

PROBLEM SITUATIONS AT ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LESSONS AT THE INITIAL SCHOOLS

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Abstract: *teaching and learning English and Russian have some specific peculiarities and are required a special teaching program and methodology. Our purpose here is to explore the modern methods of learning English that have attracted the attention of the teachers in recent years, to show reason interest in them, in what they are exploring, in what they accomplish, the principles of ideas that guide them. Today every person should know any foreign languages, especially English and Russian. Future begins from today that's why we should pay attention and take into control that pupils are being taught well, powerful at schools. Because everything begins from there, if they are taught well at schools, they can communicative activities. This process involves the productivity and receptive skills make their future perfectly colorful. Modern methods, which are based and have a purpose beyond the production of correct speech, serve as excellent simultaneously.*

Keywords: *problem, situation, foreign language, reading, develop, phrase, component.*

ПРОБЛЕМНЫЕ СИТУАЦИИ НА УРОКАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ

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Аннотация: преподавание и изучение английского и русского языков имеют некоторые специфические особенности и требуют специальной обучающей программы и методологии. Наша цель состоит в том, чтобы применить современные методы изучения английского языка, которые привлекли внимание учителей в последние годы, чтобы показать разумный интерес к ним, в том, что они изучают и достигают в принципах идей, которыми они руководствуются. Сегодня каждый человек должен знать любые иностранные языки, особенно английский и русский. Будущее начинается с сегодняшнего дня, поэтому мы должны обратить внимание и взять под контроль обучение учеников в школах. Потому что все начинается со школы. Этот процесс предполагает продуктивность и восприимчивые навыки, которые делают будущее совершенно ярким. Современные методы, которые основаны на этих программах обучения языка, дают возможность поставить не только правильную речь, но и превосходное общение учеников на иностранном языке.

Ключевые слова: проблема, ситуация, иностранный язык, чтение, фраза, компонент, развивать.

«The study of foreign language results in difficulties and problems. Students leave schools with the Uzbek languages as languages of instruction of experience while studying foreign languages. That's why it is necessary to improve current situation, to provide Uzbek children with all the necessary conditions for the access to this amazing world of foreign languages. We should prepare in our country in the shortest time the methods of intensive foreign language learning based on our national peculiarities»

Nowadays the English language is taught as a compulsory subject in all institutions in Uzbekistan. Teaching and learning English has some specific peculiarities and is required a special teaching program and methodology. Our purpose here is to explore the modern methods of learning English that have attracted the attention of the teachers in recent years, to show reason interest in

them, in what they are exploring, in what they accomplish, the principles of ideas that guide them.

At the English and Russian lessons pupils analyze the selected problem, defend their position. Pupils should be able to estimate the read works critically, to state thoughts in written form according to the put problem, to learn to defend their point of view and to make their own decision in an understanding way in a class. Such form of a lesson develops mental pupils' functions, logic and analytical thinking and that is important, ability to think in a foreign language [1].

The lesson in the form of a musical play promotes development socio-cultural competence and acquaintance with the cultures of the English-speaking countries. Methodical advantages of song creativity in teaching a foreign language are obvious. It promotes aesthetic and moral education of schoolchildren, opens creative abilities of each pupil more fully. Thanks to musical singing at a lesson the favorable psychological climate is created, the weariness decreases, language activity is stirred up. In many cases' it serves also as a discharge reducing pressure and restores pupils' working capacity [2].

The primary teacher needs to acquire a sound knowledge of:

- The sound system of the language – accurate pronunciation/intonation
- The alphabet and the numbers
- Personal language – yourself, your family, where you live
- Descriptive language – people, animals, clothes, houses, town, weather, food and drink
- Affective language - likes/dislikes, feelings, emotions, aches and pains, praise, terms of endearment
- Classroom language - daily routine, greetings, instructions, teacher language for organising pupil activities, pupil language for asking for permission, for help, for solving problems
- Language to cover activities from other curriculum areas such as maths, or physical education
- Language needed to play games; to teach children poems, songs, tongue-twisters; to tell and act out with the children simple popular stories in the foreign language.

The main characteristics problem training at foreign language lessons

The aspiration to carry out the tasks demanding display great intellect, imagination, desire to get knowledge, dream, - here are necessary conditions of occurrence of a great interest in subjects. Independent work is considered to be the specific form of the school pupils' educational activity characterising by all

its features. As a matter of fact, it is the form of self-education connected with educational activity of the pupil in a class. The concept of independent pupil's work of modern didactics is sure to correspond with the organizing a teacher's role.

Various kinds of individual and collective pupil's activity mean independent work. They are carried out by them in class and extra activity at home according to the tasks without direct teacher's participation. Learning a foreign language at home and somewhere else out of class, assumes as a basis of consideration of independent pupils' activity. It represents various kinds of activity with education and bringing up of the pupil's character himself, his independent work should be realised as free for choice, internally motivated activity. Giving a personal sense to it, submission of other interests to performance of this problem and forms of employment of the pupil, self-organising in the distribution of educational actions in time, self-checking in the course of performance and some other actions.

Mastering a foreign language is connected with the formation of pupils' pronunciation, lexical, grammatical, spelling and other skills. This is the basis of abilities to understand oral speech, to improve speaking, reading and writing. As far as it is known, skills are developed only during regular performance of certain actions of a teaching material, i.e. such actions which allow to listen, say, read and write repeatedly in studied language.

Oral speech and first of all speaking practice is carried out directly in the presence of the interlocutors which role at school is carried out by the teacher and schoolmates. However teaching speaking is supposed to have certain stages for which independent work is the most adequate form.

All of us want, that our pupils have achieved success in life, have shown the talents and improved them. Nevertheless, we often meet talented, creative people who couldn't high-grade to use the possibilities, and people with average abilities, but with a huge self-confidence and the high working capacity, who are a great success.

We are solidary with those who considers that the teacher or surrounding culture do not create the person. They do not give rise in it to ability to love or be curious, to philosophise or create. Most likely, they give the chance, favour, induce, help that exists in a germ, to become real and actual. The last in our forces, and we should help to the growing person to open, develop the abilities in every possible way.

In the methodical literature of last years on teaching foreign languages importance and necessity of inclusion of motivational and emotional spheres of the person of the pupil is underlined at studying of a foreign language. This forms pupils' more attentive attitude towards the expression of thought both a foreign, and in a native language. It is possible to observe and the opposite phenomenon. English language teaching influences the development of cogitative and speech pupils' abilities. While teaching them other humanitarian

subject. And first of all it concerns teaching a mother tongue. Foreign language studying speeds up work of acoustical, visual, speech moving and brings the powerful contribution to the development of memory, imagination, representations.

In conclusion, it should be said the the content of teaching in our schools is laid down in the syllabus and realized in teaching materials and in teacher's own speech.

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