

accordance with the decision of President from September 1, 2021, a monthly bonus of 50 % of the base rate for teachers of specialized schools will be made, It is planned to submit a draft government resolution on the procedure for payment to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

References

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**METHODS OF TEACHING PHYSICS FOR NON-PHYSICAL BACHELORS BY THE
METHOD OF "WORKING IN SMALL GROUPS"**
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At present, modern teaching methods are widely used in the educational process. The use of modern teaching methods leads to high efficiency in the teaching process. When choosing teaching methods, it is advisable to choose based on the didactic function of each lesson.

While maintaining the traditional form of the lesson, enriching it with methods that activate the activities of various learners leads to an increase in the level of mastery of learners. To do this, high efficiency can be achieved through the rational organization of training, the interest of learners by the educator, the choice of methods and tools in accordance with the content of the studied material. The level of mastery, practical skills and competencies of learners can be developed through interactive or interactive teaching methods.

Interactive methods are methods that activate students and encourage independent thinking, which serve to achieve high efficiency in the educational process in the cooperation of student-student. When these

methods are used, the educator encourages the learner to actively participate. The learner is actively involved throughout the entire process.

One of the interactive methods is the "Working in small groups" method. This method allows students to study the material or complete a given task by dividing them into small groups in order to activate them. When this method is used, the learner has the right to work in small groups, to take an active part in the lesson, to play a leading role, to learn from each other and to appreciate different points of view, as well as to deepen the lesson topic. Also, when this method is used, the educator will be able to save more time than other interactive methods. Because the educator is able to engage and evaluate all learners on the topic at the same time. The structure of the method "Working in small groups" is given below.

The steps of the "Working in small groups" method are as follows:

Step 1: The direction of activity is determined. Related issues on the topic are identified.

Step 2: Small groups are marked. Learners can be divided into groups of 4-6 people.

Step 3: Small groups begin to complete the task.

Step 4: Clear instructions are given and directed by the instructor.

Step 5: Small groups make a presentation.

Step 6: Completed assignments are discussed and analyzed.

Step 7: Small groups are evaluated.

Advantages of the method of "working in a small groups"

- leads to better mastery of the content of training; leads to the improvement of communication skills;
- there is an opportunity to save time;
- all learners are involved;
- self-assessment and intergroup assessment will be available.

Disadvantages of the method of "working in small groups":

- because some small groups have weak learners, strong learners are also more likely to receive low grades;
- the ability to control all learners will be low;
- negative inter-group competition may arise;
- mutual conflict may arise within the group.

Using the above information, students of non-physical bachelor's degree in higher education can combine the module "Fox Optics" in Physics using the method of "Working in small groups" using the structure shown in Figure 1.

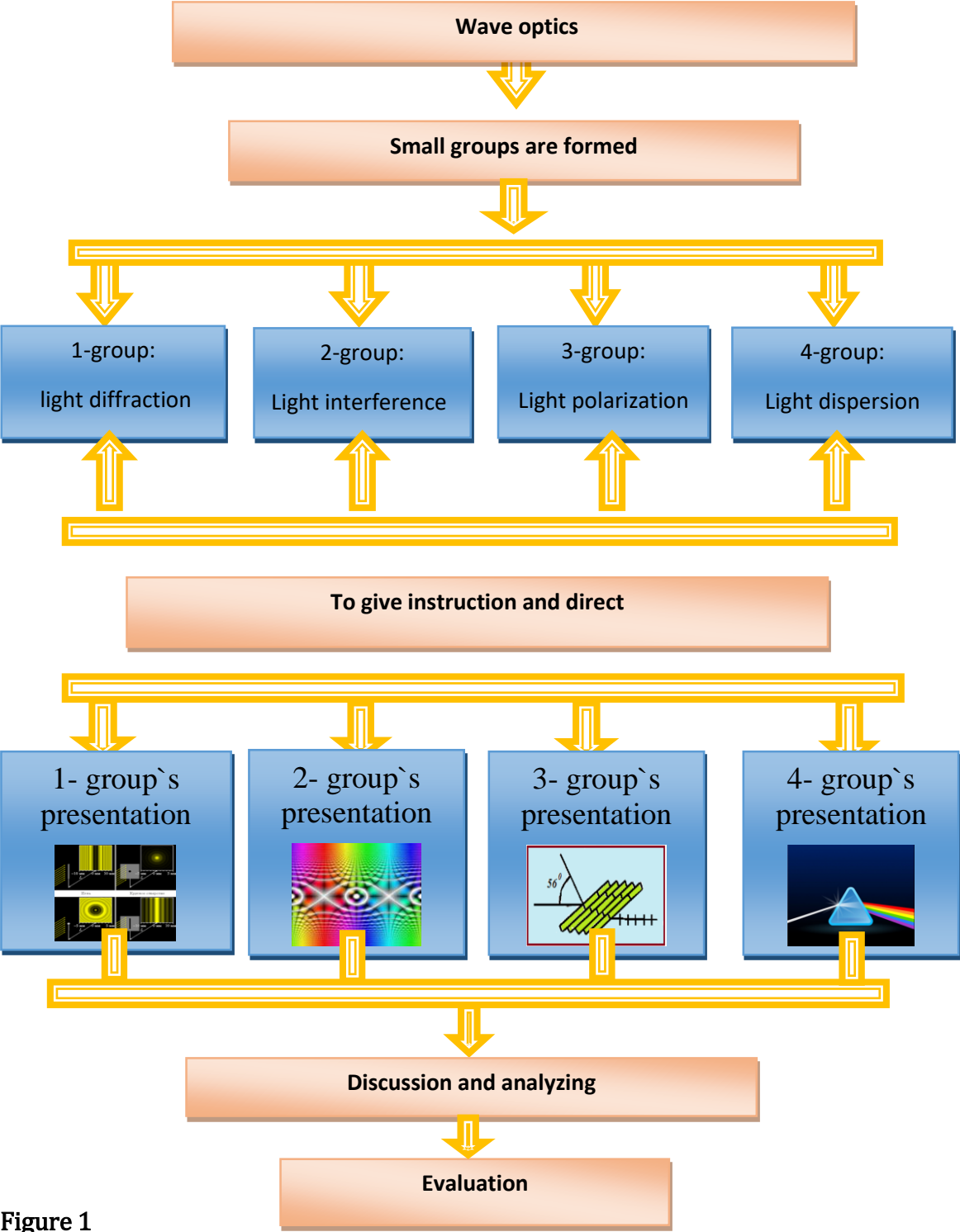


Figure 1

The first notions about the nature of light originated in the ancient Greeks and Egyptians. By the end of the seventeenth century, two theories of light, the corpuscular theory by I. Newton and the wave theory by R. Hooke and H. Huygens, began to take shape. Unlike **corpuscular theory**, the **wave theory of light** assumes that light consists of a wave process, similar to mechanical waves. Hence, the basis of Tulkin optics consists of the phenomena of diffraction, interference, polarization, and dispersion of light. Materials on these events will be prepared separately and distributed to each group.

Hence, module alignment is performed step-by-step using the method as shown in Figure 1.

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FIRST LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND STEPS OF LEARNING MOTHER TONGUE

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Abstract: First language acquisition refers to the way children learn their native language. Second language acquisition refers to the learning of another language or languages besides the native language. It happened spontaneously o children while their parents are talking. Children learn mother tongue by hearing and because of this they can grasp mother tongue. They may listen only this language during the day. The phase of learning first language looks really simple however, it has also different kind of stages that can be learn.

Keywords: first language, mother tongue, grasp, achieve, steps, vocabulary, imitation, words, representation, second language, phonology, children.