THE ROLE OF PRESENTATIONS IN LESSONS OF RUSSIAN FOR NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES

Mambetmuratova Tileukhan Perdebaevna
Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology
Department of Language Assistant teacher of Russian language

Annotation:
In this article we discussed the roles of presentation and the principles of using technology in Russian language lessons in a non-linguistic universities. That it helps improve the effectiveness of learning, motivate students and improve the quality of educational processes.

Keyword: non-linguistic university, presentation, modern technology, attention, motivation.

Currently, Uzbekistan has begun the intensive introduction of modern information technologies into the education process. It is effective to use during classes both individual virtual stands and electronic textbooks and various multimedia development programs. The main way to achieve the goals of education is the use of various modern pedagogical technologies. Each of these technologies makes its own contribution to the development of the student's personality and his socialization. Their organization and implementation is subject to didactic principles:

☐   - Scientific
☐   – Availability
☐   – Systematicity
☐   – Connections between theory and practice – visibility
☐   - Comprehensive development of the individual [3].

Presentations used in literature lessons can be divided into several types:

☐   1. Set of slides (illustrations only);
☐   2. Slides + text;
☐   3. Text.

But in the last two, when creating a presentation, the teacher must always remember that the main thing in the lesson is the person, and slides are only a tool

for conveying visual information and a means of activating the interest of students, so you should not overload the slides with text [1].

When working with modern students in Russian language classes at non-linguistic universities, you need to not only be at their level of proficiency in programs, but even be at least one step ahead, so the teacher is simply obliged to constantly improve his knowledge in the field of computer technology.

When creating his own presentation, the teacher must know not only the technology of working with the program (be able to insert pictures, photographs, diagrams, links, etc.), but also know some features of the psychological perception of the slide (color combination, absence of unnecessary information , uniform style, optimal font, etc.) [3]. But there are several rules that must be taken into account in any presentation: font size of at least 20, no more than 3-4 colors on the slide, no strict contrasting combinations.

First of all, the use of a presentation is subordinated to the purpose of the lesson (new material, repetition, control, etc.), accordingly, the teacher, when creating such a product, must remember this. Taking into account the specifics of students' perception of information, the presentation should not be too large, the recommended number of slides is no more than 15, the text should be positioned wide and give only those facts that are difficult to perceive by ear (for a presentation used in Russian language lessons, these could be tables, diagrams, examples with pictures). When using an enumeration, it is better to make the number of lines (of course, if possible) odd [2].

When working with a presentation, it is important for the teacher to remember the need to protect the health of students; it is advisable to allocate no more than 30 minutes for the presentation. During lessons, it is advisable to use presentations to reinforce the rules (a table with cases and questions) or to introduce a new topic. In addition, the presentation allows you to make a revision lesson fun with the help of a presentation by including test material in it; students willingly work with such tests, and, accordingly, remember the material better.

A presentation for a biography lesson is a very convenient form of work, as it allows you to more deeply and clearly show all stages of the writer's life. There are enough photographs and pictures on the Internet that can illustrate the life and work of a writer or poet; every teacher has books devoted to this topic; if you have

an MFP (multifunctional office devices), there is no problem scanning photographs and showing them to students. Another way to replenish the collection of photographs is through the travel of both the teacher and his students; you can take photographs yourself or ask students to bring photographs from their travels. You can work with this presentation in different ways:

☐   The teacher himself tells and shows in pairs with the students (requires joint preliminary work);

☐   - The teacher shows, and students answer questions related to the topic;

☐   - The work is completely done by a student or a group of students (which allows for collaboration technology and increases the motivation and responsibility of students [3].

Such a presentation should contain a minimum of text; you can include poems by the author or dedicated to the author, main dates, proper names, links to resources used.

In addition to its visual and educational function, presentation can be a good tool for distance learning, especially in non-linguistic universities. On the teacher's website or on a page whose address is known to students, a presentation prepared by the teacher or taken from Internet resources is posted, students are informed about this, and within a week they master it on their own at home, then at an elective or in a special lesson there is a discussion, answers to questions or work on the materials of this presentation.

The presentation will help the teacher not only to convey the material more accessible and clearly, to systematize it, but will also allow to involve a larger number of students in the educational process, motivate them to independently acquire knowledge, and make the Russian language lesson modern and interesting for students of non-linguistic universities.

REFERENCES:

1. Baranov M.T., Ippolitova N.A., Ladyzhenskaya T.A., Lvov M.R. Methods of teaching the Russian language: A textbook for students. higher ped. textbook establishments. From-3. -M.: Academy, 2022.

2. Sattorov T.M. Pedagogical technologies based on information and communication tools // Bulletin of Science and Education, 2023. No. 2.

3. Solovyova L. F. Computer technologies for teachers. Izd-3. St. Petersburg: BHV-Petersburg, 2023.