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## USING NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

In order to increase the activity of students in the modern education system, methods of using new pedagogical technologies in teaching Russian, the ability to objectively control and evaluate the student's knowledge are presented.

### KEYWORDS

Education, modern technologies, research, cluster, insert, mutual discussion, round table, quality and effectiveness of education.

### INTRODUCTION

At present, pedagogical innovations are emerging that create opportunities for a qualitative change in working methods related to pedagogical activity. All this leads to complication of issues of teacher activity and attention to the quality of education, which is its main component, and creates a need for new, scientifically based methods of solving them.

It is impossible to imagine improving the educational process without a teacher. The teacher is both the subject and the organizer of the educational process. The effective course of the continuous improvement process depends to some extent on the content and methodology of teacher training.

Nowadays modern education system is becoming increasingly complex; in a rapidly changing world, a teacher has to act based on the requirements placed on him. Thus, in order to increase the activity of students, a teacher must set a task for himself and strive to accomplish this task using various types of modern technologies to increase the activity of students. In order to increase the activity of students in Russian language classes, the following activities can be used:

- creating a comfortable environment for students that allows for a well-organized educational process;
- giving students the opportunity to exchange ideas (information);
- demonstrating their knowledge to each other based on the information received;
- creating an environment in which each student feels like the author of educational content; opportunities are the basis for achieving complete assimilation of the educational content.

At the same time, the “Everyone teaches everyone” method can also be used in teaching science. This method can be used when studying a new subject. This method allows students to actively participate in the lesson process, the level of students' skills increases, their memory is strengthened.

Translation procedure:

1. Each student will be given assignments with written evidence (facts) related to the lesson topic.
2. In a few minutes, students write reports on the topic. The teacher - student observes how they understand the task.
3. Students are asked to discuss the collected information among themselves. Exercise each continues until the student expresses his or her opinion.
4. The task is set in such a way that students learn new information from each other.

Modern innovative technologies are also important in the process of teaching the Russian language. Their development leads to the emergence of new approaches to learning the language. Innovative approaches make Russian lessons more detailed, interesting and vibrant.

For example, a promising method for developing creative abilities, students should use the following methods during the lesson:

- clusters, inserts (for independent study of theoretical material);
- filling in tables, a two-part diary;
- reading with pauses, joint search;
- mutual discussion, round table;

- inventive problem solving technologies,
- "In Search of Error", classical lectures;
- training using audiovisual technical means,
- tests, project method, etc.

Independent search for material on a given task, active mental activity of students contribute to the improvement of the efficiency of the educational process.

At the same time, exactingness, truthfulness, honesty, kindness and politeness of the teacher are the reason for good assimilation of sciences by students.

Nowadays, important factors influencing the quality of education are the ability to objectively monitor and evaluate the student's knowledge, the ability to teach (teach) and educate from a psychological and pedagogical point of view. The teacher must know the principles, methods and mechanisms of objective assessment of the knowledge and skills of students develop standardized tests, be able to effectively use various forms of control over the learning of students. Such factors are important in mastering not only the Russian language, but also all subjects.

The teacher should guide the students, contributing to the development of their creative abilities in each lesson. Only in the process of purposeful diligence, it is possible to form certain qualities and achieve interest

in the lesson. The diversity of didactic work creates different purposeful relationships in students, the time spent on independent work increases. Acquiring knowledge, skills and abilities to work independently teaches students to work creatively, develops creative thinking, creates the preconditions for their application in the system of professional activity, improves oral and written communication skills, thinking, feeling -prefers to express feelings and emotions, as well as the ability to think. The more different tasks are used, the more effective the results will be.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that teachers working in the field of Russian language education must form the image of a modern teacher and change the image of teachers who will teach in a modern school tomorrow, based on the above requirements, in the achievement of which education is of great importance quality and efficiency of glue.

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