

independent memorization directed at this material. All this depends, first of all, on how the action of the subject, in which memorization is carried out, is organized and what it is aimed at. Therefore, involuntarily, forced memorization may not be only a matter of work, it can be indirectly regulated. Thus, from a pedagogical point of view, the most important task is to organize the learning process so that important material is remembered by students, and he remembers it not only when working with this material. The laws of memory activity described above are also reflected in the memorization of lexical units of a foreign language.

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IMPLEMENTING INNOVATION IN EDUCATIONAL METHODOLOGIES

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Abstract. The modern education system demands adaptation to rapidly developing technologies and changes in the labor market. Traditional teaching methods are gradually losing their relevance, giving way to innovative approaches. This article analyzes innovative methods widely used in contemporary education, such as blended learning, the flipped classroom model, gamification, adaptive learning, and project-based learning. It also examines ways to increase the effectiveness of education by actively engaging students, creating a discussion-based environment, and enhancing learning through competition. These methods aim to improve the quality of education, motivate learners, and organize the learning process more effectively.

Keywords: Innovative education, modern teaching methods, blended learning, flipped classroom, gamification, adaptive learning, project-based learning, interactive learning, digital technologies, student-centered approach, discussion-based education, peer learning.

Introduction. In today's world, the field of education requires constant renewal in response to global challenges, technological advancements, and societal needs. Traditional teacher-centered approaches no longer fully meet the needs of modern students. In the 21st century, skills such as critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, digital literacy, and teamwork have become essential. This necessitates the integration of new, innovative methods into education. In recent years, methods such as blended learning, the flipped classroom model, gamification, adaptive learning, and project-based learning have been widely adopted. This article explores the potential, advantages, and limitations of these innovative methods. The main goal is to identify effective approaches that enhance educational quality and foster learners' interest in knowledge.

Blended Learning. Blended learning is an educational model that combines traditional face-to-face teaching with online learning technologies. This approach allows students to control their learning pace, location, and time. In blended learning, part of the lessons is delivered via electronic platforms, while another part is conducted in the classroom. This method provides opportunities for differentiated instruction, personalized learning, and effective use of students' time. It also fosters the development of students' independence and responsibility.

The Flipped Classroom Model. The flipped classroom model reverses traditional teaching. Instead of introducing new material during class, students study the material at home through videos, articles, and other resources. Classroom time is then used for discussions, practical activities, and addressing challenging questions. This method allows teachers to better identify students' difficulties and provide timely support. It also enhances students' analytical and problem-solving skills.

Gamification. Gamification refers to the integration of game elements and mechanics into the educational process. Through the use of points, levels, awards, and competitions, students' motivation and interest in learning increase. Gamification encourages active participation, makes learning fun, and fosters teamwork. It also enables students to achieve small successes that build their self-confidence.

Adaptive Learning. Adaptive learning uses technology to tailor the educational process to the individual needs of each student. Through data analysis, systems automatically adjust the complexity of tasks and the pace of material presentation. This method ensures that every student receives education according to their level of knowledge, thus enhancing their performance and preventing learning gaps.

Project-Based Learning. Project-based learning involves students working on real-world projects to acquire knowledge and develop skills. Students identify a problem, research it, plan a solution, and present their results. This approach develops critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, and communication skills. It also strengthens the link between theory and practice.

Peer Learning and Intergroup Collaboration. In modern educational processes, peer learning and intergroup collaboration methods are widely used to activate students, enhance their interest in learning, and develop communication skills. This approach enriches the learning process through mutual experience sharing and knowledge exchange among students. Peer learning is an interactive method where students teach each other knowledge and skills. Through this process, learners reinforce their knowledge, simplify complex concepts for others, and practice self-assessment. During teaching, students deepen their understanding by expressing their ideas, asking questions, and finding answers. Intergroup collaboration fosters teamwork skills by encouraging small group work. Within a group, students solve problems together, exchange ideas, and learn to respect different opinions. This approach not only strengthens academic knowledge but also develops leadership, responsibility, and interpersonal skills. Moreover, group dynamics allow students to learn effectively from each other's strengths and compensate for individual weaknesses.

Conclusion. Innovative methods in education not only improve the quality of learning but also increase students' motivation and independence. Blended learning, the flipped classroom model, gamification, adaptive learning, and project-based learning offer modern solutions to educational needs. Incorporating these methods into education will make the learning process more effective, interactive, and relevant to today's demands. In conclusion, the future of education lies in the continuous search for new methods and in the effective integration of modern technologies into learning processes.

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ZAMONAVIY XALQARO XUSUSIY HUQUQNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

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Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti Yuridika fakulteti
2-bosqich talabasi
Tolegenova Shinargul Sansizbay qizi
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Yuridika fakulteti 4-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Bugungi global dunyoda davlatlar oʻrtasidagi iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy aloqalar kengayib bormoqda. Ushbu jarayon xalqaro xususiy huquq sohasining rivojlanishi va murakkablashishini taqozo qilmoqda. Xalqaro xususiy huquq davlatlar oʻrtasidagi fuqaro-huquqiy munosabatlarni tartibga solish va turli mamlakatlarda qonuniy ziddiyatlarni hal etishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy xalqaro xususiy huquqning dolzarb muammolari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Xalqaro xususiy huquq, huquqiy ziddiyatlar, xalqaro arbitraj.

Xalqaro xususiy huquq – chet el elementi bilan murakkablashgan xalqaro xususiy huquqning subyektlari oʻrtasidagi xususiy huquqiy munosabatlarni tartibga soladi. Xalqaro xususiy huquq xususiy huquq tizimida yuridik fanning bir tarmogʻi sifatida tan olingan alohida huquq sohasi hisoblanadi. Turli davlatlarning fuqarolari, chet el fuqarolari, fuqaroligi boʻlmagan shaxslar va chet el yuridik shaxslari oʻrtasidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlarni tartibga soladi. Jamiyatda barcha huquq sohalari yagona huquq tizimini tashkil etadi. Ushbu huquq sohalari ularning mazmunini ifodalovchi munosabatlarning tabiatiga va xususiyatlariga koʻra ikki toifaga: ommaviy huquq va xususiy huquq tizimlariga ajratiladi. Shunga oʻxshash xalqaro huquq ham xalqaro ommaviy huquq va xalqaro xususiy huquq sohalariga ajratiladi.[1]

Xalqaro xususiy huquq subyektlari – chet elementi bilan murakkablashgan oilaviy masalalar, meros, tadbirkorlik, shartnomaviy va tijoriy masalalarni oʻz ichiga qamrab oluvchi munosabatlarning ishtirokchilari hisoblanadi. Xalqaro xususiy huquqning subyektlari yuridik va jismoniy shaxslar,