

USE OF FEYNMAN TECHNOLOGY IN LEARNING AND TEACHING NEW KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSICS

Turayeva Sevara Rashidovna

The teacher of Karshi institute of irrigation and agrotechnologies at the National Research University "TIAME".

E-mail: sevara08.90@mail.ru

Phone: (97) 952 52 51

Feynman technology is one of the most effective learning technologies adopted in the world for learning new knowledge. Let's look at the advantages and results of this learning technology. Today is the era in the history of mankind where information can be easily accessed. The set of technology development in the last 20 years is much higher than the technology development in the entire human history. Development is accelerating in every field. While learning something at school or university, after 1 or 2 years, some of the things we learned will become obsolete, after having a profession, new professions will appear in the world. The only way to adapt to such changes is to learn how to learn. Smart people don't learn too much, they try to find ways to learn something very well. If the topic is about learning how to learn, one name comes to mind - Richard Feynman. American physicist Richard Feynman, who received the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work in 1940, was a very friendly and funny person. He is known as a great teacher by the world of science. Even in 2009, a book titled "The Great Teacher" was published about him.

According to Richard Feynman, knowledge is divided into two parts:

1. Just familiar knowledge.
2. Deeply studied knowledge with all its contents.

The advantages of Feynman's technology for deep learning with all the essence of learning something are:

1. When learning something, it can be a lesson, a philosophical topic or a business case, it will provide you with a deep understanding.
2. This learning technology provides a solid place in the memory because the topics are not shallow, but are studied in connection with a number of information.
3. Identifying gaps in what you know allows you to correct your mistakes and improve.

The first step in Feynman's technique is to define a topic. We write the topic we want to learn on paper. The second step is to learn information about the subject and teach it to another person who does not know the subject. In this step, we first study the topic and teach it to someone who does not know the topic in a simple way, like teaching a child. During the training, you will find out what weaknesses you have in the subject. The third step is review and re-study. We will re-learn and fill in the gaps to eliminate the difficulties and shortcomings encountered in explaining the topic. The fourth step is to simplify and make analogies. There are three small things we need to do in this step:

Ethiopian International Multidisciplinary Research Conferences

OKTOBER 20

<https://ejmr.org/conferences/index.php/eimrc>

1. Simplification - "If a knowledge is difficult, it means that it is still not well studied. It is simple and easy to study knowledge in depth.
2. Simile - to explain the acquired knowledge to another person by simulating things, concepts, events in everyday life.
3. Making fun - explaining the topic to the person in front of us with feelings.

When these four steps are fully performed, the acquired knowledge takes a firm place in a person's memory, and he can easily explain this knowledge to another person.

References:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rules of every leader's activity. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2017. - 104 p.
2. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 19, 2021 No. PQ-5032 "On measures to increase the quality of education in the field of physics and develop scientific research". National database of legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 19.03.2021, No. 07/21/5032/0226.
3. Harry LeVine. The Great Explainer: The Story of Richard Feynman. Morgan Reynolds Pub., 2010
4. <https://optolov.ru/uz/door/feinman-biografiya-vydayushchiisya-amerikanskii-uch-nyi-richard-feinman.html>