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Herald pedagogiki. Nauka i Praktyka (HP) publishes outstanding educational research from a wide range of conceptual, theoretical, and empirical traditions. Diverse perspectives, critiques, and theories related to pedagogy – broadly conceptualized as intentional and political teaching and learning across many spaces, disciplines, and discourses – are welcome, from authors seeking a critical, international audience for their work. All manuscripts of sufficient complexity and rigor will be given full review. In particular, HP seeks to publish scholarship that is critical of oppressive systems and the ways in which traditional and/or “commonsensical” pedagogical practices function to reproduce oppressive conditions and outcomes. Scholarship focused on macro, micro and meso level educational phenomena are welcome. JoP encourages authors to analyse and create alternative spaces within which such phenomena impact on and influence pedagogical practice in many different ways, from classrooms to forms of public pedagogy, and the myriad spaces in between. Manuscripts should be written for a broad, diverse, international audience of either researchers and/or practitioners. Accepted manuscripts will be available free to the public through HPs open-access policies, as well as we planed to index our journal in Elsevier's Scopus indexing service, ERIC, and others.

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**THE USE OF LOCAL HISTORY MATERIALS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
LESSONS**

Yakubjanova Muhayyo Kadirjanovna

Samarkand Regional center of retraining
and in-service training of public education staff, teacher
rustamovazuhra3@gmail.com

Abstract: The article is devoted to the use of regional material on lessons of the Russian language. This approximate form of work on the linguistic study of local lore.

Reveals the importance of local history in the education of comprehensively developed personality of students.

Keywords: local history, linguistic study of local lore, regional component, learning environment.

The modern school is faced with the difficult task of educating a young person with an active civic position, inextricably linked with the upbringing of a sense of love for the Motherland, which includes love for the small motherland, for the place where you live, for the history of your region, to its language, literature, culture in general. A way to solve this problem can be local history in the lessons of the Russian language and literature and in extracurricular activities. Appeal to this topic is dictated by the changes that are taking place in society, and hence in education. The 21st century is the time of high technologies, but, unfortunately, the thread that connects us with the past, present and future is being lost. Modern man must restore and preserve that fragile thread, which implies the regional component.

What is local history? This is, by and large, historical memory. This is the memory of the living about those who left, leaving a mark in the history of their small Motherland.

Should this be done? And does anyone need it at all today?

Now more than ever, the need for the continuity of generations is acutely felt. Depending on how much our younger generation knows the history and literature of their native country, it depends on what today's schoolchildren will grow up to be. Local history material makes students think about many issues of life, helps them realize their civic duty and love their native land. It is very convenient for analysis, useful when writing various kinds of examples.

The use of local history materials in the classroom gives the teacher a brilliant opportunity to implement the idea of interdisciplinary connections, organically link classroom activities with extracurricular and extracurricular activities. The element of search and research really enlivens the work, while, of course, it is necessary to take into account the age characteristics of students.

For work in the Russian language lessons, not only beautiful phrases, sentences, texts that are thematically oriented to nature, economics, material and spiritual culture of the

region are selected, but also language material that makes up the linguistic specificity of the region: words and phraseological units, historical onomastics, toponymy of the area, living speech and folklore, linguistic features of the works of local poets and writers.

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The living word of poets and writers, stories about fellow countrymen in the Russian language lessons foster interest in the small homeland, expand the understanding of its history and the present day, which contributes to the overall humanization of school education. Appeal to the local language material implies the possibility of integrated lessons, excursion lessons, role-playing games, creative competitions, travel lessons, etc.

Forms of work on linguistic local history are diverse. I will give examples of the most applicable to the lesson within 10-15 minutes.

1. Vocabulary work, during which tasks are performed:

- find in the explanatory dictionary the meanings of the indicated words;
- translate dialect words into modern language;
- learn a word by its description;
- pick up synonyms, antonyms for the given word;
- compose "thematic dictionaries", etc.

2. Working with "small texts" - performing exercises and mini-dictations under the general title "Know and love your land." This series of tasks includes the following headings:

- Do you know that...
- It is interesting□
- Where does it come from...
- Why do we say this? etc.

3. Linguistic analysis of the text containing local history material.

4. Working with texts - informants used to conduct preventive, selective, free, control dictations.

5. Producing your own texts is the most significant form of work in local history. It includes tasks of the following types:

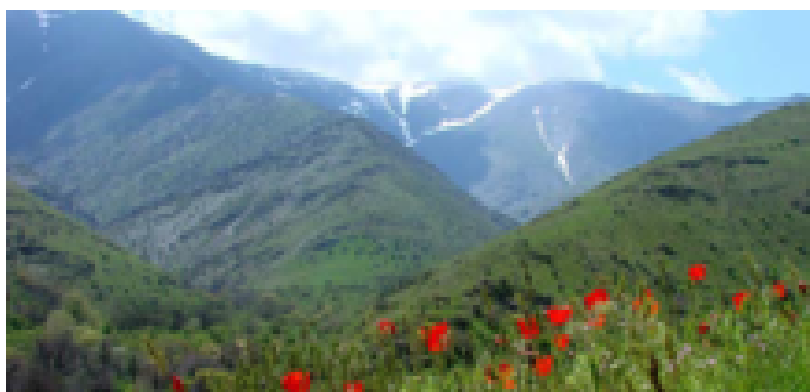
- transmission of the content of the text by means of a different style;
- a detailed answer to a question of a problematic nature;
- presentation with a creative task;
- compositions of various genres;
- an essay on a local history topic.

Work on the text "Uzbekistan"
You are dressed in white gold
You are all like a golden khirman,
Republic of warmth and light,
My sunny Uzbekistan.

Motherland... A powerful word! Powerful and gentle, solemn and sincere. Everyone loves their homeland like their mother. Isn't that why we say: Motherland is mother. Everyone loves his home, where he was born and raised, will not forget parents, children's games, the way to school, the first independent days at work, which make a person an adult. This is how love for the native land begins. But it can be called real, mature only when you consider the Motherland not a village or a city, but the whole country in all its greatness of boundless spaces. There is nothing closer and dearer to us than our native land.

Motherland... This word reflects everything that has been dear and close to us since childhood: memories of the city or village where we were born and raised, about the family and school that raised us, about true friends who taught us to appreciate true friendship. Each generation living on the Uzbek land, must know about their homeland, about its riches.

My homeland is Uzbekistan, an amazing country. It is ancient as the Earth itself, beautiful as a tulip. The culture of Uzbekistan is as diverse as the patterns of a bright carpet. The population of our country is as diverse in ethnic composition, as rich as scatterings of flowers on the slopes of the Uzbek mountains or on the plains.



Uzbekistan is a warm and sunny land that has attracted travelers from all over the world since ancient times. Uzbekistan is famous for its extraordinary hospitality: people here will always meet you very warmly and cordially. This is an amazingly beautiful and resource-rich country. Nature is amazing in its diversity: the hot sands of the majestic Kyzylkum desert, along which numerous caravans marched, the mountain systems of the Tien Shan and Pamir - lifeless steppes and deserts give way to oases where cotton and figs, rice and grapes grow.

Green plains are surrounded by mountain ranges covered with eternal snow. Thousands

of streams and rivers flow down from the mountains, merging into the largest rivers in Asia - the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya. The nature of Uzbekistan is harsh, a large part of the country is occupied by deserts and semi-deserts. Therefore, the character of the inhabitants of Uzbekistan is tempered in such conditions.

Here, people have long learned to appreciate the simplest things: a source of water, an ordinary tree, in the shade of which you can hide.

Uzbekistan can rightfully be proud of its steel, gold mining, and automotive industries. The only aircraft manufacturing plant in Central Asia is also located in Uzbekistan. The country is also actively extracting gas. On the world economic arena, Uzbekistan is the owner of vast untouched oil and gas deposits, deposits of uranium ores. It is also a major cotton producer.

The Uzbek language is the state language of my homeland and the language of interethnic communication. Up to 80% (eighty percent) of the population can speak Russian.

Uzbek cuisine is something for which it is impossible not to love Uzbekistan, but you can only be proud that this wonderful republic is your homeland. There are more than a thousand national dishes in Uzbek cuisine. There are about 500 (five hundred) ways to cook Uzbek pilaf, and each region cooks it in its own way. The calorie content and ecological cleanliness of local food products are unique. Uzbek cuisine cannot be described in words, it must be tasted. Fruits and vegetables that taste amazing and grown under the gentle eastern sun are also components of Uzbek cuisine



Tasks for the text.

1. Find and write out from the text unfamiliar words and phrases.
2. Find in the dictionary the interpretation or translation of these words.
3. Make sentences with these words. ___

The introduction of elements of local history into the structure of the lessons is connected with the compilation of a family tree (family tree). Creating a pedigree for

students is always a discovery. As a rule, each of them discovers in the family a famous person or a talented relative, or a skilled craftsman, perhaps in whose honor the child was given a name. Such discoveries of local lore bring up respect for the individual, bring up a sense of pride, belonging to the past of one's family. Often it is these moral qualities that push children to create talented stories and research papers about their relatives. And the one who loves his family loves his homeland.

In addition, genealogies become an illustration of specific periods in the history of the region, and this is the implementation of interdisciplinary connections in the lesson. The interaction of children with parents at different stages of local history research contributes to a careful attitude to family traditions and improves relations between generations.

Local history material makes it possible to concretize the content of educational subjects, that is, to make the level of mastering individual topics deep. For example, the topic of the Russian language in the 5th grade "Proper nouns" is studied in more detail if the research "Origin and meaning of the names of class students" has been carried out.

Schoolchildren learn about the events on Uzbek soil, about the fate and literary work of talented fellow countrymen with pleasure, and this forms, in addition to a sense of pride in the Fatherland, a "historical feeling", a sense of belonging to the past, a sense of responsibility for preserving the national cultural heritage.

Literary local history helps to conduct research on the links between the life and work of famous writers and real historical figures who lived in the Samarkand region, cultivates artistic taste, and helps to master the art of the word.

The organization of an additional educational environment in the classroom and in extracurricular activities - local history - helps to create an informal atmosphere, contributes to the fact that even weak students manage to find their area of interest. Schoolchildren who are not so successful in educational activities get the opportunity to open up and gain a new status in the team.

Thus, the study of local history becomes the basis for the harmonious, comprehensive development of the personality of students, creates the moral core that will help the young person to resist the onslaught of lack of spirituality, preserve the purity of the soul, the rich national traditions of the native people.

The value of literary local history lies in the fact that, by expanding and enriching the knowledge of schoolchildren about their native places, it instills in them love and respect for the history of the culture of their native land, helps to more fully feel and realize the connection between literature and life.

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