



Student-Oriented Educational Processes in Russian Language Classes

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about student-centered educational processes and student-centered educational processes in Russian language classes.

Keywords:

Russian language, pedagogy, person-oriented, positive, results, methods, goal, humanism

Education focused on the personality of the student implies the organization of a pedagogical environment adapted to the personal capabilities of the student and the educational process. It is important to understand, respect and trust each student in this educational technology. Pupil-teacher and pupil-pupil cooperation gives expected positive results. Communicative methods are widely used in this technology, we will consider some of their main features.

1. Treat every student as a great person, respect him, understand him, accept him, trust him.

2. It is necessary to create such an environment of education in which the student feels that he is a person and feels the attention paid to him.

3. Not to pressurize and not to exaggerate his shortcomings, to identify the reasons for his lack of learning, misbehaving, and to eliminate them in a way that does not harm the child's personality.

4. To create an "atmosphere of success" in education, to help the child succeed in studies, to gain confidence in his own strength and

talent. To make the student understand that everyone around him is like himself, to develop a sense of belonging to the team.

5. To win the respect and trust of the student, to look at oneself from a personal point of view.

Person-oriented educational situations are inextricably linked with methods and methods of organizing students' cognitive activities. The forms of such training sessions are different. Among them, special attention is paid to the research-research methods and dialogue forms of teacher-student cooperation in the course of the lesson, as well as demonstrative, descriptive, reproductive and other methods are also used. Forms and methods of such training correspond to the concept and principles of the direct approach to personal activity, and they serve to maximally activate the student's inner world, thinking and personal life experience. In this place, the educational process, organized in such forms and methods, directing students to acquire knowledge by stimulating educational activities, is one of the main sources of the development of personal knowledge, experience and feelings of students. remains. Communication includes

not only the transfer of information, but also creativity. It is important in teaching the Russian language and speech culture. Anokina, E.V., devoted to the study of the problems of learning LOE in Russian pedagogy. Bondarevskaya, A.Yu. Belogurova, V.V. Gorshkova, V.V. Davydova, A.E. Idrisova, Z.K. Kargieva, G.G. Kravtsova, T.A. Mathis, Morozova, I.V. Nikolaeva, L.I. Novikova, Yu.A. Poluyanov, S.A. Rogacheva, V.V. Rubtsova, N.G. Svinina, V.V. Serikova, V.I. Slobodchikova, E.G. C- Lyaeva, A.T. Tryapitsyna, I.S. Yakimanskaya, G.A. Zuckerman, J. Naisbit, M. Po- doe, J. Schwab and others are of great importance.

LOO is not completely new to the pedagogy of Russian language classes, it has always been characterized by a humanistic orientation, where individualization of learning has always been one of the main didactic principles.

The design of the LOO system includes:

- recognition as a student
- a new subject of the educational process; as defining the design objective
- development of his individual abilities; defining and providing means
- realizes the goal by defining and systematizing the subject.
- the project experience of the student, his directed development in the educational process.

In LOO, the teacher does not work as a source of educational information, but serves as an organizer and coordinator of the creative educational process. He directs his activities taking into account the subjective experience and individuality of students. In student-centered learning, the teacher does not play a role. He is a translator of knowledge, but an organizer and coordinator of educational activities. It is a process that should help the student to overcome the passive position in education. , a learner-centered learning model designed to make the student responsible for the learning process and outcome.

LEO serves to implement Russian as a foreign language and Russian language and speech culture in the classroom. There are such interactive, dialogue forms that are widely used by the teacher. We work together as a

method of projects, discussions, presentations, work on a small scale. Groups, role-playing, analysis of situational problems, speaker competitions, presentations at student scientific conferences, preparation of theses, printing, quizzes , competitions and others.

Here are some non-traditional forms of lessons in which education focused on the personality of the student is carried out:

Diving lesson consists of active learning of the subject by being in the most favorable environment for acquiring certain knowledge or creating such an environment.

Competition lesson - exercises to strengthen knowledge by organizing mutual competition of students.

Consultation lesson is an exercise in mastering the lesson by organizing mutual consultations between students and the teacher during the lesson.

A test lesson is a lesson in which students' mastery is tested in various forms.

Doubt class is a class to explain a new topic by conducting an interesting debate and analysis about the rules of the lesson topic, what can happen if the conclusions are considered wrong.

The science fiction lesson is a lesson to expand students' independent thinking by conducting the exercise of creative imagination and conjectures based on the knowledge they have learned.

The lesson of searching for the truth is a lesson to determine the truth and ensure mastery of the topic by organizing independent opinions of students on some issues related to the topic of the lesson.

The lesson "Paradoxes" is a lesson to determine the correct conclusions based on the description of the studied topic in connection with various "paradoxes" in order to increase the activities and interests of students.

A seminar lesson is a lesson to ensure that all students in the class master the lesson and strengthen their knowledge by listening to information about the results of the tasks given to the students in advance on questions related to the topic of the new lesson.

Excursion lesson - in these lessons, by taking and introducing students to various objects: a

museum, a shrine, an enterprise, a workshop, natural objects, a scientific institution, a college, a high school, etc., connecting their knowledge with life and a path to a profession implementation of construction works is ensured. It is also possible to organize video excursions to very distant and hard-to-reach objects, in cases where there are films, various visual and other materials about them, by showing and explaining them to students.

In short, student-oriented educational processes are organized in cooperation between the teacher and the student. These processes are further improved in Russian and foreign language classes.

Eski maydon, 2009.

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