Problems of Implementing Innovative Technologies in The Process of Independent Learning

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Abstract: Independent learning plays a vital role in modern education, especially in adapting individuals to the labor market and fostering personal growth and competitiveness. It is shaped by one's psychological and intellectual traits and develops through working with information, self-monitoring, and analysis. Although online learning offers significant advantages, traditional classroom education still plays an essential role. The most effective education model combines both approaches. Key success factors in independent learning include setting realistic goals, choosing a personal learning style, consistent review, short and focused study sessions, and creating a conducive learning environment.

Introduction: Independent learning is a complex process, and the student's learning outside the classroom remains an integral part of modern educational institutions. Today, the importance of education, especially the role of independent learning in the adaptation of a person to the labor market and personal competitiveness, is increasingly increasing. Independent learning activities are becoming increasingly important in the context of the rapid development of society, and, if we think more broadly, in the context of globalization, in the formation of an individual's individual "I", in the self-identification of the subject in the system of social relations, in the successful realization of his own identity.

The ability to independently learn is determined by the psychological and intellectual indicators of each person. However, this ability is formed in the process of working with various sources of information, analyzing, monitoring one's own activities and the activities of employees. Motives that are components of these needs, that is, factors that cause an individual's desire for independent learning, include:

- working with everyday information;

- creativity (development of creative qualities);

- the rapid development of modern sciences;

- changes taking place in the life of society;

- increasing competition;

- public opinion;

- material incentives;

- interest.

The development of various methodological methods for developing students' competence in independent learning and their application in the educational process, the identification of problems arising in this way and the development of new conceptual foundations for their solution, remain one of the main and priority areas of pedagogical science. Problems related to the activity of an individual's independent learning and the organization of his activities in this regard have a long history. The first interpretation of the concepts of "independent education" and "independent educational activity" described in historical sources was proposed by the philosopher Socrates, who lived and worked in 469-399 BC. The Renaissance (14th-16th centuries), as the beginning of the implementation of the idea of universal education, formed a high position of enlightenment in society, which, in turn, had an impact on the development of independent educational activity. It should be noted that the issue of independent education has become

the subject of research of many foreign and domestic pedagogical scientists.

There are many methods for strengthening the process of independent learning in students and their methodological foundations, introducing modern methods and increasing their effectiveness, which are manifested in the following:

With the development of the higher education system, its competitiveness and, most importantly, the increase in the number and quality of new technologies associated with the high qualification of trained personnel, and the growth of the world population, the importance of independent learning is also increasing. Today, the development of the education system demonstrates the need to enrich the student's intellect with various institutions and methods, not limited to the process in narrow classes or auditoriums. One of the indicators of a person's professional competence is the ability to independently learn, which is manifested in his desire for growth and self-improvement.

Nowadays, the possibility of independent language learning or teaching (engaging in language teaching activities) in the field of foreign language learning has become an increasingly easy task thanks to MOOSs (massive open online courses), various online encyclopedias, programs, online courses organized by universities, institutes, and special centers. In addition, TV and radio, and online courses have increased so much that they also offer special methodologies for language learning or teaching.

Today, a student or language learner does not even have to leave their home to master a language, master it thoroughly, and obtain an appropriate certificate that proves this in practice or determines the level. Anyone who is determined to learn any language can do it in their free time and on the basis of their study opportunities using online courses. Another convenient aspect of this is that while some time ago those who set themselves the goal of learning a language had to spend considerable funds, today there is almost no need to spend such funds. This, in turn, is making a good "encroachment" on traditional education and its institutions. After all, the essence of independent education means that the employee receives education to satisfy his cognitive activity and need for self-expression through continuous education.

For senior students, independent learning helps to improve transcription, while it provides students with the opportunity to prepare for exams, improve their language skills and master them in depth. It should also be noted that it is precisely thanks to independent learning that young people are increasingly able to make decisions in this or that area in the future.

At the same time, independent learning and the use of online courses by students or language learners greatly help in preparing for future exams and at the next stages. It should also be taken into account that students or language learners who have independent learning skills, are proactive, and can think outside of certain programs and patterns are especially welcome. If a student can pass an exam in a subject that is not taught at school and score the required score, this means that he will achieve high results in this subject in the future. For example, if a student is interested in engineering, but physics was not taught at the school he attended, he can prepare independently and take the exam. With this behavior, he can prove that he is very interested in this specialty and will become an important figure in this field. This, as we mentioned above, not only proves the achievements of independent learning methodologies, but also demonstrates the effectiveness of MOOCs (massive open online courses). At the same time, it is worth noting that independent learning is the most important factor in the formation, development and strengthening of academic interests in students. Independent learning, first of all, gives a person the opportunity to demonstrate his achievements, successes and intellectual potential. Because it is precisely the relevance of independent learning that is determined not only by its essence and functional characteristics, but also by the social role that is formed under the influence of micro-level factors of social development at this stage. These include socio-economic, socio-political, and socio-cultural factors.

Some experts argue that it is very important in higher education to provide students with useful projects and materials for independent learning that allow them to practice, develop intellectual independence, and explore subjects of academic interest to them. Some studies have noted that independent learning is not only cheaper and more convenient, but also more effective than classroom lessons. In general, methodologically, independent learning and classroom lessons complement each other. If both independent and classroom learning are used effectively for students, their ability to acquire and retain information increases. However, the advantages of independent learning are increasingly increasing, and accordingly, students' desire for independent learning is increasing.

One of the most important institutional factors of independent learning is the Internet and the online lessons associated with it. In particular, the optimal capabilities of the Internet can be widely used by those who initiate independent learning. In this, it is important to remember that a large number of sites

will come to their aid, which can be used at any time, anywhere, at any pace. There are several such sites and providers here, the names of which we will limit ourselves to not writing for advertising rights. Whether it is a non-philological student, an engineering or a history student, there are many classes and auditoriums covering terminological features for all of them today, and they include various lectures, tests and other materials. Students can use these materials depending on their capabilities and mastery potential. As a result of this type of autodidactic approach, it became clear that MOOSs (massive open online courses) provide students with better knowledge than lectures in the classroom or in the auditorium.

It is still too early to say that the ideas about the loss of the place or decline in importance of the classroom or auditorium, which is considered the most important institutional environment and space of education, are justified. After all, the increase in intellectual potential and the effective social integration of the learner directly depend on the combination of independent and traditional education, constantly complementing each other. It is certainly not without benefits for students of all ages to master new skills in their free time, following their interests and without spending large amounts of money.

Independent education, in addition to requiring strict discipline, also brings some difficulties at the beginning. However, it is clear that all difficulties will eventually be resolved, and this will become easier towards the end. The main reason for this is that in the process of independent education, a student or language learner develops many skills for solving problems. If independent education is effectively organized using good technology and various methodological techniques, it is considered the best method of education, and it is an important factor in preparing for tests or exams, acquiring new knowledge and skills.

As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the following factors play a leading role in the successful implementation of independent learning:

- setting realistic goals;

- determining one's own style;

- reviewing the source being studied on the same day;

- engaging in short and private lessons;

- creating a learning environment and preparing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Let's analyze the factors for the successful implementation of independent learning listed above.

Set realistic goals. Being able to set tasks and other obligations from work goals that bring real news to your life is very important in forming habits related to independent learning. For example, getting used to reading a certain amount of materials every night and achieving great success by absorbing information, information and knowledge from them. In this case, the student should understand that the key to real success is to plan a week of intensive work, to give his mental abilities a rest, and to organize the enrichment of it with various modern knowledge, despite the fact that time is very limited.

Determine his own style. There are many methods and ways of learning. In the process of independent learning, the student should find learning methods that best use his brain activity and use different ways of learning. For example, for some students, learning a language through listening is useful, while for others, learning through writing is useful. So, it is important to find the most convenient and useful method for yourself and use independent learning through it.

Reviewing the source being studied on the same day. In the process of independent learning, the student notes his objections or thoughts during the study of the source or topic within a specified period. Thoughts on what purpose the material being studied is aimed at and what problematic issues it solves allow you to understand the essence of this material and widely use the knowledge gained from it in the future.

Engaging in short and private lessons. Studying materials on topics by dividing them into small session sections with short breaks. This, in turn, is the most effective way to independently study a large amount of materials and subjects in a short period of time.

Creating and preparing for a learning environment. Creating your own learning space during independent learning. In this case, the creation of a student's own learning space plays an important role in the full implementation of the process. For example, if a student prepares for language learning at his desk, if his own learning space is occupied with online courses or literature for language learning, then he is ready for independent learning both mentally and spiritually.

In general, independent learning is the most useful tool for increasing the level of education in any field and allows students to master a very important subject area. Another important aspect of it is that as a result of independent learning, he not only acquires the potential and opportunity to prepare for a particular exam, but also can improve his knowledge in the field of professional or academic sciences, regardless of the field. Independent education is, first of all, the goal-oriented activity of a teacher to expand and deepen his theoretical knowledge, as well as to improve the acquired knowledge and skills based on modern

requirements.

As a result of the analysis, the following levels of independent education were identified:

• adaptive;

• problem-solving;

• innovative.

Independent education will only give positive results if it is carried out purposefully, planned and systematically. Only then can it contribute to the formation of creative activity and the improvement of professional skills not only for the student, but also for the teacher.

Independent education, in essence, is in a strong state of mutual integration with concepts that are considered the object of scientific substantiation of many disciplines, such as "education", "continuing education". Continuing education also includes one of the important categories, "Educology", which is an independent social science about education, studying the general laws of the organization, functioning and development of the educational sphere and individual educational systems. However, since this area is not the object of our research, we consider it necessary to leave "Educology" for further research.

Independent learning, as an instrument for the thorough mastery of new knowledge, provides specialists with successful directions not only in their field, but also in the field of language learning in the educational space. Also, independent learning is, first of all, a person's identity, his internal spiritual personal potential. The awareness of a person's identity and its development allow him to realize the internal potential of a self-creating subject.

The main goals of the teacher in the process of studying, implementing and improving the quality of education of young people are as follows:

• expanding general pedagogical and psychological knowledge in order to expand and improve teaching methods;

• deepening knowledge of various methodologies;

• mastering the achievements of pedagogical science based on advanced pedagogical practice;

• raising the cultural level of the teacher.

Now, as a logical continuation of the topic, let's talk about the technologies of independent learning. We can see the specific technologies of independent learning in the following:

- communication with highly qualified teachers who are considered masters of their craft;

- solution of specific practical tasks (introduction of

new technologies, use of didactic materials, effective teaching methods, etc.);

- critical reviews of the periodical press;

- errors, failures in further activities and their accounting.

The content of work on independent learning:

1st stage - independent learning, assessment of one's level of preparation, emergence of the need for learning, emergence of the need for setting goals and objectives;

2nd stage - planning work on organizing independent learning;

3rd stage - theoretical study of the topic;

4th stage - practical activity (application of acquired knowledge, skills and qualifications, acquired qualities in practice: preparation of manuals and tools);

5th stage - development of conclusions of independent education (speech at pedagogical councils, conducting open lessons, formalization of games and manuals, creation of a problem card, a prospective plan for student work, organization of an exhibition of students or a teacher on independent education, etc.).

When implementing differentiated approaches to identifying advanced areas of professional development of teachers, it is possible to recommend the following topics of independent education in accordance with the experience and pedagogical experience:

For a young specialist:

• understanding the values of upbringing, education and development models of personality development;

• formation of the foundations of pedagogical skills;

• development of skills and constructive abilities (this is more useful for younger children);

• acquisition of the ability to design the educational process in order to increase its efficiency and quality in conditions of variable learning;

• the ability to analyze scientific and methodological literature, apply the acquired knowledge in practice, develop the skills of activating creative abilities.

The concept of independent education, as we mentioned in the paragraph above, is considered an object of a number of scientific disciplines and is used in the fields of philosophy, sociology, psychology and pedagogy. In philosophy, independent education is considered as a process of understanding, and its result is recognized as new knowledge. The main characteristics of independent education are the realization of the need for education, inner freedom, goal-orientedness, and self-realization.

Independent education in sociology means two functions:

1) the realization of one's own needs;

2) socialization.

CONCLUSION

In general, independent learning has become the largest and most productive direction in the educational process and pedagogy today. It is this direction that is developing and improving as one of the most important educational technologies, providing great opportunities for students or those studying any field, and is also a factor that leads to the achievement of new results in the field of pedagogy.

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