



## METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING PROVERBS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN MODERN SCHOOLS

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**Fayzilat Shaxobovna Maqsudova**

**Teacher, The Department Of Russian Language And Teaching Methods, Faculty Of Nizami Languages, Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan**

### ABSTRACT

The modern development of society, the globalization and integration of world systems in various spheres of human life and activity, and the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan are placing increasingly high demands on the formation of professionals as mature specialists in their field. The emerging professional competition brought about several changes in the personal qualities of informatics teachers and society's demands for their professional activity. Because of this, there was a need in the labor market for a competitive teacher, a person with a set of basic competencies in intellectual, communication, information and other fields. That in curricula developed for the training of personnel in the higher education institutions that train pedagogical personnel in our republic, they face such problems as "multidisciplinary" (increased number of subjects), in which students often study at the same time - not well connected with each other, the principles of coherence and continuity sometimes do not work in the teaching and composition of subjects, it is necessary to study twelve independent academic subjects that repeat one or two.

### KEYWORDS

Law "On Education", credit module, methodical series, intellectual potential, scientific method, objective knowledge.

### INTRODUCTION



Information technology is getting more and more into human life every day. Today, even the oldest professions require computer programs and various IT technologies. In this regard, the computer science course was introduced in schools, because children learn much easier and faster than adults. In addition, almost all modern schoolchildren have a computer at home, they are happy to improve their knowledge after school. At the current stage, the technology of intellectual activity is being implemented. Information technologies based on computer technologies can implement intelligent procedures: computer-aided design, computer modeling, financial and economic activities, multilingual translation, various types of diagnostics, educational systems, data search, sorting, etc. This is the fourth stage, which is related to the study and production of technical tools, methods, and technologies that ensure the growth of new knowledge. Many new directions of theory and practice have appeared. The educational and developmental goal of teaching informatics at school is to provide each student with initial fundamental knowledge, including ideas about the basics of informatics, including the processes of information transformation, transmission and use, and on this basis students the importance of information processes in the formation of a modern scientific picture of the world, as well as the role of information technologies and computing in the development of modern technologies. Studying the computer science course at school is also designed to equip students with the basic skills and abilities necessary for the continuous and

conscious acquisition of this knowledge, as well as the basics of other subjects studied at school. The acquisition of knowledge in the field of informatics, as well as the acquisition of relevant skills and qualifications, is intended to have a significant impact on the formation of personality traits, such as the general mental development of students, and the development of their thinking and creative abilities. The practical purpose of the school informatics course is to contribute to the labor and technological preparation of students, i.e. to equip them with knowledge, skills and competencies that will prepare them for work after graduation. This means that the school informatics course should not only familiarize students with the basic concepts of computer science, which certainly develop the mind and enrich the child's inner world but also be practical - teach the student to work with a computer and use new information technology tools. In order to guide the profession, the informatics course should provide students with information about computers and professions directly related to informatics, as well as various applications of subjects studied at school using computers. In addition to the production side of the issue, the practical goals of teaching computer science also include the "everyday" aspect - preparing young people for the rational use of computer technologies and other information and communication technologies in everyday life. The educational goal of the school computer science course is provided, first of all, by the strong influence of the worldview of students, which has an awareness of the possibilities and role of



computing technologies and information technology tools in the development of society and civilization. The contribution of the school informatics course to the scientific outlook of schoolchildren is determined by the formation of the idea of information, which is one of the three main concepts of science: matter, energy and information, which is the basis of the modern scientific structure. Pictures of the world. In addition, when learning computer science at a qualitatively new level, a culture of intellectual work is formed and important universal features such as planning one's work, doing it rationally, and critically connecting with the real process of its implementation are formed. Studying computer science, in particular, the creation of algorithms and programs, and their implementation on a computer, requires mental and volitional efforts from students, concentration, consistency and developed imagination, which should contribute to the development of such valuable personality traits. Determination and purposefulness, creative activity and independence, responsibility and diligence, discipline and critical thinking, and the ability to argue with one's views and beliefs. The subject of computer science at the school, like no other, makes special requirements for the accuracy and conciseness of thinking and action because the accuracy of thinking, presentation and writing is an integral part of working with a computer. The field of interest of informatics is the structure and general characteristics of information, as well as issues related to the processes of searching, collecting, storing,

changing, transferring and using information in various areas of human activity. It is impossible to imagine the processing of huge volumes and information flows without automation and communication systems, therefore, electronic computers and modern information and communication technologies are both the main core and material base of informatics. It is not possible to include all the diverse information that makes up the content of the actively developing computer science in the school of computer science. At the same time, the school subject that performs general education functions should reflect the most important, basic concepts and information that reveal the essence of science, equip students with the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to learn the basics of other sciences. need at school, as well as preparing young people for future practical activities and life in the modern information society. The educational and developmental goal of teaching informatics at school is to provide each student with initial fundamental knowledge, including ideas about the basics of informatics, including the processes of information transformation, transmission and use, and on this basis students the importance of information processes in the formation of a modern scientific picture of the world, as well as the role of information technologies and computing in the development of modern technologies. Studying the computer science course at school is also designed to equip students with the basic skills and abilities necessary for the continuous and conscious acquisition of this knowledge, as well as the basics



of other subjects studied at school. The acquisition of knowledge in the field of informatics, as well as the acquisition of relevant skills and qualifications, is intended to have a significant impact on the formation of personality traits, such as the general mental development of students, and the development of their thinking and creative abilities. The practical purpose of the school informatics course is to contribute to the labor and technological preparation of students, i.e. to equip them with knowledge, skills and competencies that will prepare them for work after graduation. This means that the school informatics course should not only familiarize students with the basic concepts of computer science, which certainly develop the mind and enrich the child's inner world but also be practical - teach the student to work with a computer and use new information technology tools.

In order to guide the profession, the informatics course should provide students with information about computers and professions directly related to informatics, as well as various applications of subjects studied at school using computers. Besides the production side of the issue, the practical goals of teaching computer science also include the "everyday" aspect - preparing young people for the rational use of computer technologies and other information and communication technologies in everyday life. The educational goal of the school computer science course is provided, first, by the strong influence of the worldview of students, which has an awareness of the possibilities and role of computing technologies and information

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