

MAHSULDOR FAOLIYAT JARAYONIDA KURSANT O'QUV PREDMETIDA ILGARI O'ZLASHTIRIB OLINGANIGA NISBATAN YANGI HARAKATLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHI METODIKASI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada mahsuldor masalalar texnologiyasi asosida kursantlar bilimlarini mustahkamlash emas, kursant bilimlarini mustaqil qo'llashga o'rghanishini asosiy maqsad ekanligi haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: kursant, mustaqil, faoliyat, vazifa, qobiliyat, hamkorlik, baholash, o'rghanish, produktiv, reproduktiv, asosiy, mahsuldar, masala, bilim, nazorat, bosqich, maqsad, jarayon, qoida, matematik.

Abstract: The main goal of this article is not to strengthen the knowledge of cadets based on the technology of productive problems, but to learn to apply their knowledge independently.

Key words: trainee, independent, activity, task, ability, cooperation, assessment, learning, productive, reproductive, basic, productive, problem, knowledge. control, step, goal, process, rule, math.

Kirish

Kursantlarning amaliy mashg'ulotlar davomidagi bilish faoliyatini tashkil etishda ular tomonidan matematik misol va masalalarni yechish, matematik tushuncha, tasdiqlarni o'zlashtirish kabi matematikani o'rghanishdagi o'quv faoliyatlariga tizim sifatida qarab, uning quyidagi tarkibiy qismlariga alohida urg'u beriladi: kursantlar tomonidan o'quv muammosini tushunish; o'quv harakatlarini amalga oshirish; kursantlar tomonidan nazorat va baholash harakatlarini bajarish.

Oldin bilib olingan axborotlardan foydalanish usuliga ko'ra o'quv-biluv faoliyati reproduktiv (o'rghanish va hamkorlik) va mahsuldor (mustaqil va ijodiy) turlarga ajratiladi. Reproduktiv faoliyatda harakat qilishning oldin bilib olingan



algoritmlari va qoidalari yaxshi tanish sharoitlarda va aniq ko‘rsatilgan qoidalarga binoan amalga oshiriladi. Mahsuldor faoliyat jarayonida kursant o‘quv predmetida ilgari o‘zlashtirib olinganiga nisbatan yangi harakatni bajaradi. Kursant reproduktiv va mahsuldor faoliyatlarga doir har bir harakatni o‘quv-biluv vazifasini hal etish jarayonining bir qismi sifatida bajaradi.

Kursantlar uchun hozirda muhim narsa - bu oliy ta’lim muassasidagi o‘qish davrida to‘plangan bilimlar zaxirasi emas, balki kerakli ma’lumotlarni mustaqil ravishda topish, tushunish va kerakli natijaga erishish uchun muayyan vaziyatda qo‘llash qobiliyati. Shuning uchun, hozirgi paytda asosiysi - mustaqil o‘rganish qobiliyati.

Metodlar

Oliy ta’lim yo‘nalishlarining davlat ta’lim standartlari ta’lim sohasidagi e’tiborni kursantlarning faol ishlariga yo‘naltirgan. Faoliyat jarayonida kursantlar shaxs sifatida rivojlanadilar va o‘qituvchining vazifasi ularni faol o‘quv-bilish faoliyatiga jalb qiladigan tarzda o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarini tashkil qilishdir.

R.Xazankin taklif etgan matematikani o‘qitishning xususiy - “mahsuldor masalalar” texnologiyasida ham kursantlarda ijodkorlik, kreativlikni rivojlantirish nazarda tutilgan.

Aniq bir o‘quv fani doirasida o‘zlashtirilgan bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalar, uning chegarasidan tashqarida ham qo‘llanilishi mumkin bo‘lib, fan bo‘yicha xususiy ko‘nikmadan universal o‘quv harakatiga aylanib boradi. Mahsuldor masalalar matematik bilimlarni mustahkamlashga emas, balki kursant bilimlarini mustaqil qo‘llashga o‘rgatishni maqsad qilib qo‘ygan. Natijada, bilim faqat natija bo‘lmay shaxsning rivojlanish vositasiga aylanadi. Kursantlar uchun mahsuldor masalalar reproduktiv masalalardan ko‘ra nisbatan qiziqarli va muhimroq sanaladi.

Natijalar

Mazkur texnologiyani joriy etish jarayonida tashkillashtiriladigan o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari tizimida quyidagi kabi mashg‘ulotlar nazarda tutiladi: noan’anaviy ma’ruza mashg‘uloti, “tayanch masalalar”ni yechish amaliy mashg‘ulotlari (mavzu bo‘yicha asosiy masalalar minimal sonini ajratish, har bir masalani turli metodlar orqali yechish, turli axborot uzatuvchi masalalar tizimini yechish, masalalar yechimini kursantlar tomonidan tekshirilishi, masalalarni mustaqil tuzish), tanlov va



olimpiada, maslahat darslari (oldindan tayyorlangan kartochkalar asosida kursantlarning savollari, kartochkalar bilan ishlash: tahlil, umumlashtirish, kartochkalarni to‘ldirish), nazorat darslari (individual masalalarni bajarish, yuqori bosqich kursantiga og‘zaki hisobot, to‘liq tushunguniga qadar juftlikda ishlashda korreksiya, uchta bahoni qo‘yish - nazariy savolga javob, kartochka bo‘yicha misolning yechimi, yozma mantiqiy nutqi uchun - baho motivatsiyasi).

Takliflar

R.G. Xazankinning bu texnologiyasida nazorat mashg‘ulotlariga alohida o‘rin berilgan. Ulardan maqsad - yakka tartibdagi ishni, yuqori bosqichdagisi ta’lim oluvchilarining quyi bosqichdagilariga yordamini tashkil etish, asta-sekinlik bilan, nisbatan murakkab masalalarni yechishga o‘tishdir.

Reproduktiv:

O‘rganish darajasi:

$$3A + 2B = 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 9 & -12 \\ -3 & -3 & 9 \\ 3 & -6 & 15 \end{pmatrix} + \\ + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6+2 & 9+0 & -12+6 \\ -3+6 & -3-2 & 9+2 \\ 3+2 & -6+4 & 15+0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 9 & -6 \\ 3 & -5 & 11 \\ 5 & -2 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Hamkorlik darajasi:

1-variant

1. A, B va λ skalyar uchun hisoblang:



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1) $A - \lambda B$

2) $B + \lambda A,$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -9 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2,4 & 9 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda = 4$$

2-variant

1. A, B va λ skalyar uchun hisoblang:

1) $\lambda(A + B)$

2) $B - \lambda A,$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda = -2$$

1-variant

2. A, B uchun hisoblang:

3) $A + B$ va $B + A,$

4) $A - B$ va $B - A,$ bu yerda $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

2-variant

2. A, B uchun hisoblang:

3) $A + B$ va $B + A,$

4) $A - B$ va $B - A,$ bu yerda $= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

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Produktiv

Mustaqil daraja:

$$1. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \quad \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & b & 1 \\ 5 & c & 7 \\ a & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} \quad & 5 \\ \quad & 7 \\ 3 & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & b & 10 \\ 5 & c-2 & 6 \\ a-2b & \end{pmatrix}$$

Ijodiy daraja:

Quyidagilarni A, B, C matritsalar uchun hisoblang:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3A^T - 4B, 2B^T + 5A, (C^T)^2 - 4E$$

Xulosa

Amaliy mashg‘ulotlar jarayonida kursantlarda shakllantiriladigan amaliy harakatlar algoritmik ketma-ketligiga asoslangan matematik malakalar dastlabki shakllantirilgan abstrakt to‘g‘ri tasavvur, tayanch masalalarini yechish ko‘nikmasiga bog‘liq. O‘zlashtirilgan bilimlar, shakllantirilgan ko‘nikma va malakalar kompetensiyalar sifatida rivojlanishida samarali, mahsuldor masalalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Misol va masalalarni yechish talab, qoidalari konservatoriyalardan to‘la o‘zlashtirilishiga erishish, bunda algoritmik harakatlar mazmun-mohiyatini anglash, bosqichma-bosqich ularni ongli amalga oshirishga o‘rgatish maqbul metod va vositalarini to‘g‘ri tanlash va joriy etish amaliy mashg‘ulot samaradorligini orttiradi.



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