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The Importance of Using Projective Methods in The Lesson Process

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Abstract: In this article, one of the important aspects of today's education sphere, the student's work on himself, creative thinking, and the influence of psychological methods on the students' mentality are discussed

Key words: Student, intellect, creative thinking, projective methods, teaching process, teacher's potential.

The lesson is the main organizational form of education, a didactic event organized in a strict order and aimed at a specific purpose. The lesson is the most effective way to teach students the life experiences gained by mankind over thousands of years in a very short time. There is an educational sphere that cannot embed the education system in the reader's mind without this process. Classes are held in different ways from different disciplines. This, of course, is because of the teacher's well-being and experience in the department. The lesson is considered to be the main form of the teaching process, which is conducted directly with a group of specific students during a specified period of time under the direction of the teacher. The lesson will create favorable conditions for taking into account the characteristics of each student, acquiring the basics of science studied in the classroom, educating and developing their cognitive abilities and moral qualities. The history of the structure of the modern lesson dates back to ancient times. The classroom system was first created by the great Czech teacher Ya. A. Komensky (1592 - 1670), in the late 16th and early XVII centuries. That's it. A. Komensky's vision of organizing education spread much more quickly to western countries, even though he received a number of serious opposition. Each type of lesson has a certain structure and characteristics. These things, on the other hand, help you to properly and effectively understand the teacher's learning material, remember it firmly, repeat it, and monitor its integration.

Discussions and results: The role and importance of the teacher in organizing the lesson and ensuring its effectiveness is insignificant. Because it is also the teacher's responsibility to determine how the student is mastering the lesson, its age characteristics, and its interest in the lesson. The lesson has its own structure and its own type. The most widely used types of courses in the education system include:

1. A lesson in explaining new knowledge.
2. Lesson in strengthening the supplies.
3. Repetitive - generalizing and login lessons.
4. Lesson in examining and evaluating students' knowledge and skills, skills.
5. Mixed lesson



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What lesson a teacher teaches depends on its structure. The methods and methodologies used in the classroom are of great importance. As the great teacher Ya.A. Komensky pointed out, "the learning process must be simple and pleasant." Indeed, it is good to have freedom in the classroom so that the student can fully express himself in the classroom. Because if the student does not stay free or if the teacher's principle is a little strict, the student may be disciplined, but he or she cannot demonstrate his or her abilities. These ideas are one of the requirements of today. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, in a society where the ideology of national reconstruction is being developed, a mature, morally clean, physically healthy free artist who can demonstrate himself and his abilities perfectly in society in a situation where the moral and moral environment is being healed, national values, human rights, and earthly abilities are being restored. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, the issue of the formation of the spirituality of a free citizen, a free person, is the most pressing task ahead of us, namely, to educate free, perfect people who rely on their strengths and capabilities, who are independent of what is happening around them, and who at the same time see personal interests in harmony with the interests of the country and the people. All of this is learned by the student from classroom and life schools. At the same time, it is worth noting that while a student works in an educational institution, in the circle of friends, in the family, or in a workplace, his psychology is primarily the first priority. This is especially important today because human values are at the highest in our country.

People in projective methodologies for which non-specific items are recommended and assigned to comment. For example, images that can be interpreted differently to the examiner, unfinished stories, the issuance of items that do not have any clear appearance and their own emotional nightmares, interests, from the point of view of worldview. Projective methodologies include Rorshah's methods of "ink spots," "unfinished sentences," and "personal learning." Projective methodologies go to the test of vocabulary associations created by K. Yung from 1904 to 1905.

Such methods are very much reproduced today. These methods are very effective in revealing the human psychic and internal entanglements. For example, the "unfinished sentences" method also examines the characteristics of the relationship between the examiner (friends, students, parents), as well as his or her attitude toward himself and the future. To that end, the examiner is offered a number of unfinished sentences, which, without much thought, are required to end the sentence logically. Using objective methodologies, the examiner's thinking deepens, his intellectual well-being improves, and his inner world is revealed. Currently, the emphasis on projective methodologies is growing. These methodologies identify situations in an individual's inner world that he or she does not understand, lying under the mind, which helps an individual to know himself and understand himself. Such methodologies can be conducted in adults and children. Projective methodologies put the examiner in such a situation that their descriptions and many characteristics are displayed.

Lyusher's "Color Test", a methodology widely used in foreign psychology, is also one of the projective methodologies. This test also takes the lead in determining a person's aggressiveness, confiscation, disagreements in personal relationships, conflicts, and at the same time people's attitudes toward colors. Because human character can also be revealed through colors. These colors can also demonstrate a person's personal world and creative abilities. So there are a lot of such methodologies. The methods we became acquainted with were several examples of such



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methodologies. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, new modifications of projective methods are being created extensively by psychologists.

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