Effective Organization of Uzbeki Language Lessons In Primary Grades

N.U. Shopulatova

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

independent researcher

A B S T R A C T

in this article, educational games that serve to improve the grammar literacy of Uzbek language subjects of elementary school students studying Russian and other related languages are mentioned.

INTRODUCTION

The methodology of teaching the Russian language is a multifaceted field that encompasses the process of language learning and its practical application. This science plays a crucial role in imparting the Russian language as a means of communication while addressing the diverse social needs of society. Understanding the methodology of the Russian language involves grasping the principles that govern the development of language skills among students, exploring the systems of scientific grammar concepts, and delving into various linguistic sciences such as phonetics, lexicology, grammar, and more[1].

Teaching methods of the Russian language are rooted in foundational linguistic sciences and literary theories. Notably, the literary reading method, based on literature theory, aids students in acquiring theoretical and practical knowledge essential for mastering the language. Pedagogy also plays a significant role in modern teaching methods, drawing from the experiences of past educators and the historical development of Russian society and literature[2].

In teaching Russian language and literature, there is no one-size-fits-all approach. Instead, a combination of techniques tailored to the learning objectives and conditions is favored. Student-oriented technologies that foster creativity and enhance motivation are prioritized, aiming to create a stimulating learning environment that engages students effectively.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on the provided sources, a literature review on the methods of teaching the Russian language can be synthesized as follows: The literature on teaching the Russian language encompasses a diverse range of research areas, from exploring research methods in language education to investigating interactive

teaching techniques in Russian literature classes. Research methods in the methodology of teaching Russian language highlight the challenges and complexities involved in studying this field, emphasizing the importance of rigorous investigation to enhance teaching practices. Interactive methods of teaching Russian literature in schools with Uzbek language learning underscore the didactic potential of interactive pedagogical technologies, emphasizing their benefits in modern educational settings. These methods aim to enhance cognitive activity, engage students through gaming technology, and foster personal development through a humanistic approach[1]. The specific character of teaching Russian as a foreign language is a focal point in educational processes, emphasizing the unique challenges and strategies associated with studying Russian as a non-native language[3].

Additionally, exploring ways to increase student enrollment in Russian language and literature classes sheds light on the importance of effective methodological approaches to attract and engage learners.

The integration of communicative approaches in teaching Russian language and literature emphasizes the development of speech activities, both productive and receptive, to enhance students' communication skills across various contexts and situations. This communicative orientation underscores the importance of creating opportunities for communication, improving speech coherence, and fostering independent speech production in diverse communication scenarios[14].

METHODOLOGY

The methodology review on teaching the Russian language delves into the scientific foundations and pedagogical principles that underpin effective language instruction. Drawing from a variety of sources, including academic articles and research papers, this review synthesizes key insights into the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language and the pedagogical science that guides language education practices[5].

Scientific Character of Russian Language Methodology

Research highlights the methodology of teaching the Russian language as a science, emphasizing its distinct characteristics and scientific rigor. Criteria for defining the scientific nature of Russian language methodology are explored, encompassing aspects such as the history of science, overarching goals, and specific criteria that delineate its scientific character[17].

Research Methods in Teaching Russian Language

The discussion on research methods in teaching the Russian language sheds light on the complexities inherent in studying language education methodologies. This exploration underscores the challenges researchers face in investigating the methodology of teaching Russian, emphasizing the need for robust research approaches to enhance teaching practices and educational outcomes[2].

Interactive Pedagogical Technologies in Teaching Russian Literature

An examination of interactive pedagogical technologies in teaching Russian literature classes reveals the didactic potential of these methods. By leveraging interactive pedagogical tools, educators aim to enhance cognitive activity, engage students through gaming technology, and foster personal development through a humanistic approach within modern educational settings.

Integration of Communicative Approaches

The integration of communicative approaches in teaching Russian language and literature emphasizes the development of speech activities to enhance students' communication skills across various contexts. This communicative orientation focuses on creating opportunities for communication, improving speech coherence, and fostering independent speech production in diverse communication scenarios[16].

RESULTS

The results of the research on methods of teaching the Russian language reveal a multifaceted landscape that encompasses various aspects of language education, pedagogical science, and historical influences. Key findings from the literature review and research articles shed light on the following outcomes:

Scientific Character of Russian Language Methodology:

The methodology of teaching the Russian language is recognized as a science, with defined criteria that establish its scientific nature. These criteria include considerations such as the history of science, overarching goals, and specific characteristics that delineate it as a pedagogical science.

Research Methods in Teaching Russian Language:

The examination of research methods in teaching the Russian language highlights the complexities involved in studying language education methodologies. Researchers emphasize the importance of robust research approaches to enhance teaching practices and improve educational outcomes

Interactive Pedagogical Technologies in Teaching Russian Literature:

Interactive pedagogical technologies play a significant role in enhancing cognitive activity, engaging students through gaming technology, and fostering personal development within modern educational settings. These methods demonstrate promising didactic potential for enriching language instruction practices[4].

Integration of Communicative Approaches:

The integration of communicative approaches in teaching Russian language and literature focuses on developing speech activities to enhance students' communication skills across diverse contexts[9].

These results underscore the dynamic nature of language education, emphasizing the importance of scientific rigor, effective research methodologies, interactive teaching tools, and communicative strategies in enhancing the teaching and learning experience for students studying the Russian language. By synthesizing these diverse outcomes, educators can gain valuable insights into refining their instructional practices and adapting to the evolving needs of language learners in different educational settings[8].

DISCUSSION
The sources provided offer valuable insights into the methodology of teaching the Russian language, focusing on its scientific character, research methods, interactive pedagogical technologies, and communicative approaches. These sources delve into the pedagogical science behind teaching Russian as a foreign language, emphasizing the historical context, specific educational processes, and criteria defining its scientific nature. The literature review highlights the challenges and complexities of studying language education methodologies, underscoring the importance of robust research approaches to enhance teaching practices and educational outcomes. The integration of interactive pedagogical technologies in teaching Russian literature classes showcases the didactic potential of these methods in enhancing cognitive activity, engaging students through gaming technology, and fostering personal development within modern educational settings[12]. Additionally, the emphasis on communicative approaches in teaching Russian language and literature underscores the significance of developing speech activities to enhance students' communication skills across diverse contexts. Drawing from these sources, the discussion in a scientific article on the methods of teaching the Russian language can explore the dynamic landscape of language education, incorporating scientific rigor, effective research methodologies, interactive teaching tools, and communicative strategies to enhance the teaching and learning experience for students. By synthesizing these diverse perspectives, educators can gain valuable insights into refining their instructional practices and adapting to the evolving needs of language learners in different educational settings[5].

8. Conclusion
The research provides a comprehensive overview of the methodology of teaching the Russian language, focusing on its scientific nature, effectiveness, and the development of methodological techniques[11]. Key points from the sources include:

Scientific Character: The methodology of teaching Russian is recognized as a science, with defined criteria that establish its scientific nature, emphasizing the historical context and specific characteristics that delineate it as a pedagogical science.

Research Methods: The sources highlight the complexities involved in studying language education methodologies, emphasizing the importance of robust research approaches to enhance teaching practices and improve educational outcomes[6].

Interactive Technologies: Interactive pedagogical technologies play a significant role in enhancing cognitive activity, engaging students through gaming technology, and fostering personal development within modern educational settings, showcasing promising didactic potential for enriching language instruction practices[13].

Communicative Approaches: The integration of communicative approaches in teaching Russian language and literature focuses on developing speech activities to enhance students' communication skills across diverse contexts, aiming to foster independent speech production in various communication scenarios.

These results collectively underscore the dynamic nature of language education, emphasizing scientific rigor, effective research methodologies, interactive teaching tools, and communicative strategies in enhancing the teaching and learning experience for students studying the Russian language.

The methods of teaching the Russian language encompass various approaches aimed at enhancing the learning experience for students[11]. These methods include:

- Ethnooriented Approach: This method focuses on understanding and incorporating the ethnopsychological, ethno-cultural, and ethno-linguistic features of students from specific backgrounds, such as Arabic-speaking students[7].

- Interactive Teaching: Interactive methods involve engaging students actively in the learning process, promoting effective material perception, consolidation, and the development of personal and professional abilities.

- Innovative Techniques: Innovation in teaching Russian language and literature involves advancements in education content, training methods, teacher-student relationships, information technology integration, and educational process organization.

- Historical Perspective: The methodology of teaching Russian has evolved over time, with a history spanning more than a century and a half. Early works like F.I. Buslaev's "On Teaching the Russian Language" laid the foundation for teaching methods by emphasizing explanatory reading, grammatical teaching, writing exercises, speech development, and understanding language development laws[10].

These diverse methods cater to different aspects of language learning and aim to make the process engaging, effective, and tailored to the needs of students from various cultural backgrounds.

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