

## THE CONCEPT OF METHODOLOGY AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AND ITS PLACE.

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### **Annotation**

“Method” comes from the Greek word “methods”, which means to investigate. Educational method is a joint activity of teachers and students in the educational process aimed at achieving a specific goal. Teaching methods refer to the methods of achieving the goals set for teaching and the theoretical and practical orientation of educational material.

Teaching methods determine how the activities of the teacher and the learner should proceed in the educational process. Also, the teaching method is a path of theoretical and practical cognitive activity of the teacher and the learners aimed at fulfilling the learning tasks.

### **Keywords**

concept of methodology, educational, principles, didactic-materialistic methods, demonstration, understandability, systematicity.

**Introduction.** The pedagogical process is a purposeful, meaningful, and organized movement of the child's self-transformation as a result of active life activity due to its managerial role. It exists as a truly scientifically based, developing, and improving system and is based on the laws of upbringing, the creativity of educators, and the dynamics of age-related changes in learners.

**Analysis of literature.** The pedagogical process is closely interconnected with all other social processes (economic, political, moral, cultural, etc.). Its essence, content and direction depend on the state of social processes, the real interaction of productive forces and production relations. The main feature of the educational process is its unity, the preservation of all its important parts. Ensuring the unity of education, upbringing and development on the basis of integrity constitutes the essence of the pedagogical process. The pedagogical process is the sum of the internal relationships of many processes. It combines the processes of teaching, education, upbringing, the formation and development of the individual

**Analysis and results.** The principle of the educational nature of education: this principle is implemented in several directions. Relating the content of the material with the socio-political, economic life of the Republic, its successes in independent development, the achievements of the people in their labor, modern science and technology, and culture;

- educating the individual in spiritual qualities, discipline, determination, and hard work;

- manage the process of formation of emotions, experiences and impressions that arise during the educational process;

- the development and formation of mental abilities.

The scientific principle of education: the process of knowing the world around us is complex, contradictory, includes various stages, forms and types. Scientific knowledge consists of a transition from the external image of a thing to a description of its internal structure.

Scientific knowledge leads to abilities, to theory. The scientific principle reveals the place of scientific knowledge in educational activity. If the educational material only covers the externally observable properties of things, such knowledge will not have reached the level of scientificity. In implementing the principle of science, it is necessary to comply with the following requirements. To familiarize students with the latest developments in pedagogy, psychology, and methodology.

Each scientific concept taught and given to students must be constantly repeated. Using scientific methods of knowledge, develop students' logical thinking and prepare them creatively. It is necessary to constantly familiarize students with the life and work of leading scientists and their contribution to science. Use new scientific expressions in the lesson and gain an understanding of the latest scientific discoveries.

Support students in their research work. Introduce them to the basics of conducting the simplest experiments. The principle of systematic education. The principle of systematic education is based on the solidity and depth of students' scientific knowledge. Only when students' knowledge of the environment and educational materials is deepened sequentially during the learning process, will they develop logical thinking and easily master the educational material.

The primary source of student knowledge is the ability to imagine the relationships between objects and phenomena. Educational material consists of specially developed foundations, parts, rules, and divisions of science. The same knowledge can be given using various methods and tools. In this case, the teacher chooses the most appropriate method of explanation. Providing knowledge to students must be carried out on the basis of a plan drawn up taking into account

their age capabilities. The principle of comprehensibility. The principle of comprehensibility is based on the compliance of the organization and implementation of the educational process with the laws of the age characteristics of students and the level of development of students.

It is necessary to form the student's thinking ability. It is necessary to arouse interest in knowledge as a condition for making knowledge understandable. It is necessary to understand the importance and necessity of the knowledge being studied in the comprehensive development of the student's personality. The principle of comprehensibility follows such rules as: from easy to difficult, from clear to unclear, from simple to complex.

The principle of demonstrativeness of education. The principle of demonstrativeness is very widely used in the educational process. Following the principle of demonstrativeness of education means relying on demonstrative tools, guiding and controlling all aspects of students' sensory cognition. The use of demonstrative tools for schoolchildren is of developmental importance. Because they help to form the process of generalization, analysis and drawing conclusions from the analysis. The principle of demonstrability imposes the following requirements on the teacher:

The student should understand the need for emotional images in the process of learning the material. The principle of consciousness and activity of education. This principle, as a rule of thumb in the educational process, includes the following three important aspects:

**Conclusion.** In some cases, students, despite the topic of the new knowledge, consciously try to master new materials easily. This mastered easy-to-understand knowledge quickly disappears from the students' memory. It is very important to know the learned rules, be able to explain them, be able to solve problems based on new knowledge, be able to do exercises, be able to independently repeat the learned materials, be able to use knowledge from other academic subjects to master a new topic, be able to apply the acquired knowledge in life, and periodically deepen their knowledge.

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