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INTERACTIVE TEACHING METHODS IN MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL TRADITIONS

Abstract: This article is devoted to the issues of teaching national and foreign languages in military educational institutions, and also talks about the spread of our national language abroad.

Key words: barracks, vanguard, guard, Yasaul, coin, roof, military road, Motherland, military leader, verbal, nonverbal.

Interactive methods mean methods that activate learners and encourage them to think independently, with the learner at the center of the educational process. When these methods are used in military schools, the teacher encourages the active participation of the learner. The learner is involved throughout the process. The military has always played a major role in the spread of language and assimilation-dissimilation, that is, in the merging or diminishing of nations. More precisely, the language spreads more widely through the military than through the commercial sphere. Therefore, various easy and convenient interactive methods are used, nationalizing military terms.

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How to teach cadets the phrase "barracks" in an effective way? For example, many people think that the word "barracks" was borrowed from the Russian language. However, on the contrary, the word "barracks" has spread from us to neighboring countries. The history of the spread of the word "barracks" is as follows: our grandfather Amir Temur, the owner of the country, landed his army at a location belonging to our country, and distributed the soldiers in 2-3 groups to the houses of the local population for evening entertainment. Then Amir Temur noticed that a girl went out alone at night carrying a bucket of water in that remote village. Taking this as abnormal, Amir Temur asks them to find the girl's father. And he asks the girl's father, "Why do you, being a man, take your daughter out to fetch water at night?" Father Haligi says that by order of Temur, he placed two soldiers in his house, leaving his wife and one grown-up daughter in his house with two soldiers, he cannot go out on the water himself. Grandfather Temur realized his mistake and immediately woke up all his soldiers and went out into the open field. For a special bed, he finds a large piece of land in the field and "digs" it, that is, he digs the ground to the height of a person, covers it and prepares a place for the bed. The word "kazarma", which is originally "kazirma", was recognized by two Russian scientists in the international magazine "Voprosi filosofiya" published in Russia.¹

Now, if the same historical event is shown in an interactive way by drawing pictures on the blackboard as a tool for the cadets to quickly understand, or with the skill of the cadets in drawing, this event will become indelible in the minds of the listeners.

¹R.A. Kurenkova, A.V. Semenovich. Granitsy, budushchee i zadachi estetiki (obzor mejdunarodnoy nauchnoy conference) Voprosy filosofii// 2014 g. Number 18.

It is known that not only the word "barracks", but also most of the words used in military schools and military units, come from the military doctrine of the great conqueror and warrior Amir Temur. Therefore, mapping the emergence, spread, and consumption of words using all visual aids in an interactive manner will be very effective.

Why are we saying this? Our children who are studying in a military school today should first of all know the history of their national mother tongue and be educated in the spirit of respect for it. The mother tongue is as sacred as the Motherland. That's when mastering a foreign language in comparison with our mother tongue becomes a part of our identity.

In this, the main focus is on using successful methods and motivating the listeners, that is, to respond with interest to each given material in the training, and to achieve the predetermined goal. It is appropriate to use interactive teaching methods to achieve all these requirements.

In the educational process based on the use of interactive teaching methods, all trainees are involved in the learning process without exception. Joint activity means mutual exchange of individual thoughts, knowledge, ideas and work methods, experiences of each listener. This process is organized with the help of forms of work of students individually, in pairs, in groups, and in teams. Interactive methods are based on principles such as joint activity, audience activities, working based on group experience, cooperation and, of course, feedback. It is organized on the basis of creating an atmosphere of openness, mutual activities of participants, equality of opinions, exchange of knowledge and experience, mutual evaluation and control.

For example, Amir Temur's army's tactical unit "avangor" - a selected unit, now the Russian word "avant-garde" has appeared. "Avangard" is now absorbed not only in the military sphere, but also in other spheres of social life. Let's say there is "avant-garde" art in painting, and "avant-garde" varieties of rice in agriculture. Let's say that it has been absorbed into many areas. In this way, some of our words in military science have been adopted into other languages. In order to express the word "avant-garde", the cadets are ranked in an interactive way, and their excellence from the other ranks is explained in a lively way.

In educational sessions based on interactive educational methods, the teacher helps students to find new knowledge independently. The task of an active teacher is to create conditions for the students' initiatives to emerge. In the educational process, the teacher is not a supplier of information, but a facilitator of receiving new information. This is a very convenient and effective situation in the adult education (androgogic) process. In the process of increasing the effectiveness of the interactive teaching method in military educational institutions, it is possible to organize the students' active learning of the materials with the help of several educational models.

For example, extraactive (passive), active (internal), introactive, interactive. Below we will consider these educational models and their peculiarities. Extraactive (externally active) education is an educational model based on the teacher being the leader in the training, in which the students learn the theoretical knowledge required for learning based on the information provided by the teacher, the information and literature transmitted by him.

Taking into account that words such as "karaul" and "yasaul" from the time of Temur were transferred with the interactive teaching method, these concepts are also explained in a modern way. The word "oil" is not in a foreign language, but rather it has been transferred to languages other than ours. In order to set fire to fortresses as a military weapon, slingshots, manjanaks shot burning oil

and were called "naftandoz". The word "Naftandoz", i.e. "oil shooter", is a combination of Uzbek and Persian words. Our historians say that oil was also considered a healing liquid in our country, that there were oil wells in the area of Moylisoy, which is now Namangan, bordering Kyrgyzstan, that oil was poured into the stream there, and that patients suffering from scabies applied oil to their wounds, and that this substance under the name "naphthalene" was used in medicine, and that patients were well cured of it. they know So, to express the words "oil" and "naphthandoz" in an interactive style, we will draw a picture of a naphthandoz in the shape of a fighter and explain how it was used by the military in the past.

We will have to work so that our culture, which once dominated the world in terms of language, is not "swallowed" by foreign culture and globalization. For example, what does it mean that the word "ene" in the Inca culture in South America corresponds to the word "mother" in our country?! Why do these people's behavior and color remind them of the Turkic people?

A lot of words were transferred to other languages during the period of military rule of the Mongols. During the period of Turkification of the Mongols, there were many righteous rulers. Especially Oktoy (Ogaday), Kepekkhans did a lot of creative work. For example, during the reign of Kepek Khan (1318-1326), he minted coins in his own name. Therefore, the word "kapeyka" for Russian coins is derived from "Kepekhon". In our country, the fear of children saying that "boji is coming" also goes back to the Mongols. One of the Mongol rulers, Joji, was famous for his tyranny. This word used to scare children in the form of "chick came".

An interactive method is also used in the explanation of these historical facts. Interactive methods cover a wide range of issues and interactions. However, regardless of the ways in which the material is effectively mastered, the personal experiences of the listeners are the main source of learning. In the process of interactive learning, students interact in the following communication processes:

- 1) with the teacher (that is, given by the listening teacher when answering a question);
- 2) with listeners (work in pairs);
- 3) with members of small (consisting of 3-5 listeners) groups;
- 4) with members of large (consisting of 6-9 listeners) groups (playing role-playing games, participating in debates, roundtable discussions, discussions, etc.);
- 5) with teams of listeners (in the process of conducting small scientific research, performing social tasks);
- 6) with invited persons (listeners can communicate with members of an organization or team operating in a certain field);
- 7) some technical means (for example, computer, TV and audio equipment, video cameras, slides, movie projectors, etc.).

There is no pure language specific to a particular nation. Languages change due to the ethnogenesis of peoples. The Turkish word "buqa" is similar to the Russian word "byk(a)". It is natural to ask whether this word is originally Turkish or Russian. In addition to the Turkish word "bulk", the

younger of this animal is called "buza", "buzok", and the use of the word "buga" in the majority of Turkic peoples means that this term belongs to us. Russian word "izium" means raisin in our country. A raisin is the skin of a "grape", that is, dried. "Abrikos" is also Turkish. The Turkic origin of this word was also established by Oljas Sulayman in his work "Az i Ya". The meaning of "Zarafshan" river in Navoi region is "golden river". "Zar" - "gold", "afshon" (Persian word) - "ozan" (Turkish). Because there is information that mineralogists have extracted gold from this river in an ancient mining method. Hollow places in the mountain are called "cave" in our country, and in Russian "gor(a)" means the mountain itself. Since the words "qor", "black", "or" are ancient Turkic, we can say that the words "ghor" - mountain have been borrowed from us. When explaining these national expressions to the cadets, those things and objects are shown in a live form.

At the beginning of the last century, our compatriots who fought for the Motherland with military actions had our own military language. For example, "kor" in the word "qorboshi" military commanders who gathered around the bonfire stayed for a long time around the embers, i.e. "kor" even when the bonfire went out. In general, when teaching foreign languages to students and cadets in military educational institutions, we have to teach a lot of words related to our mother tongue, corresponding words in our military language, which are synonyms of it, and to animate their images in an interactive way. In particular, words beginning with the letters "g", "q", "o", and almost all the names of things are found in ancient Turkic. Many people know that the word "roof" meaning "dom", "dong", "donglik" has become the Russian word "dom" - house. The Russian word for "he" is actually ours. For example, "on hazrat", "onki was not informed"; Remember such words as "the grief of the people who are not mine" (Alisher Navoi). All of these are definitely what we remember.

In Muslim countries, due to military assistance to merchants, paper with the meaning of "shak" - that is, "suspicion" - is widely circulated. Because merchants from China to Andalusia gave their cash to robbers, they began to use "shack" money, that is, a simple piece of paper with the amount of suspected money written on it, to trusted merchants. The word "chek" is derived from the word "shak". Instead of money, writing "shak", i.e. "cheque" has come down to our time. This can also be animated in an interactive way.

In order to organize and conduct the interactive educational process in military educational institutions, the teacher is required to have the required level of training. In this case, the quality and effectiveness of verbal and non-verbal speech skills are of special importance, since the main activity in interactive training consists of the communication process. In this regard, we mention the speech skills necessary for the interactive training process.

Nonverbal:

1. Keep each participant in your focus as you speak. Treat everyone in the group equally so that you don't appear to be only nice to some people in the group.
2. Move around the room without distracting the group (avoid moving around and don't address the group from a place in the room where you can't see them)
3. Pay attention to gestures, smiles, and what the participants want to say to you.
4. Stand in front of the group. Do not sit during training, especially at the beginning of training. (It is very important to look calm and at the same time bold and steady).

Verbal:

1. Frame your questions to get your audience talking. Open-ended questions will help you in this: "What do you think about him?", "Why...", "How...", "If..." and others. If the listener simply answers "Yes" or "No", then you ask him: "Why do you say that?" ask.

2. Ask other listeners if they agree or disagree.

3. Pay attention to the timbre of your voice. Speak slowly and clearly, especially if there are foreign language teachers in the audience.

4. Make the audience talk more than you.

5. Do not try to answer all the questions yourself.

Remember that the audience can also answer the questions. "Can someone answer this question?" ask.

6. Repeat the audience's thoughts in your own words. This will give you an opportunity to understand the speaker and make it easier to understand the questions being discussed.

7. At the end of the discussion, make sure that each listener has understood the essence of the exercise and has formed his own opinion. This is a good time to see the different views of the speakers and draw conclusions.

8. Reinforce the participants' opinion with your own experience if it is relevant to the topic or discussion. For example, "It reminded me of last year."

Words are the main tool in the process of information exchange between people. English scientist William Gladsan writes about this that "words were invented for people to understand each other." At the same time, it is known that a person receives 10 percent of the information he says during the conversation with the speaker through verbal communication, that is, 65 to 80 percent through spoken words, and 65 to 80 percent through non-verbal communication.

Verbal communication includes words and their meanings. Nonverbal communication consists of the following elements:

- ✓ Sound timbre and tone;
- ✓ Pupil width;
- ✓ The distance between the interlocutor;
- ✓ Gestures and body postures;
- ✓ Gavda;
- ✓ Clothing;
- ✓ Facial expression;

Communicative (Latin "communico" means "communicating, communication") duties of a teacher in the educational process at military educational institutions include communication activities with students.

In this, the teacher can not only establish contact with students, but also be able to meaningfully give his opinion and listen to others, be able to ask related questions and answer students' questions competently, be able to establish mutual individual relationships, be able to hold discussions, and master all genres of business relations. be able to develop scenes not only for different interactive technologies, but also for different levels of students, interactive should be able to organize communicative behaviors that create a comfortable and creative environment for activity.

In accordance with the purpose of the training, the teacher manages intra-group and inter-group communication, as well as the ability of each participant to express his opinion, his activity, interprets the expressed opinions, summarizes and concludes.

Here are a few basic rules to help students communicate freely and manage their discussions: Use the pronouns "I" and not "you," "we," or "people" during general discussion. For example: "People in this group are a little nervous" and not "I am a little nervous."

It is necessary to refer to another person directly, not in the third person, but in the first person. For example, instead of "I think Alisher wanted to say this ..." it is necessary to replace it with "Alisher, I think you wanted to say this ...".

In short, we can learn foreign languages well if we first pay attention to our mother tongue in military schools. Only if we respect our mother tongue, which has been assimilated into the language of many neighboring countries, will we appreciate the Motherland and raise our cadets to be true patriots. At the same time, we started using interactive methods at the military school. We are currently witnessing the results of this.

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