

PROBLEM TEACHING TECHNOLOGY IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES

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Abstract:

In this article, attention to learning and teaching foreign languages in our country, in particular, problematic teaching technology in Russian language classes was discussed.

Keywords: foreign language, study, Russian language, program, tool, cognitive, solution, problem.

On May 6, 2022, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShAvkat Mirziyoyev convened a video-video meeting dedicated to improving the foreign language teaching system.

It emphasized that this year the head of our country has designated the study of foreign languages as a priority. Uzbekistan's active entry into the world market and the daily expansion of international cooperation have increased the relevance of this issue.

"Since then, graduates of schools, universities, colleges, and universities have perfectly learned at least 2 foreign languages Condition. "This strict requirement should become the main criterion for the work of the head of each educational institution," said Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Therefore, it was said that creating and promoting adequate conditions for learning foreign languages should be the main task of all leaders.

Today, 25 universities are being taught in a foreign language (7 in 2016). Graduate students who have received a public language certificate have increased by 10 times in the last three years (from 700 to 7,000). (12 times more than in 2016). This year, the Hope of the Land Foundation allocated scholarships for 350 of our students to study at prestigious foreign universities.

Recommendations in the framework of studying, teaching and evaluating European foreign languages in accordance with international standards of teaching a foreign language in Uzbekistan are being implemented in accordance with the CECR. This curriculum serves as the basis for learning all foreign languages. Lessons are being conducted in a way that is based on the live use of a foreign language and on a variety of communication skills— hearing, speaking, reading, and writing. The teacher organizes, directs, conveys knowledge, teaches children to observe language and speech events, offers exercises, the ability to appreciate speech in schoolchildren, nurtures one's own and someone else. The student senses, remembers, repeats,

solves problems of knowledge, integrates knowledge, skills, and skills. When considering teaching methods, the same relationships, the interactions of teachers and students, should be taken into account. In the meantime, we found it impossible to stop talking about the methodology of teaching Russian.

Components of the Russian language teaching system include:

- Educational objectives;
- Ta'lim tamoyillari;
- Educational process;
- Teaching methods;
- Educational tools.

All listed elements of the Russian language teaching system are interconnected and interconnected. A change in one of the elements generally leads to a change in my knees.

In the methodology of teaching Russian, they are primarily sources of knowledge, and second, the style of organizing joint activities of teachers and students based on According to knowledge sources, it is divided into the following methods:

- oral (source - live word of the teacher): lecture, conversation, explanation;
- language analysis (language tracking): analysis;
- experience, observation;
- practical, different types of exercises, laboratory work.

According to the method of organizing joint activities, teachers and students rely on the following methods:

- chat,
- tushuntirish,
- independent work.

In the meantime, we found it impossible to stop the technology of problematic teaching in Russian. Problem learning is widely used in the process of teaching Russian. Problem education is student performance management to create a chain of problematic situations and solve learning problems. The problematic situation is the difficulty of knowledge deliberately created by the teacher, the desire of students to get information to explain the need for knowledge, their interest, the fact that they are interested in it. A problematic situation involves a mental challenge, a "deadlock." As an early stage of the thought process, it excites thought, shows the importance of the material being studied, stimulates an active appetite for work (if the problem is "accepted" by students), and eventually makes it easier to remember.

Problematic education includes:

- 1) creating a problematic situation, an objective educational situation that leads to a conflict between knowledge and skills (students understand that the knowledge they need to solve this problem does not exist);
- 2) the emergence of a problematic issue in students' thinking and the formation of it as a result of students' understanding of the problematic situation;

3) search for a solution to the problem;

4) Troubleshooting and vetting.

In the process of solving problematic tasks, schoolchildren gain new knowledge as a result of their research. This demonstrates a high level of awareness and robustness of their knowledge. The teacher creates problems in himself. Cognitive tasks can be different, from analyzing small texts to assignments for long-term research (the history of words or phrases, the analysis of the writer's language).

In teaching Russian, students' forms of scientific assignments may vary: mini-instruction, essay, seminar, lecture, reference, congregation speaking, project protection, crossword. Create a quiz, a script, as well as a set of assigned bees and exercises, and so on.

Therefore, the problematic method not only allows you to study application material, but also shapes students' creative abilities.

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