

## THE IMPORTANT WAYS TO IMPROVE EXCURSION METHODOLOGY

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In pedagogy, the method of teaching is the system of rules and methods for teaching sciences, transferring knowledge to students, and also a system of methods of teaching and educating young people. The method received its name from the Greek word "method", which literally means "the way to something", as well as the path of exploration or cognition, theory, teaching.

Technique in the broadest sense of the word - a combination of ways to expediently carry out a particular work, solve a problem, achieve the goal, and in a narrower sense is a set of specific methodical techniques for conducting lectures, talks, excursions to a particular topic and for a certain group.

Visible, it is better to assimilate what is seen and heard, to fix the material in memory is a pause. And this "free" time is filled with the thinking activity of tourists. No less pauses are needed for the guide for a short rest. Pauses for each specific excursion are planned depending on the route. More pauses are in suburban excursions. Proper use of pauses plays an important role. Do not use break times to exchange impressions about the excursion, discuss what you see and hear. Such discussions are methodologically unjustified, that is, they destroy the "fabric" of the excursion, excite the audience and further reduce the level of perception of the material.

Observance of the requirements of the methodology helps the guide to convey knowledge to the audience in a form different from the lecture, conversation, oral journal, thematic evening, and also to ensure a steady interest in the topic throughout the excursion.

This is especially important for that part of the excursion, where the story takes up a lot of space. Here, the tourists may have moments of the so-called crisis of attention, which, according to the researchers, comes on the 14th, 25th, 34th minutes and so on.

The excursion methodology recommends at the moment when attention to the story begins to weaken, introduce a new display object. When the object ceases to attract the attention of the group during the show, the guide can provide an interesting example, some details about the event. On this methodical method of novelty of the material is constructed. If such a moment occurs, when the group is near the object, it is necessary to shorten for 2-3 minutes a stay at the stop and continue along the route, accompanying it with a story. If, however, the attention of sightseers is weakened during the movement of the bus, then it is necessary to suspend traffic for the inspection of monuments. If possible, you need to get off the bus and continue on your way to the next monument on foot. The methodology also recommends other ways to preserve and restore the attention of tourists: listening to sound recordings, showing presentations, using visual aids from the "guide's portfolio".

The method of conducting excursions is built taking into account the interest of excursionists. For this purpose use the introductory word of the guide. Practice shows that in the first minutes of the excursion the attention of the participants is ensured by their interest in the topic. Then attention is supported by the fascination of the story and such qualities of objects as their fame, exoticism, cognitive value.

The correct sequence of the display of objects also contributes to the stability of attention.

One of the difficulties in developing a display technique is that quite often, next to the object that is displayed on the topic, is another, not related to the topic, but more attractive in appearance. Naturally, such an object strikes the eye.

From the methodological point of view, the question can be solved in various ways: a) you can give a brief reference about an unnecessary object. For example, say that this building has no historical value, that when it is built, a mixture of architectural styles is allowed; b) keep silent about the object; c) so approach the desired object, so that an extraneous object was seen by excursionists later.

The methodology uses various means to strengthen the attention of tourists: the guide's reference to the group with a proposal, an unexpected question; revealing an interesting detail in the monument. The efforts of the guide can also be aimed at the necessary distribution of attention between the objects. For example, the display of the architectural ensemble precedes the inspection of the city panorama. For each excursion, the moments of switching attention from one object to another should be determined.

The method of conducting the excursion, the emotionality of the guide, his gestures and facial expressions, the arrangement of the group near the object, the use of the sound of amplifying devices - all this should be aimed at overcoming street noise, at the maximum possible neutralization of extraneous stimuli in urban conditions. An important requirement of the methodology is that all the main objects and the topics disclosed on them are united into a single whole.

## **List of used literature**

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