

FEATURES OF TEACHING RUSSIAN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mansurova Takhmina Tohirovna

Excellent student of public education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, teacher of the Russian language department,
Faculty of Humanities, Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute

ANNOTATION

In the system of modern education, the requirements for the level of professionalism of primary school teachers working in difficult conditions of cultural diversity are increasing. It is important for primary school teachers to know not only the teaching materials and methods of teaching younger students, but also to be able to organize the educational process taking into account the national and cultural characteristics of students in a multilingual environment. Russian requires a new level of mastery of the methodology of teaching Russian to schoolchildren for whom Russian is not their native language.

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The school today is changing rapidly, trying to keep up with the times. The main change in society, which also affects the situation in education, is the acceleration of the pace of development. This means that the school must prepare its students for a life that it does not yet know about. The modern teacher needs to rethink the goals and values of primary education as articulated in the new Primary School Standard.

The most important task of the modern education system is the formation of a set of universal educational actions that provide the competence "teach to learn", and not only the development of specific subject knowledge and skills by students within individual disciplines. The formation of universal educational actions is also the key to preventing school difficulties.

In the system of modern education, the requirements for the level of professionalism of primary school teachers who work in difficult conditions of cultural diversity are increasing. It is important for primary school teachers to master not only the teaching material and teaching methods of primary schoolchildren, but also to be able to organize the educational process taking into account the national and cultural characteristics of students in a multilingual environment. This requires a new level of mastering the methodology of teaching the Russian language to schoolchildren for whom Russian is not their mother tongue. The system of additional professional education for primary school teachers can, to a certain extent, fill the gaps in terms of the formation of competencies necessary for teaching Russian in a multilingual environment, provided for by the professional standard "Teacher (pedagogical activity in the field of preschool, primary general, basic general, secondary general education) (educator, teacher)".

The Russian language lesson should be organized so that its content contributes to the solution of the problem of teaching children not only the subject, but also to form the student's educational activity, to arouse a motivated interest in continuing education, in acquiring knowledge in general. The task to form universal educational actions can be realized only under the condition of a new organization of the educational process in the lesson. It is necessary that in the study of a specific topic, in the formation of a specific objective action, the student has both personal and meta-subject universal educational actions.

The main requirements for a modern Russian language lesson in elementary school are as follows:

1. A modern lesson in the Russian language and philology must be properly organized, i.e. work on the study of a topic should be purely group, team. Specifically, these forms should prevail over the form of frontal work, but despite this fact, the frontal form of work should take place, but no more than up to 30% for the entire academic year.

2. The next component of the modern Russian language lesson is the most significant - it is attention to the individual abilities and characteristics of a younger student. First of all, to his level of development, the pace of work in the lesson, the peculiarities of memory. The significance of this technique of organizing teaching lies in the fact that, if we take into account all the available psychological characteristics of the student, the teacher will be able to select and target a specific student with a task, exercise or offer such a form of their implementation (individual, pair, group) that will be psychologically comfortable for a particular student.

3. The modern lesson of the Russian language in elementary school is a compulsory acquaintance with topics that do not imply practice, that is, topics that expand the student's horizons, form his motivation to study the subject, aimed at the zone of its proximal development, predicting the continuation of the study of the Russian language on average link of the school.

4. This is the formation of interest in learning the language the student speaks. Moreover, for different children, this interest can be formed on different grounds: one is interested in what part of speech this or that word is, another - why we write this way and not otherwise, the third - what is the history of the origin of the word, the fourth - how to compose the text so that be understood as accurately as possible, etc. Consequently, the program, the textbook, according to which the teacher works, must take into account all the listed aspects.

Integration deeply rebuilds the content of education, leads to changes in working methods and creates new teaching technologies. Integration provides a completely new psychological climate for the student and teacher in the learning process. The unity of topics is a prerequisite for a deeper mastering of educational material by schoolchildren, therefore the main goal of the integrated course is to teach them to consider the same phenomena, problems in different situations and systems [5. с 690].

Thus, the above forms of organizing a modern Russian language lesson should prevail over frontal work, which is undoubtedly necessary, but not dominant. When organizing a modern lesson of the Russian language within the framework of the implementation of the second generation standards, the level of development of the younger student, the pace of work, the characteristics of memory, thinking, psychological mood, and readiness for learning should be taken into account.

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