



CREATIVE TEACHING METHODS FOR STUDENTS OF NON- PHILOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES

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Annotation

The command form of organization of activity is one of the effective forms of organization of managerial activity, which has become widespread in countries with developed democracies in many areas of human activity, including the field of education. This form is often referred to as a method, and the concept of “team approach” has been formed in management. This article analyzes the essence of creative team teaching in foreign language teaching.

Keywords: foreign language, creative collective education, method, creative education, technology.

INTRODUCTION

For a long time, the education system was dominated by authoritarian pedagogy, designed for the “average student”. In this situation, the personal qualities of students were not always taken into account to the proper extent and were insufficiently developed. The ongoing changes in society have necessitated the renewal of the education system. Today, universities are required to train not thoughtless executors of the administrative-command system, but people who are socially active, think creatively and freely, are able to independently acquire and evaluate new information, make informed choices, and make informed, adequate decisions.

The importance of developing creativity is also due to the need to eliminate the following learning failures:

- 1) an attempt to give students ready-made knowledge: abstract ideas do not affect behavior until a person finds personal meaning in them;
- 2) "the temptation of language", i.e. the desire to teach scientific concepts, the language of individual subject areas, without affecting personal experience;
- 3) meaningful organization of the subject course, aimed at meeting the needs of the student.

Under the conditions of democratization and humanization of public relations, humanitarian training of future specialists is of particular importance. The study of a foreign language is part of such training, which provides not only special knowledge





and speaking skills, but also an understanding of the characteristics of national culture, statehood, social relations, and the norms of international, business and cultural communication.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The first studies of the team approach in the West were published in the early 60s. The concepts of "team" and "ability to work in a team" are described in detail in the works of M. Walton and P. Sholters, devoted to the description of the method of Edwards Deming. In the works of D. Katzenbach and D. Smith, the concept of a team is given and ways of creating working teams in business are proposed. W. Breddick, J. Grayson Jr. and C. O'Dell identify ways to improve the effectiveness of teams.

So, let's consider what is a team?

John Katzenbach and Douglas K. Smith believe that "a team is a small group of people with interchangeable skills and driven by the desire to achieve a common goal, production tasks, for the implementation of which they consider each other mutually responsible" [1].

A team is a small number of people (most often 5-7, less often up to 15-20) who share goals, values and common approaches to the implementation of joint activities, have complementary skills; take responsibility for the final results, are able to change the functional-role correlation (perform any intra-group roles); have a mutually defining affiliation of their own and partners to a given community (group) [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

E. Deming [3] proposes to depict the relationship that develops in a team in the form of a triangle, where one corner represents quality, the second represents a scientific approach, and the third corner conveys a sense of unity "we are all in the same team". The three corners function like a chair with three legs: when all three elements are together, it is stable, and the absence of even one of them can lead to a disastrous result.

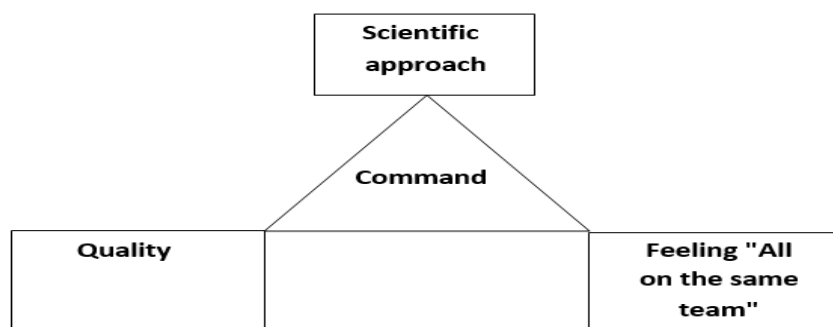


Fig 1. Interrelated elements of the team functioning



However, not any group of people involved in management can be called a team. There are several features that characterize a team. S.N. Tidor [4] identifies 40 features of an ideal team. We list below the most important of them.

1. Optimal composition according to the distribution of functions: generators, critics, organizers, etc.
2. Vertical connections and formal rules of life are kept to a minimum.
3. Broad horizontal connections dominate in business contacts and communication.
4. Mutual openness and free exchange of information.
5. Full complementarity and interchangeability due to broad professionalism.
6. The motivation to achieve success and willingness to take risks dominate.

Based on the analysis of the works of various authors on this issue, we single out the following features of the team:

Setting a common goal

This is the most important feature. The team has a common goal that coincides with the goals of the organization. The leader must always correlate the tasks of the team with the goals of the organization. A team's work cannot be considered done if it has not achieved effective interaction with other elements of the organization. After all, the organization itself is part of an even larger association, and it needs benevolence and loyalty. To do this, the team must conduct its business honestly and openly, sharing with the rest, as far as possible, the goals and aspirations.

Each member of a team or project must know why he is taking part in this team and in a particular project, since he cannot commit himself to fulfill all the goals if he is not committed to them.

Regular interaction

There are many mobile teams that do part of the work and communicate with other team members around the world via email or phone. Sometimes team members do not even know each other by sight, but they still remain members of a single team, as they have a common goal and feel the strongest support for their actions from colleagues. A team member should always feel that he is not alone and at any time can count on prompt assistance in achieving their common goal.

Coordinating your actions

Team members must be confident in the ability to quickly correct the interaction, if necessary.





Business interaction and interpersonal communication

A team is not just a group of people configured to communicate with each other. A team is already a “worked group”. What does it mean? A well-coordinated group is a single whole, an organism in which the organs do not contradict each other, do not compete, and each does its job, if necessary, compensating for the weaknesses of one organ by the efforts of the others. Team members should have the ability to “listen, hear, ask questions, conduct a conversation, discuss a problem, master verbal and non-verbal means of communication” [5].

CONCLUSION

The use of gaming technologies, problematic, active teaching methods, non-standard tasks, heuristic techniques in teaching a foreign language allows you to form not only professionally significant skills and knowledge of a foreign language, but also the creative potential of students' personality. A person who has a constant and conscious interest in creativity, the ability to realize his creative potential, adapts more successfully to the changing conditions and requirements of life, creates his own individual style of activity more easily, is more capable of self-improvement and self-education.

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