

Rahmonova Oliyaxon Xalilovna, teacher

Fergana region, Yozyovon district

School №17,

Uzbekistan, Fergana

INTERACTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING PHYSICS AT SCHOOL

Annotation: In this article highlights of the use of new pedagogical technologies in teaching physics and effect interactive methods to the lesson.

Key words: interactive methods, teaching, physics, school.

Modern teaching in school is faced with the problem of reducing students' interest in study subjects. Such a school subject as physics has long been classified by society as the most difficult. The task of the teacher is to arouse interest, not to scare off children with the complexity of the subject, especially at the initial stage of studying the physics course. Getting acquainted with a lot of modern pedagogical technologies in the areas of modernization, I chose technologies based on the activation and intensification of students' activities. The principle of child activity in the learning process was and remains one of the main ones. In my work in physics classes, I use technologies in full and piecemeal way: information and communication technologies, problem-based learning, game technologies, support scheme technologies, project method, differentiated approach to learning, health-saving technologies, etc. Information and communication technologies. Information technologies increase the information content of the lesson, the effectiveness of training, and give the lesson dynamism and expressiveness. Thanks to the use of information technologies, you can show fragments of videos, rare photos, graphs, formulas, animation of the processes and phenomena being studied, the operation of technical devices and experimental installations, listen to music and speech, and turn to interactive lectures. Computer models easily fit into a traditional lesson and allow you to organize new types of learning activities. For

independent solutions in the classroom or at home, I offer a task, the correctness of which they can check by setting computer experiments. Independent verification of the results obtained by means of a computer experiment increases the cognitive interest of students, makes their work creative, and in some cases brings it closer to scientific research in nature.

The positive changes in our Republic also require certain innovations and radical changes in the field of Education. Indeed, the issue of educating a deeply educated, broad-minded individual requires educators to carry out new performance prints and carries great responsibility. In general, technology: means a process, which is carried out by means of control, according to plan, pursuing any purpose. The appearance of physics lessons based on advanced pedagogical technologies will be different. The general characteristic of the lessons is the creative orientation of the teacher.

Physics classes in general secondary educational institutions can be as follows: a lesson to give new knowledge to students, lessons of generalization and systematization of knowledge, repetition, independence, formation of qualifications and skills, knowledge control, combination lesson, research lesson, lesson of working with an independent textbook, discussion lesson, game lesson, seminar and lecturing lesson, predmet connecting lesson, cooperation lesson, chain lesson, free-thinking lesson,

In addition to these, there are the following lesson methods: free reading; analysis of semantic features; asking each other; question-answer, conversation, attack of the mind. Such lessons arouse interest in students to study, acquire knowledge, develop independent creative, independently express their free thinking. The most important lesson is to give the developing education to this student. Taking this into account, physics classes at the school carried out using advanced pedagogical technologies. The lessons are conducted mainly by the students themselves, they learn. Teacher lesson process, participant, manager. The effect and result of the lesson will be assessed by the students themselves. And the teacher acts as a supervisor and a manager. The effect of the lesson depends on the

fact that it is organized clearly and clearly. Lesson three flour 70 percent of the allotted time was occupied by the pupil, 30 percent by the teacher. Based on this, in the course of the lesson, it is clearly shown which elements of the lesson are performed by the teacher, in which case the training of one element is performed by the child themselves without independent. The purpose of the lesson is clearly laid out, the reader should strive to fulfill it. In order for the lesson to be effective, it must be organized creatively. In the organization of a creative lesson, students' abilities are taken into account. We will come up with some of the modern pedagogical technologies used in physics lessons in bi work.

Physical dictionary game: the teacher places one letter on the whiteboard, and the pupils themselves on the notebooks of physical terminology, physical size, physical instruments, units of measurement, etc., beginning with that letter. Then he will tell which reader has how many phrases-the term. The teacher turns around and checks, whoever eats a lot, then the pupil gets the first. Then the words that the same reader found, the words that were not in the Back readers, fell on the blackboard, and all the pupils copy the words that they could not find from the blackboard themselves. For example, the letter T is such words as speed, sound, nature, brake, vibration, temperature, thermodynamics, thomson, tesla, thermonuclear, accelerator, tokamak, traction, transistor, transuran, turbulent, smoke, wave, flat acceleration, flat deceleration.

“Physical linguistics”. Linguistics is engaged in language laws, speech charms. The language of physics is very rich, the students ' knowledge of the appropriate use of its capabilities

it can serve a great deal to increase the level. Puzzles related to different physical sizes, laws, units teach students vocabulary, resourcefulness and wit. This event also encourages them, above all, to work independently, to acquire additional knowledge, to take advantage of the opportunities of spoken and spoken language in physics.

A creative lesson, organized freely, will be interesting for the reader, which will bring him joy. Questions are asked to the student unexpectedly by the teacher.

These questions are not only about physics, but also questions about literature, sports, music, technique, environment, nature develop students' thinking skills, intellectual abilities, scientific power, talent. For this, it is necessary to educate: ingenuity, speed of reasoning: sharpness of mind, ability to quickly master knowledge, quick understanding of the problem posed, remembering, memory. As a result, students feel free and independent.

In physics, the method of reasoning can be used to prove by subtracting formulas from the subjects mentioned before the method of reasoning. For example, the displacement in a uniform accelerated motion, the relationship between the linear velocity and the angular velocity in a rotational motion, the work done under the influence of the force put on the body is the same as when expressing the change of the acceleration of the body and subtracting other similar formulas.

The method of mental attack is a lesson of creative cooperation, thinking together, harmony in students, a lesson of freedom, which they can and should say in their own opinion. The more and better the students prepare for the lesson, the more they themselves will have a desire to talk and hear their friends, the more active the lesson is.

In order for the result of the lesson to be effective, it is necessary to involve the students in a variety of activities: free and quick thinking, agile understanding of problems, quick ways to solve the problem and activities such as coming to a clear conclusion.

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