



CONCEPTUAL BASICS OF THE PROCESS OF PREPARING EDUCATIONAL AND DIDACTIC MATERIALS AND TOOLS FOR LESSONS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: November 24 th 2023 Accepted: December 20 th 2023 Published: January 26 th 2024	In the article, the forms of organization of education, teaching methods, the activities of teachers and students in the context of education, teaching methods according to the sources of knowledge, the subject of didactics in the conditions of an educational institution are discussed. The educational processes carried out under the guidance of the teacher are explained in detail.
Keywords: Education, teaching, method, teacher, student, activity, knowledge, source, didactics, education, training.	

INTRODUCTION

In the process of acquiring scientific knowledge, students develop a scientific outlook and thinking. The scientific content of the educational material taught in each lesson should be broad and deep, it is necessary to create not only knowledge, but also thinking in the student, and to form the creative ability of the student. For this, the teacher should consistently maintain his scientific level, be aware of modern pedagogical technologies, discoveries and scientific innovations.

The lesson is also the main form of educational organization, each lesson is a part of the educational process and a logically completed stage of acquiring knowledge, skills, and abilities.

Each lesson must meet the following requirements.

Lesson of learning new knowledge. At the same time, the subject and intended purpose of the lessons are stated, new educational material is described, the student's independent work is organized, and homework is given. It is easy to change the teaching material of this lesson.

Forms of organization of education mean the place of the lesson and its procedure, the recommendation letter of the students' activities and the organization of their groups for the lesson, the nature of the communication between the teacher and the student during the lesson. understood.

Forms of organization of education are determined by the educational tasks of the educational institution and depend on the content of education and educational methods.

Currently, education is provided in the form of classes in general schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges.

A lesson is a training session of a teacher with a group of students with the same level of preparation.

Lessons are the main form of education organization in academic lyceums and vocational colleges. It includes different methods of teaching in which students exchange lessons from different subjects according to a fixed schedule and work individually, in groups, and individually. Each lesson is part of the educational process. At the same time, it is a complete logical stage in mastering knowledge, skills and abilities.

Teaching methods determine how the activities of teachers and students should be in the field of education, what organizational forms of the teaching process should be used, and what actions teachers should perform in this process. Teaching methods include both activities, that is, a set of methods used by the teacher in the activities of acquiring knowledge, skills and abilities of students.

Oral methods are one of the most widely used methods, manifested as oral presentation of educational materials.

This method is distinguished by the fact that the knowledge presented is perceived directly through the live speech of the teacher.

THE MAIN PART

Although the lesson is generally conducted by oral presentation of the educational material, some elements of other teaching methods can be used at certain stages of the lesson. Therefore, it is impossible to pass a whole lesson using the method of oral presentation. Depending on the nature of the taught subject, the teacher's attitude to the lesson and the level of mastery, educational materials can be presented in different ways.

The basis of this method is: story, explanation, lecture, conversation.

Telling a story is to tell the educational material vividly and figuratively. The story must be related to the current work of the students.

Explanation is the coherent presentation of real learning material.

Conversation - in which students answer the teacher's questions or speak according to the content of the question. The interview method is used when teachers have a certain amount of knowledge about the learning material.

The conversation should have a clear purpose, and all students should participate in it. The question should be asked to all the students, and then one of the students will be called.

Visual methods. Showing (demonstration) means showing working methods, showing equipment, visual aids, film, slide film, video film, etc., organizing an excursion.

Practical methods. Theoretical training ends with practical laboratory training, which has the following characteristics.

- laboratory-practical trainings are of great importance in teaching students by the method of independent work, in developing their ability to acquire knowledge;

- when giving an assignment, general information related to the work, a list of equipment and tools used in the execution of the assignment is given first. The procedure for completing the task and completing work plans is shown;

- during the laboratory-practical training, the teacher carefully monitors the students' work and gives the necessary instructions;

- the completed work can be completed in different ways: collective conversation, discussion of reports, summarization of the results obtained by the group, etc.

The principle of demonstrability of teaching is one of the main principles of didactics. Visualization enriches the scope of imagination, makes learning easier and understandable, and helps in deep and thorough assimilation of educational information.

Teaching methods based on sources of knowledge are divided into oral, demonstration and practical types. The main source of information is the presentation of various exhibits, pictures, natural objects, video films, movies, video films, as well as oral presentation that forms the concepts of image, image, and imagination.

So, students can receive the content of the subject they are studying by listening, watching, recording and reading it aloud during independent work, which allows them to gain thorough knowledge.

Visualization is carried out through teaching tools and technical means of teaching. Teaching tools are different and can be divided into the following groups:

- bulky natural objects: rocks, plants, machines, machine parts, details, materials;

- image of objects. It is known that not all natural objects can be shown in the auditorium. For example, an airplane, a locomotive, large-scale machines. Therefore, during the teaching process, their models, models, and pictures are shown. Technological processes, constructions, the structure and operation of machines are explained through slide films, motion pictures, and video films.

Teaching aids are teaching tools that deliver the content of teaching aids to students. Technical means of teaching are classified into informational, control and programmed technical means depending on their place in the teaching process. Information technical means can include various electromechanical devices, measuring devices, various display stands, as well as video recorders, tape recorders, slide projectors, overhead projectors, film projectors, televisions, video projectors, computers.

The main task and purpose of information technology tools is to clearly convey the content of educational materials to students.

It is known that educational information is transmitted mainly orally and by demonstration. Therefore, information technology tools are divided into sound (audio), image (video) and both image and sound (audio-video) tools.

Technical tools that provide visual information help to study educational materials in depth, provide more information and reduce the time of perception. Technical means of imaging are divided into soundless, static (immovable) and dynamic (moving) means. They include slide projectors, epi-projectors, grapho-projectors (cacosopes), sound and film. Sound film projectors, VCRs, video projectors, static imaging technical equipment working together with tape recorders, make up audio-ovideo technical equipment.

The subject of didactics is the learning process that is carried out under the guidance of a teacher in the conditions of an educational institution. In didactics, the laws of this process are researched, the scientific basis of determining the content of education provided in various types of educational institutions, ways to increase the effectiveness of teaching tools and methods, and organizational forms of education are developed. Didactics is the field of education and information provision of pedagogy. That is why the subject of didactics is education and information.

Based on the spiritual heritage of the East and the West, didactics, which took a central place in the pedagogical process, was constantly developing. The founder of didactics is Jan Amos Comenius, a great Czech pedagogue-scientist of the 17th century. Jan Amos Comenius (1594-1670) is a mature scientist who made a great contribution to the development of pedagogical ideas and schools throughout the world. His work "The Great Didactics" written in 1632 had a significant impact on the development of teaching, that's why this work is considered a unique gem of the golden treasury of world pedagogy.

Since the 20th century, didactics began to take shape as a modern field. In particular, new trends in the field of pedagogy and psychology, the scope of teaching methods based on advanced pedagogical technology have developed. The activity of teachers is being formed on the basis of new pedagogical technology, as well as distance education, teaching with the help of information technology is seen in the activity of a modern teacher.

Knowing begins with perception, emotional perception. In the process of learning, like the process of knowing, the student goes from ignorance to knowledge, from vague knowledge to more precise knowledge. This process includes emotional perception, abstract thinking, and practical testing.

Knowledge is divided into two phases - theory and practice. A theory is a systematic thought that expresses new knowledge, new knowledge. Theory is expressed in various forms: axiom, theorem, law, formula, graph, number, etc. An idea is formed in theory. Practice is a criterion that shows the validity of knowledge. Observing, experimenting, changing, creating - these are forms of practice. Practice serves as the main tool for a person in learning the complex processes of social life and nature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The task of scientific knowledge is not only to reveal the essence of phenomena, the laws of their development, but also to show the reasons for the manifestation of any law. The scientific factor is an element of scientific knowledge and is obtained on the basis of observation and experience, knowledge that is not based on the factor has no scientific value or significance for practical activity.

The educational process is a process in which the learner (student) moves from ignorance to knowledge, from simple to complex, from incomplete knowledge to more complete, accurate and deeper knowledge. This is done under the guidance of the teacher. The teacher shows the ways of acquiring knowledge to the students, that is, he mediates in the mind of the child who has this knowledge and does not have such knowledge. Thanks to the activity of the teacher, education becomes a process based on well-thought-out goals, contents and programs, and gives the expected results. In the process of education, students get to know the world and learn new things that were previously unknown to them, discovered by some science and checked in the social and historical practice of people. So students are armed with knowledge through the educational process.

In the course of education, the basis of the most necessary and important aspects of science is studied. For this purpose, while imparting knowledge to the student, the teacher leads him from the simple to the complex, from the general to the specific, teaches him to draw conclusions, to be useful in production in life. No matter how simple the teacher explains his subject, it should be deeply scientific. While teaching knowledge, the teacher learns the possibilities of children, sees their difficulties, and looks for ways to overcome them. The teacher prepares young people to actively perceive new knowledge and apply it in life. This is not an accidental event, but the logic of the educational process requires it.

In the process of mastering the teacher's lesson, the pupils (students) consist of stages of knowledge perception, understanding, consolidation and their practical application. If these two parties do not participate well in the educational process, the educational process will not achieve a good result. Because both the teacher and the student are the main components of the educational process. Therefore, even if one of these two parties, i.e. the teacher or the student, does not participate in the educational process, the educational process will not take place.

The teacher makes corrections to the educational activity of young people with his instructions, guiding questions, relevant explanations, etc. A teacher should have high moral and spiritual qualities that meet the requirements of the present time, possess deep knowledge and skills. It is necessary to educate students' interest and passion for knowledge, to equip them with knowledge at the level of modern world development. At the same time, the teacher should prepare the young generation for life, conscious work and career choice, pay attention to the development of their moral, legal, ethical and aesthetic knowledge and skills.

Education as a type of cognitive activity has several main meanings. That is: formation of students' knowledge, skills and abilities; formation of worldview, thoughts and beliefs in them; to make students educated, cultured, and spiritual; consists of a process that increases their cognitive abilities.

Dual nature of the educational process. The teaching process includes two activities, i.e. the activity of the teacher and the student. The activity of the teacher consists of explaining educational materials, creating interest in science among students, impartially evaluating all activities such as independent work, formation of skills, checking them, arousing the desire to study.

The second part of the teaching process is the activity of the student, which consists in mastering the materials of the educational subject. The main goal of education is to equip students with scientific knowledge, skills and abilities. These are mainly the students' cognitive abilities, such as observation, thinking, memory, and faith is cultivated in them.

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