

PREPARING FUTURE TEACHERS FOR TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN UZBEKISTAN

Avliyakulov Zokir Avazovich

Teacher at Termez State Pedagogical Institute

avliyakulovzokir@gmail.com

+998990681467

ABSTRACT

Preparing future teachers to teach the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan is an urgent task, since the Russian language is one of the main subjects in the national school. It plays an important role in the development of students' personality, their socialization and integration into the world community.

Keywords: Integration, didactics, resources, communication, credit model, creative thinking, communication situation, technology.

INTRODUCTION

- The preparation of future teachers for teaching the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan should be carried out on the basis of the following principles:
- Focus. Training should be aimed at developing in future teachers the necessary professional competencies for effective teaching of the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan.
- Systematicity. Preparation should be carried out taking into account all components of pedagogical activity, including knowledge of the Russian language, methods of teaching it, didactics, psychology, pedagogy and other disciplines.
- Scientificity. Training should be based on the achievements of modern science, including in the field of linguistics, methods of teaching the Russian language, didactics, psychology, pedagogy and other disciplines.
- Humanistic orientation. Preparation should be carried out taking into account humanistic values aimed at developing the personality of students, their creative activity and independence.
- The content of preparing future teachers for teaching the Russian language in a comprehensive school in Uzbekistan should include the following components:
- Knowledge:
 - about the Russian language as a language of interethnic communication;
 - about the patterns of development of the Russian language;
 - about the Russian language system (phonetics, vocabulary, grammar);
 - about functional styles of the Russian language;
 - on the methodology of teaching the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan.
- Skills:
 - use Russian in various communicative situations;
 - analyze language material;
 - compose and conduct Russian language lessons;

- evaluate the results of teaching the Russian language.
- Skills:
 - self-education;
 - working with information;
 - cooperation;
 - communications.
- One of the most important components of preparing future teachers for teaching the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan is pedagogical practice. It gives future teachers the opportunity to apply acquired knowledge and skills in real learning conditions.
- During teaching practice, future teachers must:
 - Conduct Russian language lessons in accordance with the requirements of the curriculum and methodological recommendations.
 - Evaluate the results of teaching the Russian language.
 - Participate in the methodological work of the school.
- To increase the effectiveness of preparing future teachers for teaching the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan, it is necessary:
 - Improving the content and methods of training.
 - Strengthening the material and technical base of pedagogical universities.
 - Cooperation between pedagogical universities and secondary schools.
 - Cooperation between pedagogical universities of Uzbekistan and Russia can be effectively developed in the following areas:
 - • Exchange of experience and knowledge. Within the framework of this direction, joint scientific conferences, seminars, master classes and other events can be held. This will allow teachers and students of pedagogical universities in Uzbekistan to get acquainted with advanced pedagogical technologies and methods used in Russian universities.
 - • Student training. Russian universities can offer students of pedagogical universities in Uzbekistan the opportunity to study in master's and doctoral programs, as well as short-term and long-term internships. This will allow students to receive a higher level of education and qualifications, as well as broaden their horizons. We have
 - Students of pedagogical universities of Uzbekistan and Russia, i.e. We have the Termez State Pedagogical Institute and the Shadrinsk Pedagogical University, according to the memorandum, exchanging students.
 - • Development of joint educational programs. Universities in Russia and Uzbekistan can jointly develop educational programs that will meet the needs of both countries. This will allow for the creation of more effective and high-quality teacher training programs.
 - Development of joint educational programs
- To develop cooperation between pedagogical universities of Uzbekistan and Russia, it is necessary:
 - • Creation of a regulatory framework. It is necessary to develop agreements and treaties regulating cooperation between universities of the two countries.
 - • Strengthening the material base. It is necessary to create conditions for holding joint events and training students.

- • Increasing the motivation of teachers and students. It is necessary to encourage teachers and students to participate in joint projects.
- The preparation of future teachers for effective teaching of the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan should be carried out taking into account the following factors:
 - • The role of the Russian language in modern Uzbekistan. Russian language is one of the official languages of Uzbekistan; it is widely used in the fields of science, culture, education, business and international relations. Therefore, future Russian language teachers must have in-depth knowledge of the Russian language and culture, as well as understand its role in modern Uzbekistan.
 - • Features of students in secondary schools in Uzbekistan. Students in secondary schools in Uzbekistan represent a multinational and multicultural group. They have different language abilities, levels of Russian language proficiency and motivation to study it. Therefore, future Russian language teachers must be prepared to work with such student
 - • Modern requirements for teaching the Russian language. A modern Russian language lesson should be aimed at developing students' communication skills, developing their language culture and critical thinking. Therefore, future Russian language teachers must master modern methods and technologies of teaching the Russian language.

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Based on these factors, the following main areas of training future teachers for effective teaching of the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan can be identified:

- Formation of deep knowledge about the Russian language and culture among future teachers. This includes studying a theoretical course of the Russian language, as well as literature, history and culture of Russia.

- Development of future teachers' skills and abilities in professional pedagogical activities. This includes studying methods of teaching the Russian language, pedagogy, psychology and other disciplines related to teaching.

- Improving the Russian language skills of future teachers. This includes studying a practical Russian language course, as well as developing speaking and writing skills.

To implement these directions, it is necessary to ensure the following conditions:

- High-quality content of training future teachers. Curricula and teaching aids must be consistent meet modern requirements for teaching the Russian language.

- Active practical activities of future teachers. Future Russian language teachers should have the opportunity to practice teaching Russian in real conditions.

- Cooperation between pedagogical universities and secondary schools. This will allow future Russian language teachers to get acquainted with the peculiarities of working in a secondary school and receive feedback from experienced teachers.

Here are some specific measures that can be taken to improve the training of future Russian language teachers in Uzbekistan:

- Improving the content of educational programs in the Russian language and methods of teaching it. Curricula should include the study of modern methods and technologies for teaching the Russian language, as well as the features of working with students from different ethnic groups.

- Increasing the number of practice hours for future Russian language teachers. Future teachers should have the opportunity to practice teaching the Russian language throughout the entire period of study at a pedagogical university.

Creation of a mentoring system for future Russian language teachers. Experienced teachers should assist future teachers in their professional development. Vivid examples of mentoring can be found in all spheres of life, from business and sports to education and culture. Here are some examples: Business

- Google has a mentoring program for young employees to help them develop professionally and adapt to the company culture.
- Microsoft has a mentoring program for women executives to help them advance in their careers.
- The Coca-Cola Company has a mentoring program for employees with disabilities to help them realize their potential.

Sport

- In sports, mentoring is often used to prepare young athletes for competition. For example, in football mentors are experienced players who share their experience and knowledge with young football players.
- In sports, mentoring is also used to help athletes recover from injury. For example, in figure skating, mentors are experienced coaches who help skaters recover from injuries and return to competition.

Education

- In education, mentoring is often used to prepare young teachers for school teaching. For example, in pedagogical universities there is a practice when senior students undergo practical training in schools under the guidance of experienced teachers.
- In education, mentoring is also used to help students with special needs. For example, schools for children with disabilities employ mentors who help students adapt to school and succeed in school.

Culture

- In culture, mentoring is often used to transfer knowledge and experience from older generations to younger ones. For example, creative workshops employ mentors who teach young artists, musicians and other creative people.
- In culture, mentoring is also used to help young people who want to pursue a career in the cultural sector. For example, cultural organizations employ mentors who help young professionals develop professionally.

These examples show that mentoring can be an effective tool for developing and supporting people in a variety of areas of life.

Conclusion

Preparing future teachers to teach the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan is an important task, since the Russian language is one of the main subjects in the national school. Effective cooperation between pedagogical universities of Uzbekistan and Russia can help improve the quality of teacher training, as well as strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the field of education.

Recommendations

Based on the above, the following recommendations can be formulated for the development of cooperation between pedagogical universities of Uzbekistan and Russia:

- Creation of a regulatory framework regulating cooperation between universities of the two countries. It is necessary to develop agreements and treaties that will determine the directions, forms and mechanisms of cooperation.
- Strengthening the material base of universities. It is necessary to create conditions for holding joint events and training students.

• Increasing the motivation of teachers and students to participate in joint projects. It is necessary to develop mechanisms to encourage teachers and students to participate in joint projects.

The implementation of these recommendations will ensure effective cooperation between pedagogical universities of Uzbekistan and Russia, which will help improve the quality of teacher training in Uzbekistan, as well as strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the field of education.

Within the framework of cooperation between pedagogical universities of Uzbekistan and Russia, the following specific proposals can be implemented:

• Conducting joint scientific conferences, seminars, master classes and other events on current issues in teaching the Russian language.

• Development of joint educational programs for the training of Russian language teachers.

• Is provided giving students of pedagogical universities in Uzbekistan the opportunity to study in master's and doctoral programs at Russian universities, as well as undergo short-term and long-term internships.

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