



EXTRA CLASS WORK IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE GROUPS

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Annotation

The ability to use a wide variety of means, when conducting classes outside time, real situations of communication are created, the content of work should be determined taking into account specific conditions, the formation of skills for correctly constructing sentences, communication of knowledge about the grammatical system of the Russian language, taking into account the level of knowledge of Russian speech, instilling elementary skills of independent work with books online translator

Keywords: real situations of communication, level of knowledge of Russian speech, interaction of native and Russian languages, development and role in the modern world, formation of primary orthoepic, spelling to punctuation skills, science, consciousness and activity, systematic and sequence, accessibility, connection of theory with practice, strength of knowledge, visibility, individual approach to students are created.

Introduction

Extracurricular work gives the teacher the opportunity to use a wide variety of means and forms of work to improve the Russian speech of students in conditions of natural communication, since when conducting classes outside of school hours, real situations of communication are created and the creative possibilities of children are more fully revealed. It also has great educational value.

Extra-curricular work in the Russian language should be carried out in close connection with extra-curricular work in the native language. The forms of communication, as well as the content of the work, should be determined taking into account specific conditions - taking into account the level of proficiency in Russian speech, the development of issues of interaction between the native and Russian languages, the specific features of the Russian language and the interfering influence of the native language.

Interdisciplinary connections contribute both to a stronger assimilation of knowledge and skills and to the activation of the natural speech activity of schoolchildren.





The content of extracurricular activities is determined by the school curriculum in the Russian language, taking into account linguistic interests and the level of development of students' speech skills and abilities. Usually they are interested in such issues as the emergence of the Russian language, its development and role in the modern world, the languages of the world, the formation of words and their etymology.

Goals and objectives of extracurricular work in the Russian language

Extracurricular work in the Russian language in the national school pursues the same goal as the lessons of the Russian language - teaching speech communication in Russian, which provides for the replenishment of the active vocabulary of students, practicing the skills of correct pronunciation of Russian sounds, the formation of skills for the correct construction of sentences, communication of knowledge about the grammatical structure of the Russian language, instilling spelling and punctuation skills, etc. This unity of purpose makes extracurricular activities a serious addition to Russian language lessons.

The purpose of extracurricular work is determined by its specific educational and educational tasks, the main of which are:

- 1) consolidation of program material in the Russian language;
- 2) deepening and expanding students' knowledge of the Russian language and its patterns;
- 3) the development of oral and written coherent speech of students with the simultaneous development of their logical thinking;
- 4) the formation of primary spelling, spelling and punctuation skills;
- 5) awakening and maintaining interest in the study of the Russian language;
- 6) fostering interest in reading books in Russian, the formation of initial skills to work with dictionaries, instilling elementary skills for independent work with a book;
- 7) development of individual abilities of students;
- 8) the upbringing of a sense of patriotism, the formation of an internationalist consciousness, the development of a moral and aesthetic ideal, etc., which together constitute the essence of the education of students.

The content of the school course of the Russian language and its scientific foundations.

When determining what children need to be taught, one should know the composition of the Russian language school course, the principles for selecting educational material, as well as the features of the selected concepts and skills included in the Russian language program for secondary school.





Of the four types of educational material, the school course of the Russian language includes three: knowledge about the language, language skills and ways of working with language phenomena.

The connections of the methodology with the linguistic sciences are not only integrative, but also differentiated. The methodology is associated with sections of linguistics that provide pronunciation and the corresponding graphic levels of language acquisition: phonetics, phonology, orthoepy, graphics; with sections of linguistics that reflect the lexical level of the language: lexicology, lexicography, morphemics, word formation, semantics, as well as phraseology; with sections of linguistics that provide teaching writing: theory of writing and spelling.

The technique is associated with grammar - morphology and syntax, which serve as the basis for mastering the culture of speech; spelling and punctuation; mechanisms for the practical use of language in speech: the construction of phrases and sentences, the formation of word forms in accordance with the language norm. The theory of speech activity is also important for the methodology of the native Russian language.

Conclusion

In the process of teaching the Russian language to non-Russian students, extracurricular activities are of particular importance. In the conditions of the national school, "this is one of the main factors that effectively helps the real study of the Russian language, the free and active mastery of Russian speech by students, here it is a powerful means of forming their interest in the Russian language as an academic subject and linguistic phenomenon, an effective form of expansion and deepening knowledge acquired in the classroom".

Extracurricular work gives the teacher the opportunity to use a wide variety of means and forms of work to improve the Russian speech of students in conditions of natural communication, since when conducting classes outside of school hours, real situations of communication are created, and the creative possibilities of children are more fully revealed. It also has great educational value.

Extra-curricular work in the Russian language should be carried out in close connection with extra-curricular work in the native language. The forms of communication, as well as the content of the work, should be determined taking into account specific conditions - taking into account the level of proficiency in Russian speech, the development of issues of interaction between the native and Russian languages, the specific features of the Russian language and the interfering influence of the native language.





Extra-curricular work is carried out in close connection with the lessons of the Russian language and is based on the general didactic principles of teaching: scientific character, consciousness and activity, systematicity and consistency, accessibility, connection between theory and practice, strength of knowledge, visibility, individual approach to students, as well as on the basis of the principle of communication – the fundamental principle of teaching the Russian language in the national school. However, being a natural continuation of the educational activities of schoolchildren in the classroom and pursuing the same ultimate goals as the lessons of the Russian language, extracurricular work has its own specifics, its own principles, its own content, forms and methods of organization.

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