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**USE OF DEONTOLOGY AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE  
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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Deontology, ethics, ethics, pedagogical culture, pedagogical work ethics, competence, competence.

**Abstract:** The article reflects the essence of the science of pedagogical deontology, the principles and ideas of scientists about the science of deontology.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, is paying great attention to all the professors and teachers who are actively participating in the education of a mature generation in our country. During the years of independence, a number of decisions were made in the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding the support of qualified teachers, dissemination of their experience, development of general education schools, vocational schools, and the higher education system.

In particular, today's professor teacher has a regular educational influence on pupils and students by inculcating the tasks of universal and national moral education of the subject he teaches. "The qualities that determine the moral image of the citizens of our country, such as patriotism, humanitarianism, national pride, and internationalism, are instilled in the students through the teacher. That is why, first of all, the teacher himself is careful about universal and national values

it is necessary to learn it, to be a personal example in practical work." A teacher should be a person who objectively fulfills the needs of the pedagogical process, who has the responsibility and duty of teaching

ethics typical of pedagogues. Deontological training of a future foreign language teacher is a future teacher

it is the state of readiness of his mind, knowledge, skills and qualifications to carry out educational and educational activities in accordance with the requirements of his professional duty. This is an integral part of his general training, the level of development of professional consciousness, in professional activity reflects an understanding of what is needed. From this point of view, we can conclude that the deontological training of future foreign language teachers represents an integral characteristic and includes scientific-theoretical, methodological, psychological-pedagogical training, as well as includes professional skills and personal characteristics of professional importance.

Professor M. Ochilov, one of the scientists of our republic, expresses his opinion about the teacher's duty as follows: "A teacher fulfills his duty in the field of education of the young generation, not as an obligation imposed by force, but as his own. The meaning of z life, trust and conscience", he believes. To feel the civic duty requires to care about the great future of the whole people and the state of Uzbekistan. As a result of the deontological preparation of the future teacher, a person develops deontological intuitionism, in which professional duty is considered as a concept that does not depend on goodness or is logically prior to it. In other words, the future teacher's deontological preparation (deontological awareness) will later become his self-awareness. Self-reflection manifests in self-awareness and serves to understand the motives of behavior and professional duty.

In G.M.Kertaeva's works, the teacher's deontological self-awareness is based on the principle of not harming the mental and physical health of the student, an unquestionable, objective assessment of the students' learning and knowledge, a critical assessment of their own and others' behavior, the presence of a high sense of justice expressed in the ability to self-criticize, general and special professional intelligence, pedagogical skills, saturation of knowledge with operational information, not only professional we can see that it is defined as awareness in the narrow field of activity, but also in the fields adjacent to it. Pedagogical deontology studies and develops rules and norms in the field of professional activity of a pedagogue. Russian pedagogue K. M. Levitan said that "professional behavior norms are always historical and specific, developed by people in accordance with the conditions and requirements of real life and activity. Deontology studies the following historical examples in clarifying perceptions of the role of the pedagogue in society and human development, requirements for the pedagogue and his professional behavior. As a continuation of the opinions expressed by foreign scientists in the field of deontology, Uzbek scientists also spoke about the pedagogue, manners, and the fulfillment of duty.

Professor M. Ochilov expresses his opinion about the duty of a teacher as follows: the meaning of his life considers it a call of faith and conscience. Fulfilling one's civic duty requires taking care of the great future of the entire nation and the state of Uzbekistan.

The norms of the teacher's etiquette should become the personal opinion, moral virtues and beliefs of each teacher. Moral beliefs and qualities of a teacher in the process of teaching, dealing with teachers, parents and other people in educational work in everyday life, it is noticeable in the moral influence with his personal example. The main qualities of the teacher's ethics correspond to the concept of universal and national moral virtue. Humanitarian, patriotic, national moral qualities such as pride, duty, dignity, responsibility, conscience, honesty, truthfulness, purity, demandingness are analyzed in the manner of a teacher with pedagogical activity.

## **CONCLUSION**

The effectiveness of education will increase due to innovations and innovations that will be popular in the pedagogical process. The radical reforms to be carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan will help to choose a specific path of social, political and economic development in society. The decree states that it will create favorable conditions for the formation of a system of continuing education. Another important task in this direction is the task of today's specialist to pass on to the younger generation a spiritually mature, independent worldview, creative thinking, rich national heritage, as well as national values. Does the competence (ability) of today's teacher, his duty (deontology) meet the requirements of educating the younger generation? Based on the deontological competence of foreign language teachers, we analyze their activities and recommend the following:

- The teacher understands the meaning of the word "Deontology" and means "deontos -condition, duty, logos -doctrine." , was suggested to the educational process by the English philosopher J. Bentham. This means that today's teacher must respect his or her profession, feel his or her duty to the student, to society, and impart modern knowledge to the students. It is important that the high culture of the teacher, his deep knowledge, the organization of educational work with a perfect knowledge of the culture and traditions of the Uzbek people. A specialist with pedagogical etiquette can create a healthy environment in the educational process. As mentioned above, this article requires foreign language teachers who can meet modern requirements to pay attention to the following types of skills in the educational process: 1. ability to know; 2. ability to explain; 3. ability to observe; 4. speech ability; 5. organizational skills; 6. ability to gain prestige; 7. ability to behave properly; 8. ability to distribute attention requires more language competence (knowledge) and higher communicative competence. The following competencies are formed in foreign language teachers on the basis of

various innovative pedagogical technologies. According to AE Kenjabaev's scientific and pedagogical articles, attention is paid to the following types of competencies: 1. Linguistic competence - must have language skills, ie phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, and speech activities (listening, speaking, reading, and writing). 2. Sociolinguistic competence is the ability of a speaker to organize comparative conversations with each other about customs, rituals, and the culture of the state in which the language is learned, based on communicative goals and desires. 3. Pragmatic competence is the ability to cope with complex situations when misunderstandings arise in a communicative situation in the foreign language being studied. A teacher with the above competencies (knowledge) develops a teacherspecific pedagogical competence. If a modern foreign language teacher has deontological competence, he can use interactive methods in the educational process: group work", "Presentation", "Blitz", "Assessment" and others make the quality of education effective today. In particular, here are a few of them: Blended learning technology (mixed or combined education) is a term that has long been widely used in corporate training programs. By the 1990s, many companies had begun to use e-learning technologies extensively. This was mainly due to the fact that the staff was very busy and required students to work independently, to have a set of individually designed methods for recommending and delivering training material for research.

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