

DEVELOPING ABILITY OF THE EDUCATORS TO WORK WITH THE DATA

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ANNOTATION

This article describes how to collect, analyze, sort, identify and store information that every educator can use in their work, based on the requirements of today's era of efficiency on the basis of radical transformation of the education system. different methods of llash are covered.

The relevance of working with data correctly is undoubtedly very important today, and in connection with any promising, prestigious and highly paid professional data flow, the development of analytical, critical and creative thinking and information that the development of information handling skills is critical to success in any field.

Keywords: *thinking, talent, interest, mastery, ability, intelligence, divergent, information, transformation, efficiency*

Reforms in the education system of the country, in the field of training of competitive modern personnel are being carried out in a consistent manner in connection with the socio-economic changes in society. The current stage of development in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the integration of education with science and industry, revision of the requirements for education, training, introduction of modern teaching methods and tools, improvement of education. requires. Indeed, today, "the success of the reforms, our country's worthy place among the developed, modern countries of the world, is inextricably linked with the development of science and education, and in this regard, we can compete in the world."

In recent years, the state policy on education in our country has focused on the introduction of new achievements of science, the results of scientific research in the educational process, ensuring the integration of the educational process with real life and the formation of vital competencies in students. attention is being paid.

An important feature of the development of education today is that the knowledge and intellectual potential of both the educator and the consumer of education must be able to respond to the processes of reform and modernization, global change, not only in education but in society as a whole. Thus, the interaction of education, science and society, the interaction of each other, is a key factor in modernization and innovative development. Therefore, it is very important for every educator in the education system to develop a self-development program and how to use the information he or she needs to implement the program.

The urgency of dealing with data is undoubtedly very important today. If the last century was an industrial age, then the most important source in the 21st century is undoubtedly information. Today, any promising, prestigious, and highly paid profession is associated with a flow of information, and developing critical thinking and information processing skills is critical to success in any field. It is important to note that anyone interested in success in school, work, and life in general should learn how to find, collect, analyze, research, and store information, and based on it, 'must draw the right conclusions. The sheer volume of information that a person perceives becomes the cause of superficial perception, which in turn leads to clip thinking, which is one of the hallmarks of the modern generation. Clip thinking is the process by which people gather and assimilate only small and superficial information. As a result, the memory receives a very large amount of data; however, it becomes clogged with useless data. Therefore, our brain needs to learn how to deal with data properly in order to avoid various tricks, and this includes not only the ability to filter out the necessary and unnecessary things, but also the information. it also requires the development of different ways of working.

What is information? Information in Arabic means information, messages, knowledge. With this in mind, information can be defined as knowledge acquired through words, phrases, and utterances that are necessary to understand the meaning of an object or event. Humans receive information through their senses.

In the analysis of the problem-solving process, it is impossible to come to the right divergent solution if any information is ignored. A simple example of this is in the "Intelligent TV Game", where the answer is a mistake because not enough attention is paid to any detail of the question. This means that the teacher needs to focus the students' attention on understanding the meaning of each word, phrase, and sentence in the text as they work through the topic.

Here are some examples:

1) from psychology. An individual is a psychological trait that is a condition for the successful performance of a particular activity and manifests itself in the differences in the dynamics of the acquisition of the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities.

Working with the information in the text: 1) the definition of "ability" because the sentence ends with the phrase "ability"; 2) a person - means that the following three conditions are met: psychologically developed; differs from others by personal characteristics and behavior: has a certain behavior and worldview; 3) specific - clearly obtained, defined; 4) activity - work, action, training in a field; 5) knowledge - the incarnation of the elements of arbitrary dimensional space in the human mind (concepts, images, graphics); 6) ability - the ability to apply the acquired knowledge in practice; 7) skills - automated skills; 8) dynamics - mode of movement, time consumption; 9) individual - a single person; psychological - mental state; 10) individual - psychological - the mental state of an individual.

2 Literature. Kamol et kasbkim, olam uyidin –

Sanga farz o'lmag'ay g'amnok chiqmoq.

Jahondin notamom o'tmak biaynih,

Erur hammomdin nopok chiqmoq.

(Alisher Navoi, continent)

Working with the information in the text: 1) the text is written in a poetic way, in the continental genre; 2) poem - a small work of art of a certain weight and rhyme; 3) continent - a type of poetry written in the weight of a dream; 4) perfection - means perfection in all respects, maturity; 5) profession - a type of activity, a field of activity that requires certain experience, training; 6) universe - the whole being, being, universe, world; 7) a house - a building intended for living or for the location of various organizations, institutions, etc., used figuratively in the poetic text; 8) san (sen) - a word used in reference to younger people or relatives, sometimes instead of their names; 9) fard - a moral and spiritual task that must be performed; 10) immortal - a variant of the verb to be in the old Uzbek literary language; 11) sad - sad, upset, sad; 12) to go out - to go from the inside to the outside; 13) the world - the earth and the being in it, the world; 14) incomplete - incomplete, incomplete; 15) to pass - the passage of a lifetime or a certain part, the passing of a meaningful state of affairs; 16) biaynih - exactly; to point to something and an event; 17) erur - belonging to the old Uzbek literary language, - served as a link; 18) bathroom - a special building with hot and cold water for bathing, washing, several hot and cold rooms; 19) unclean - dirty, unclean, unclean; 20) to go out - to go from the inside out.

3-algebradan $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is a complete quadratic equation.

Working with text data: 1) x variable; 2) coefficients a, b, c; 3) the constant before the variable is called the coefficient; 4) an equation in which a variable is involved is called an equation; 5) a place where there is a

multiplication sign; 6) one term forms many terms by adding and subtracting signs; 7) since the addition sign in the given formula is two, the number of terms is three; 8) Since the maximum degree of a variable is equal to two, $ax^2 + bx + c$ the square is called the three limit; 9) In the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, the variable x is called a complete quadratic equation because of its square and equality; if the coefficient $a = 1$ in the complete quadratic equation, the quadratic equation is formed

4 geometry. The set of two points on a straight line and all the points between them is called an intersection.

Working with information in a text: 1) a point, a straight line, a set, among which are the basic concepts of mathematics and are not defined; 2) the indescribable basic concepts of mathematics are explained with the help of examples; 3) both end points of the section belong to the section; 4) The phrase "is called a cut" means that a cut is defined.

Here is an example of how to work on the data in Problem 4. The right angle of a right triangle is its bisector. Find the angles of this triangle.

Data analysis: 1) at least three data must be provided to solve the triangle problem; 2) count the information given in the condition of the problem: a right triangle; height; 3) there is three pieces of information; 4) hence the problem has a solution; 5) height - from the right angle of the triangle, perpendicular to the hypotenuse; 6) subtract the right angle of the triangle and divide the exit angle by two; 7) Given the information that a straight line drawn from the end of a right triangle to the hypotenuse has both height and bisector, that is, two functions, the problem is simple, even orally resolved, otherwise no.

In short, the educator's analytical work with the information in the text of the training material develops his divergent thinking and the ability to distinguish the convergent from the results, now not only reads the training material, but also reads it, the acquired knowledge is memorable is stored in memory for a long time and is recalled quickly when needed. The teacher's ability to direct learners to work with information in such an independent way also has a positive effect on teaching effectiveness.

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