

INNOVATIVE TEACHING: NEW STRATEGIES, METHODS AND TOOLS

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Abstract. The article presents reflections on creating a modern innovative educational environment and thereby increasing teaching effectiveness, taking into account a special emphasis on STEAM subjects and the development of competencies and skills for critical thinking, independent information search, and analysis. It analyzes how modern teaching strategies are based on the approach of delivering information in a short, precise, and effective form.

Keywords: strategy, innovative teaching, modern approach, quality, efficiency, educational module, nano-education, psychological climate, “Hook” and “Feedback” technology.

Innovative teaching refers to the integration of new teaching strategies, methods, and tools into the classroom, requiring an active approach. In this context, technology serves as the primary tool, and the needs and interests of students are developed. Since creating an educational environment that meets world standards and thereby increasing teaching efficiency has gained significant importance in recent years, we deemed it appropriate to discuss the innovative teaching methods and tools used during the training process in this article.

As we know, introducing general education programs and new state educational standards that meet the demands of the modern innovative economy—taking into account a special emphasis on STEAM subjects and the development of competencies and skills for critical thinking, independent information search, and analysis—is noted in the clauses of the “Concept for the Development of the Public Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”. This implies a rapid and easy acquisition of information in an era of advanced technology and artificial intelligence.

In this sense, today's nano-education is an approach to delivering information in a short, precise, and effective form with the help of modern technologies. This method is designed to sustain students' attention, quickly receive information, and firmly retain it in memory. Nano-education is more compact and visually appealing compared to standard educational modules, bringing great benefits in a short period; it is an approach adapted to the learning needs of today's generation. Since hot internet news is brief, the main principle of nano-education is to deliver information in a short but meaningful form. This approach serves as an ideal solution for learners whose attention span has become shorter due to the nature of the times. Each educational segment of lessons based on this technology takes only 1–3 minutes and serves a specific purpose. Students gain the opportunity to quickly obtain the necessary information, understand it logically, and apply it to a useful goal or practice. Significantly, they can be utilized appropriately in all parts of the session.

Creating a psychological climate in the introductory part of lecture classes is considered a pressing issue; this educational segment serves to focus students' attention, improve their mood, and increase productivity during the remaining part of the session. For example:



1. If you sleep now, you will achieve your dream in your thoughts. If you finish your lesson, you will implement your dream in life.
2. When you think it is already too late, it is actually just the beginning.
3. The hardship of education is only temporary. The hardship of ignorance is eternal.
4. Education is not about time, it is about effort.
5. Life does not mean only getting an education, but if you cannot pass through this part of life, how can you find out what you are capable of?
6. Enjoy the opportunity of continuous development!
7. Learn to do all the work in advance and strive, then see the fruits of your labor.
8. Not everyone achieves success, but those who work on themselves and are resolute do.
9. The sweat you shed today will turn into tears of joy tomorrow.
10. If you do not walk today, you will be forced to run tomorrow.
11. Your monthly salary is directly proportional to the knowledge you have acquired.
12. Right now, your enemies are thirstily leafing through books!

The “Hook” Technology. A “Hook” is a short, impactful technology applied at the beginning of a lesson to increase students' interest, engage them in the topic, and create a foundation for the new lesson. The word “Hook” has several meanings, but it is mainly used in the sense of an attention-grabbing word or phrase. According to the purpose of use, it can be divided into the following groups:

1. Hook based on visual material: Along with attracting attention to the screen, an image that prompts reflection is displayed and a question is asked: “In your opinion, how much can a single drop of water be worth?” Students gather their thoughts within 1 minute and then share them with the audience.

2. Audio Hook: Playing an audio recording of a famous poet reciting their poem in their own voice (for example, a poem by Muhammad Yusuf). In this, students identify the theme of the poem they heard and describe the primary emotion.

3. Hook based on an interesting fact: “Did you know? In his youth, Cholpon participated in staging plays written for the theater.” Based on the given fact, students can be asked to write a fantasy consisting of three sentences on the topic: “If Cholpon had been only an actor, what would have changed in our literature?”

4. Hook based on a quotation: A stanza by Alisher Navoiy written on an A3 format is presented to the students: “Insonni so‘z ayladi judo hayvondin, Bilkim, guhari sharifroq yo‘q ondin” (Speech separated humans from animals; know that there is no gemstone nobler than speech). Learners discuss in pairs how this stanza applies to modern life.

5. Hook in the form of a puzzle or riddle: “I am a word. Each part of me urges a person to think and feel. Who am I?” (Answer: A poem). After this, students construct a new puzzle or riddle related to literature or language themselves.

6. Hook in the form of a mini-stage performance: This can be applied during the study of an excerpt from any literary work. In such a situation, a short dialogue of 1–2 minutes is performed. After the stage performance, participants tell the continuation of the story themselves.

7. Interactive question-and-answer Hook: This brings about an integration process. Starting with the question: “In your opinion, with which subjects can literature be linked?” results in an interesting question-and-answer environment.

8. Object-based Hook: Applying this increases the mood of the classroom, because if the object shown is unusual (e.g., an old gramophone), a curious expression and extraordinary emotion will envelop the audience.

Creating variations of the “Hook” in this manner depends on the teacher's skill. In conclusion, the modern approaches and methods used as a result of the necessity to utilize modern pedagogical technologies to accelerate population education and increase its efficiency—in order to take a place among developed countries—are scientifically and



methodologically grounded. Implementing theoretical data based on analysis and pedagogical experience increases the level of educational efficiency. Implementing relevant proposals and recommendations into practice is the primary task facing every educator.

The “Feedback” Technology. The single most powerful factor that enhances student achievement is feedback. The simplest recommendation for improving education is providing quality feedback. This does not mean numerous tests or excessive instructions. It means providing information that demonstrates what the learner has understood and what they have not understood, as well as showing how to proceed for improvement. The method and concept of feedback are mostly found in works related to modern pedagogy and educational psychology of the second half of the 20th century and the 21st century. John Hattie, a New Zealand educator-scientist and director of the world's largest study on educational effectiveness, considers feedback in his works to be the primary force that enhances teaching quality. Paul Black and Dylan Wiliam proved that the correct use of feedback during lessons can double student performance indices. It is evident that the concept of feedback is a guiding tool that directs the obtained data to modify and adapt the subsequent educational process according to the student's needs. It can be used as a diagnostic tool in correcting students' errors and providing encouragement.

In conclusion, the modern approaches and methods used as a result of the necessity to utilize modern pedagogical technologies to accelerate population education and increase its efficiency—in order to take a place among developed countries—are scientifically and methodologically grounded. Implementing theoretical data based on analysis and pedagogical experience increases the level of educational efficiency. Implementing relevant proposals and recommendations into practice is the primary task facing every educator.

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