

Group Work in Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the role of the circle work in teaching the Russian language. Currently, in higher educational institutions, the work of the Russian language circle makes it possible to involve the bulk of students in active activities. Since the circle work gives the teacher the opportunity to use the most interesting, diverse means and forms of work for further improvement of the Russian language, the creative possibilities of students are more fully revealed.

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Modern classes in the field of additional education are a large group of people: students, teachers, and parents, united by an important state task - the education of children outside school, preparing them for life in society, for choosing a profession, for work. She is engaged in educating children of such qualities as a sense of camaraderie (solidarity), self-criticism, demanding of oneself and others, nobility, mutual understanding, respect for elders, etc.

Successful study is very important for the student, his parents and society as a whole. Versatile knowledge helps him to become an educated person. Participation in creative competitions, projects, Olympiads opens the way to higher educational institutions, to science.

For the development of an individual as a person, only a group seems indispensable, especially if the group is a cohesive highly developed team, therefore, the study group should first of all be considered as a team engaged in joint educational activities, and the processes of communication in the group during classes - as processes that form interpersonal relationships in this creative team.

Group work in the Russian language is one of the most effective and widespread forms of extracurricular work in universities, which allows the teacher to unite students by interests, which will make it possible to carry out systematic work. Planned work, taking into account all the requirements in the circle, expands the linguistic horizons of students, enriches their knowledge, and contributes to the improvement of knowledge in phonetics, vocabulary, word formation, grammar, stylistics.

The group form of the organization of educational work in the classroom initially involves preparatory activities and actions:

- at the initial stage of the lesson, the class is divided into groups to solve specific learning tasks, or students themselves are divided into groups depending on their sympathies and the task assigned to them;
- each group receives a task or selects it independently from among the tasks proposed by the teacher, performing it together under the guidance of a collectively selected group leader;

- during the lesson, the composition of the group may change, it should be such that the learning opportunities of each member of the group can be realized with maximum efficiency for the team;
- at the end of the lesson, the contribution of each member of the group to the task is taken into account and evaluated (both the teacher and the group members evaluate).

Thus, not only the result of completing the task in the lesson is evaluated, but also the work of the group.

It is important to determine the evaluation system: whether the contribution of each participant or the result of the group as a whole will be evaluated, according to which indicators the assessment will be made. But it should not lead to conflicts and devaluation of the results of work.

The positive impact on the student of the group is that:

- the relationships between children that develop in groups teach them to fulfill existing social norms that carry value orientations established by the individual;
- the group is the place where a person works out his communication skills and abilities;
- from the participants of the group, the student receives information that allows him to correctly perceive and evaluate himself, preserve and strengthen all the positive in his personality, get rid of the negative and shortcomings;
- the group gives the child self-confidence, provides him with a system of positive emotions necessary for his development.
- the guys find themselves in conditions when they want to speak out, because in a micro team everyone feels their personal significance, faith in their creative powers.

Systematic and purposeful group work allows the teacher to individualize work with students, educating them to learn the Russian language, reading fiction and popular science literature in Russian.

Russian language circle shows great interest in the Russian language, taking into account the interest of students in the conditions of a national school, where a lot of educational work is carried out in their native language. As a rule, structurally circle classes are divided into three interrelated parts – informational, practical and final.

When planning the circle work, it is necessary to take into account the interest of the participants. The successful work of the circle is that the use of a wide variety of methods: conversation, story, message, generalization, group solution of linguistic tasks, performing exercises and tasks and organizing independent work of students stimulates activity, activates emotional attractive activity, and each participant feels the need to speak.

Active work in the circle classes will give results, and participants have a sense of responsibility to the group, helps to realize the importance of participating in the work of the circle, to feel the results of their work.

The conducted circle work throughout the academic year is completed by composing various tasks, questions, including games, compiled in strict accordance with the material of the educational and standard programs in the Russian language.

Next, some of the possible topics of the work of the circle are proposed in order to activate the speech of the participants and evoke the spirit of competition. In order to see the results of the work carried out during the circle, the use of the following negotiation techniques also increases the responsibility of the participants.

Brainstorming

Answer the questions:

1. What criteria should be followed when choosing to study one of the foreign languages?
2. For what purpose is it necessary to study Russian?
3. What gives learning foreign languages?

4. In what area, in your opinion, is the Russian language most often used?

Game situation

Imagine yourself in the role of a journalist who will be interviewed for the anniversary of an Uzbek scientist, writer, and prominent public figure. Come up with what literature you need to read, what facts to get acquainted with in order to prepare for the meeting.

As soon as the participants' answers are heard (completed), they are required to take an active part in the following games. Small, diverse games are used to increase the interest of participants. Of course, holding small games at the final classes of the circle will increase the interest of students participating in the language circle; give them the skills of independent preparation on a regular basis.

Who is bigger?

The participants are divided into two teams. The names of lexical and semantic groups are written on the board. Participants select adjectives by distributing them into groups, for example: 1) color; 2) shape; 3) external signs of a person; 4) the character of a person.

Looking for a mistake

Find errors in the choice of the case form. Write down the phrase in the corrected form.

- благодарить прохожему – благодарить прохожего
- болельщик за футбол – болельщик футбола
- прогноз на погоду – прогноз погоды
- пренебречь опасность – пренебречь опасностью
- печалиться за друга – печалиться о друге
- отчёт по работе – отчёт о работе.

As a result of working in the language circle, the teacher studies the speaking skills of the participants and at the same time makes attempts to correct each of their shortcomings as much as possible. The desired result cannot be achieved without expressing all the topics that have been conducted and agreed upon. And in conclusion, we can say that the participation of students in the circle work, firstly, not only contributes to the development of interest in the Russian language in national technical universities, but also helps to treat it more carefully; secondly, it increases interest and promotes understanding of the meaning of language in mastering other sciences, its role in professional activity.

At the same time, the circle work gives the teacher the opportunity to use the most interesting, diverse means and forms of work for further improvement of the Russian language. Due to this, the interest of students in the conditions of natural communication creates real communication situations and the creative possibilities of students are more fully revealed.

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