

NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

In this article, it is explained that learning foreign languages or the Russian language, which is considered the second language in our country, through digital technologies increases the educational efficiency of students studying in the higher education system in order to become competitive personnel in accordance with the requirements of the times.

Keywords: educational efficiency, Russian language, students, educational system, digital technologies.

Most of the population of today's rapidly developing world can speak two or more languages. Of course, the first of these languages is one's own mother tongue, and many linguists believe that special conditions should be created for mastering not only the foreign (foreign) language being studied, but also the mother tongue. It should be noted that, as a result of the reforms in the field of foreign language learning, the new generation growing up from preschool to higher education institutions learns their mother tongue and a foreign language at the same time.

It is relatively easy to compare languages belonging to genetically related and non-genetically related language families with high level and experience in international and transnational communication through research methods available in linguistics. is a scientifically proven fact. [1]

Currently, the textbooks, training programs and manuals that are being created in order to fundamentally apply the field of education in our country to foreign languages are the practical proof of these goals. Therefore, only a student who knows his language and culture well can learn other languages with love. Learning foreign languages requires such special preparation. In this way, by learning Russian, which is considered a second language in our country, we will have the opportunity to be aware of the intellectual potential of the world's youth, exchange ideas with them, analyze the process in depth and compare our achievements and shortcomings with theirs.

Striving to learn foreign languages, acting according to the proverb "He who knows a language knows" is a legacy of our great ancestors, such as Farobi, who knew many languages, and Kashgari, who had a wide observation at the level of comparative study of several languages.[2]

In addition, Abdulla Avloni's article "Not two or four languages are necessary" published in the "Oyna" magazine in 1913 explained in detail that it is necessary to learn a language in

order to keep up with the world. Our great grandfathers are known and recognized by the whole world because they were able to deliver their scientific innovations and incomparable works to other peoples in their own language.

The science, culture and enlightenment of Central Asia are honored. At the heart of all this, as we have emphasized again and again, is language knowledge.

It can be explained that the demand for today's youth is to learn foreign languages: to communicate directly with countries around the world, to express one's independent opinion fluently and clearly in front of the public, to be a special place of Uzbekistan in the world community. Learning international languages is an urgent issue in order to secure the place and serve to strengthen it.

Use of additional resources in teaching Russian language to students, through the use of auxiliary educational tools and digital technologies, to further increase the interest and attitude of students to foreign languages, to conduct each lesson in an interactive, i.e., active-student method, to approach by using modern pedagogical technologies, to give students independent topics, to develop their individual high educational efficiency can be achieved as a result of their thinking and group work.

And this process requires effective use of distance online/offline education along with extensive use of traditional methods. In the course of lessons organized using innovative technologies, students' interest in foreign languages is increased and their skills and abilities of independent creative work are improved.

The teacher can give a lot of help to the students during the lesson process so that they can fully understand, but since the students are generation Z who are developing with digital technologies they can advance from the topics covered. Because almost most of the topics covered are available on the Internet in text, audio, video, visualization, simulation and other forms. [2,3]

Therefore, the time spent in the classroom is not enough. Students also need a lot of practice outside of class. That is, we should pay attention to independent education, which is the demand of the day.

It is very important to review what students are doing outside of class and give instructions on improving their foreign language according to the independent study topics given by the teacher. It should go beyond assigning homework and include tools and resources that students can use to develop their Russian language skills on a daily basis.

Based on the above, it can be said that through digital technologies, pedagogues should effectively use new methods based on the enrichment of their pedagogical technologies. Pedagogical technologies do not have creative or negative aspects, a certain way in the process of education can be evaluated as highly effective and ineffective. The effectiveness of the method can be evaluated from the point of view of the conditions in which it is used. The assessment should reflect the creativity of the students. That is, if pedagogues take a

motivational approach to every small action, education will not remain fruitless in the shadow of incentives received by students, but the effectiveness of education will continue to increase.

References

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