classes and hold a tournament between them. Such a lesson is designed for 2 hours. Students place the chairs in a circle, and take their seats. The lesson is held at the following stage.

Phase 1. "Twice twice, the ignorant hear dakki!" At this stage, students use the Charkhpalak method. A group of students sitting in a circle asks each other on a multiplication table in a row, for example, 5 times 9 answers 9:45. Thoughtful, incorrectly answered group students will not get points. The game continues this way. At the end of the game, the total score will be announced. "5" points for the red circle, "4" points for the blue circle, "3" points for the yellow circle.

Phase 2. "Question-answer contest, whoever loses is a turtle." At this stage, the groups ask each other questions on the topics covered. Questions should be asked clearly, answers clearly, fully returned. Each group asks 3 questions. This is encouraged through forms at this stage. To the question- □

(1 point), half answer - (2 points), full answer - (3 points). At the end of the game, the sum of points is taken and the winning team is encouraged.

Step 3. "Tell me an interesting question, find it and be disappointed!" At this stage, the groups discuss interesting issues related to developing students' logical thinking in mathematics. For example, Alisher has as many sisters as he has brothers. The number of older sisters has 2 times less than the number of brothers. How many boys and how many girls are there in this family? Similarly, each group asks 2 questions. Incentives are provided as in Phase 2. In this way, as a result of the formation of consistent logical thinking in students, to help them develop their intellect, to find optimal ways to solve problems in nature and society.

Step 4. "Quick answer to the test question." At this stage, the groups demonstrate their knowledge through test questions. Test questions are given to the groups through handouts by selecting 5 of them. The group that answers the test question quickly and correctly will score points for the group, otherwise it will not. goes

Step 5. "What is homework, answer without thinking." Homework in groups is reviewed and evaluated by the judges. _ _ _ _ they are expected to have well-organized and competent performance skills.

Step 6. "Mathematical Wisdoms, Skirts of Truth." At this stage, groups tell mathematical proverbs. Goal: patriotism, formation and development of national pride. To inform students about the great contribution of our encyclopedic scientists to the science of mathematics. In addition to teaching mathematical wisdom, the groups praised the contributions of our great scholars Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Giyosiddin Jamshid al Kashi, Mirzo Ulugbek to the science of mathematics. they say. Accurate and correct answers will be evaluated by the judges. -One hour of knowledge is a daily prayer, 3 hours of knowledge is better than 3 months of fasting. A conclusion is drawn at the end of the lesson. The winning team will be determined. They will be awarded prizes. In this type of lessons, children are made with the participation of students in any tones. This rule of the game encourages all participants to be as attentive as possible and to actively participate in the lesson. This means that special attention should be paid to the development of the student's personality and social activity, independent thinking, as well as the formation of such qualities as personal pride and confidence.

Lessons based on the application of advanced pedagogical technologies in mathematics teach students to think independently, to have their own opinions and to justify their views, to express their attitudes to important life achievements and problems.

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