

## POSITIVE ASPECTS OF THE "RECOGNITION" METHOD IN INCREASING STUDENT ACTIVITY

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### Abstract

Today's reforms in the education system serve the development of humanity. In this process, the use of new innovative technologies and methods is important. The "Recognition" method developed by us creates a foundation for increasing the activity of students in the educational process, strengthening their knowledge, and developing their interest in learning. Its content, essence, didactic possibilities, and conditions of use are aimed at ensuring educational effectiveness. The advantages of conducting pedagogical activities in small educational groups are unparalleled. Proper and reasonable resolution of problems in the assessment system positively impacts the educational process. Modern pedagogical requirements consist of achieving students' independent mastery of sciences, strengthening scientific thinking, increasing interest in the subject, deepening professional knowledge, and enhancing their activity in theoretical and practical classes. All these issues are covered in detail in this article.

**Keywords:** education, upbringing, personality, innovation, group, leader, task, assessment, recommendation, interactive methods.

### INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, as a result of the development of intellectual capacity and thinking, humanity is conquering new heights while simultaneously facing numerous significant problems it has never before encountered or seen. Therefore, people are seeking solutions to emerging problems in a rapidly changing world from various scientific fields.

Currently, old traditional-style lessons cannot meet the needs of young people. Because their thinking and cognition are much faster and at a higher level compared to young people 10-15 years ago. If a teacher does not work on self-improvement, does not use new interactive pedagogical methods, and cannot interest students in their subject, their activity in the field of education will become ineffective.

According to pedagogical scientists, among the interactive methods used in the educational process, studying and working within small groups is considered very effective. Therefore, interest in them is increasing day by day.

### METHODS

Every research has a scientific methodology, the content of which consists of theoretical knowledge about the basic concepts, definitions, methods, and stages of scientific research.

In developing the "Recognition" method, literature on the topic was thoroughly studied. Methods of working in small groups were scientifically analyzed. Furthermore, methods of comparing and summarizing experimental work and their results were widely used. Recommendations were given for implementing this method in practice and reasonably evaluating the results.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Today in our country, reforming and improving the continuous education system, elevating it to a new qualitative level, implementing advanced pedagogical and information technologies, and increasing educational effectiveness have been raised to the level of state policy.

The new education model of Uzbekistan is significant for being based on improving quality – namely, the quality of teachers, students, curricula, and ultimately knowledge – by creating educational institutions that meet the most modern requirements. It is considered a means of considering needs related to the globalization process and ensuring our country occupies a worthy place in the world community.

Interactive methods are the foundation of the modern educational process. Among them, working divided into small groups stands out for its scope and effectiveness.

By innovative pedagogical technologies, we understand introducing novelty into the education system, the pedagogical process, and the activities of teachers and students. In implementing this process, interactive methods are primarily used.

The essence of interactive education – that it is education aimed at students learning knowledge from each other – has been noted by many scientists.

The main goal of interactive methods is to ensure regular communication, mutual cooperation, and activity of students.

Through interactive methods, cognitive and thought-exchange activities are organized, learners are fully involved in the pedagogical process, what they know and think becomes clear, and their understanding and thinking abilities expand.

Today, the term pedagogical technologies is also widely used. Its most fundamental basis is the organized, sequential, and cooperative achievement of guaranteed results by teachers and students along defined goals.

With the help of educational technologies:

- cooperation between teacher and student is established;
- both parties equally strive for positive results;
- btudents learn independent thinking and creative activity.

Considering the above thoughts, based on 30 years of pedagogical activity and experience, we found it necessary to present the "Recognition" method for your attention.

The "Recognition" method is primarily intended for use in seminars and practical classes, ensuring the reinforcement and further enrichment of knowledge. It also helps each participant fully express themselves in the educational process.

When a teacher uses this method, they participate in the process as an organizer and controller. Their main task is to divide students into small groups using the new method, distribute tasks, observe the process, and at the end of the event, evaluate group members and announce achievements and shortcomings.

The practical application of the "Recognition" method requires several stages:

1. **Formation of small groups.**

Based on the total number of students in the group, the teacher must distribute them into 2, 3, or 4 small groups. For this, the teacher selects the older students from among the group

members as leaders of the small groups. From among the leaders, the oldest is singled out and told of the necessity to choose one student from the audience to join their small group. Then the second oldest leader, followed by the next third, fourth leaders, each choose one member for their groups. In this way, the composition of small groups is formed based on selecting students one by one, in turn.

#### 2. **Distribution of learning tasks to small groups.**

Members of small groups are seated around separate tables. They are led by small group leaders. Based on the lesson's goal and the content of the topic, the teacher distributes learning tasks to each group. Learning tasks can be the same or different for all groups. Group members must complete the learning tasks, expressing them on white paper. 20-30 minutes are allotted for this.

#### 3. **Checking the completion of learning tasks.**

Papers reflecting all educational work completed by the small groups are placed on the board. Members of small groups, by mutual agreement, choose one student from among themselves. That student comes to the board and provides information about the work done by their group. Up to 5 minutes are given to each small group representative.

#### 4. **Discussion of small group work and representatives' presentations.**

This stage is considered very responsible. In this process, mainly the teacher, and sometimes a special committee and members of competing small groups, can address the presenters with questions on the lesson topic.

The special committee is formed from students who were not included in small groups during the group formation process.

The number of members in small groups must be equal. Therefore, sometimes one, two, or three students are left out of small groups. The special committee is formed exactly from those students, and they are given the task of evaluating each small group, noting:

- the activity of all members of the small group during task completion;
- the correctness, completeness, use of real-life examples, and perfect execution of the learning tasks;
- the meaningful, expressive, and comprehensive presentation by group representatives;
- completion of learning tasks within the allotted time, indicating the achievements and shortcomings of each small group.

If a special group is not formed, the teacher performs the above tasks.

#### 5. **Evaluation of small group activities.**

According to many teachers, in the educational process, evaluating students' knowledge, their answers to questions, and the extent to which they have completed learning tasks is considered a difficult practice. Because the parties being evaluated are not always satisfied with the grades given to them. Therefore, Stage 5 may cause some difficulty for the teacher or special committee members. The principles of justice and fairness must always prevail in the evaluation process. Then dissatisfaction will never arise in small groups.

Analyzing the "Recognition" method, it is necessary to note separately that it is based on many years of experience and the scientific conclusions of scholars. For example, working in groups is considered the activity of small groups with 2 to 8 active participants, organized for collaborative completion of a learning task. The main goal envisioned from this educational process and form is: result and mutual cooperation (Fayzullayeva D.M., Ganiyeva M.A., 2013).

Each person's natural physiological-psychological capabilities ensure the retention of knowledge acquired in certain forms in memory at various levels. Namely, when a person reads the source themselves - 10%; hears information - 20%; sees an occurred event, phenomenon, or process - 30%; sees an occurred event, phenomenon, or process and hears information about it - 50%; transmits information themselves, i.e., speaks, demonstrates knowledge - 80%; applies acquired knowledge in their own activity - 90% volume of information can be retained in memory (Karnikau R., McElroy F., 1975).

The "Recognition" method, based on all the evidence listed above, also has its own pedagogical and psychological characteristics. These characteristics are manifested in:

- A). The teacher's Recognition of older students and their appointment as small group leaders;
- B). Small group leaders' Recognition of the knowledge and activity of students in the audience and their acceptance into their group;
- C). Each small group's Recognition of other small groups as strong and capable rivals, i.e., acknowledgment.

These Recognitions and acknowledgments are a very important factor in the formation and development of a person as an INDIVIDUAL.

## CONCLUSION

Implementing the educational process in small groups requires adherence to certain rules. These include:

- being polite;
- the etiquette of listening to others;
- adhering to the principle of humanity;
- being active and able to work cooperatively;
- being sincere, fair, and acknowledging the truth.

The rules listed above represent the field of pedagogical knowledge and express the didactic possibilities of the method.

The psychological possibilities of the "Recognition" method are manifested in:

- understanding and observing a problem;
- concentrating attention and finding a reasonable solution to a problem;
- the ability for communication culture, functioning as a team, persuading people, and freely and openly expressing one's opinion.

The "Recognition" method makes students feel like people who have set sail on the same ship. Because the final conclusion and grade belonging to all group members is communicated by the teacher at the beginning of the lesson.

Observational results have determined that when the "Recognition" method is applied, the activity of all students in the audience is at a very high level. The reason for this is explained by the following human relationships:

First, by appointing older students as leaders for small groups, the teacher expresses trust in them;

Second, in turn, students also have trust expressed in them by being chosen by small group leaders.

According to the psychology of human relationships, any expressed trust awakens a sense of responsibility in a person. The feeling of justifying trust leads a person to great achievements.

The "Recognition" method also fully corresponds to universal human value requirements and serves to establish the principle of "Respect for elders, honor for the young," which is being lost among people today.

If a modern teacher does not carry out their activities with a new approach in their specialty, neither they nor their subject can occupy a worthy place in the hearts of knowledge-thirsty students. Therefore, they must always strive to organize classes using interactive methods as the most acceptable way to increase the effectiveness of education.

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