



THE ROLE OF THE SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF SCHOOLS IN THE FORMATION OF A STUDENT'S SPEECH

YUSUPOVA FERUZA ABDRASULIEVNA

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

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Anotation. This article covers such activities as practical classes, expressive teaching of works of art, work on vocabulary, independent work in order to increase the student's interest in the Russian language through the interesting organization of the subject of Russian language and literature in secondary schools in our country, to be able to freely express his opinion in this language and effectively organize. These techniques can be used in schools in the course processes in the subject of the Russian language, as well as by those who independently study the Russian language.

Keywords. Russian is one of the world languages, the ability to apply a word with a correct tone, speech levels, the best use of phraseology, synonyms and antonyms,

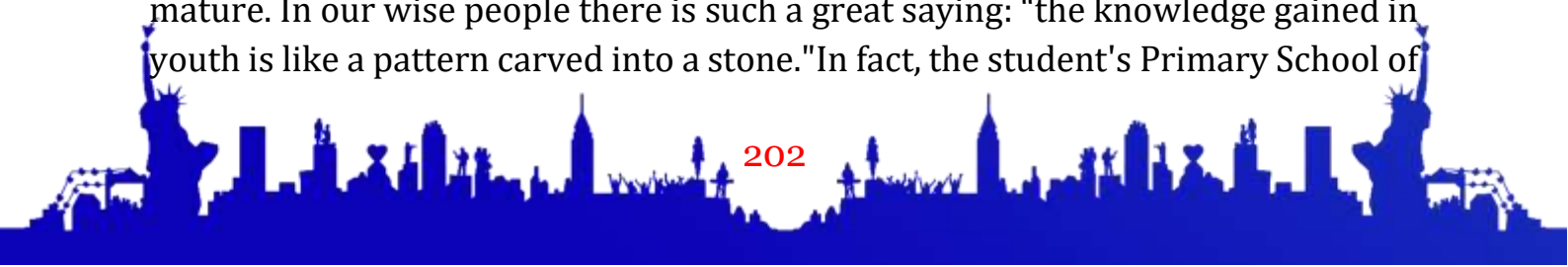
Session

Today, our country is increasingly developing in political, cultural, socio-economic and other spheres. Interaction is being established with many countries of the world, which requires our young people to know foreign languages in depth.

As we all know, Russian is considered one of the world languages. In the middle of the 20th century, Russian was recognized as a world language. It ranks 3rd in the distribution of languages on Earth. They learn this language in more than a hundred countries around the world. It is studied as a foreign language by every eighth person in the world's population.

Main part

Taking into account the fact that in our country both the study of the Russian language, and in secondary schools, language knowledge is the guarantee of all successful people, the science of the Russian language and literature is given even more importance in order for the younger generation to become spiritually mature. In our wise people there is such a great saying: "the knowledge gained in youth is like a pattern carved into a stone." In fact, the student's Primary School of





Science-the knowledge he possesses at school-will greatly Harden in his future life. Therefore, in order for students to thoroughly study the Russian language at school, it is very important to effectively and interestingly organize the teaching of the subject of the Russian language and literature, use interactive methods and various interesting techniques and literature designed for each age. Especially in schools with Uzbek language education, it is also required to teach teachers of the Russian language to pronounce the child with the correct tone in order for students to enter into free communication in the Russian language.

The fact that a person can beautifully express his opinion is art, skill. As we know from history, in ancient times only skillful orators were appointed to the positions of warlords and statesmen.[1] to teach the student the secrets of tone and correct pronunciation so that he can express his thoughts skillfully, especially in schools where the subjects are taught in Uzbek, requires patience, courage, kindness to his profession and, of course, talent from teachers of Russian language and literature.

In the lesson, a reader who is content only with mastering the rules of grammar, memorizing explanatory and translation dictionaries will have a trivial result. These are "simple methods". To achieve a good result, effective methods should be widely used in the lesson.

In order for the student to speak fluently, completely, without being caught in Russian, to express his opinion intelligibly, first of all, in each lesson, the teacher must teach the topic set in the lesson in grammar and tone.

Effective methods are the use of the following methods in the formation of oral speech in the Russian language for students studying in Uzbek-language schools:

Method A:

- Expressive teaching of poetic works;
- Teaching poems in the finger system;
- Teaching poems in the free system;
- Expressive teaching of prose works;
- Expressive teaching of fairy tales;
- Expressive teaching of stories;
- Expressive teaching of stories;





- Expressive teaching of novels;
- Expressive teaching of dramatic works;
- Formation of the skill of using vocabulary.
- Make more use of words such as synonyms, antonyms during the lesson;
- Teaching articulation and breathing exercises;
- To form a qualification on the application of tone bypass

Method B:

- To teach the student to memorize vocabulary, not single words, with the aim of increasing vocabulary;

A word combination is not a whole sentence, but a group of two or more words connected by a mutual addition and meaning. The reader will write down the word with translation and memorize it to remember. In this way, the list of words will increase. This makes it difficult for the reader to remember the words, ultimately hesitating to use them at the time they are speaking. As a result, a deficiency in speech may appear. From the word combination, however, there will be more extensive information that is, as soon as the reader remembers the first word on the subject or when he talks about a story, the second word naturally comes to mind, that is, the word combination helps to keep the meaning in mind and use it more easily in speech.

- Giving importance to learning not only with the eyes, but also with the ears, that is, listening and translating together such as short audio tales in Russian, instructive storytelling, singing or fast telling;

This is very important for the formation of the student's speech. Because, the more he listens, the more vocabulary increases, learns that the word is used directly from the grammatical side, and also the faster his speech increases. Listening is the sexist key to speaking correctly and fluently in Russian. In this, the reader is very important, first of all, what to listen to! At first, easy and soda should listen to stories made from sentences, and it should be interesting to suit the age of the reader.

In the lesson, it is necessary to ask the student what he listened to, and to achieve that the student will answer as much as possible in Russian is the beginning of a much greater effect.[2] and in this it is very important that the teacher of Russian





language science is in control of the correct and expressive pronunciation of the child.

- To teach the reader to speak in correct and expressive pronunciation;

In the Uzbek language, accents fall mainly on the last syllable of the word. And in Russian, the emphasis falls on the beginning, middle and last syllable of the word. For example, in the word " Rotolok "the emphasis falls on the third syllable, in the word" lyotchik "on the first syllable, in the middle in the word" cosmonaut". The meaning of the word changes if the emphasis is applied incorrectly. Therefore, it is very important to teach the reader to correctly apply words, pronounce them correctly.

- Teaching Russian phrases;

Phrase-the meaning is equal to one word and is used in a portable sense. By translating every word that makes up the phrase, the meaning cannot be deduced. In communication in Russian, jud is used many expressions. This will help make the reader's mind complete and attractive in his speech.

Method D; (this is a psychological method).

- It is necessary to speak by making the child interested, not by forcing him to speak;

It is a mistake to force the reader to speak this language if there is no taylor to speak cher. In this, the reader slowly mutters vague, incomprehensible sentences. The reader cannot speak his mind fluently, fearing to remain in a state of impudence, seizures, laughter. When negative situations like this occur, the teacher is required to be patient and not rush.

- Teaching Russian only in scientific, official, artistic style;

The reader practically does not use such styles during communication, therefore, in the course of the lesson, the use of the Russian language, characteristic of a simple, informal colloquial style, is expedient. To do this, it is desirable to read books, works of the reader's favorite, acceptable sources: children's literature, a book on adventure, comic and other topics.

Conclusion

Language is a means of human interaction, and in the world each people's own language is its invaluable wealth, pride, but when we want to get a job in an organization or firm, we are faced with the question of which languages you really





know. Nowadays, knowledge of foreign languages other than their native language it is certainly a risk, since an important requirement of almost all areas requires knowledge of the language. It is impossible to learn any language only from the theoretical side, separated from practice. Therefore, the science of the Russian language and literature in schools is a good opportunity for a student to learn during communication to freely, fluently and intelligibly express his opinion in Russian.

To date, the demand and interest in the study of foreign languages, especially Russian, has increased so much that from children of kindergarten age to older specialists are trying to learn Russian. This is a positive situation, of course, because the study of the language, along with the study of the culture, history and irf-habits of those tilde-speaking states, creates the basis for the opening of doors for the sake of personal interests.

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