



FOSTERING PATRIOTISM AMONG STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The article deals with the essential grounds of “patriotism”, various aspects, features and risks of this social phenomenon. The values of patriotism, realized through the patriotic education system, become a factor of national security, provide social and political stability, prevent radicalism, if the complex scientific approach is applied, the complexity and responsibility of this direction of state policy is taken into account.

Key words: patriotism; citizenship; youth; security; patriotic education; processes of globalization and unification, didactic material.

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ВОСПИТАНИЕ ЧУВСТВА ПАТРИОТИЗМА У СТУДЕНТОВ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: В статье описываются активные методы патриотического воспитания студентов на занятиях русского языка. Делается вывод о большом воспитательном значении положительных образов и героических примеров других людей. Ценности патриотизма, реализованные через систему патриотического воспитания, становятся фактором национальной безопасности, обеспечивают социальную и политическую стабильность.

Ключевые слова: патриотизм, воспитательный процесс, процессы глобализации и унификации, дидактический материал.

If we can combine the knowledge, life experience, and foresight of the older generation with the enthusiasm, courage, and determination of our youth, we will certainly achieve our goals (Sh.M. Mirziyoyev)

"The main task of the education sphere, the very essence of the teacher's work is, first of all, to prepare for the future, to bring up healthy and harmoniously developed children, who will have to live in an even more difficult time, when competition in the context of globalization is



becoming especially acute." Taking this into account, reforms in the educational and upbringing sphere have become the most important, priority area of state policy for us. At the same time, the most difficult task is "to prepare teachers and mentors with innovative, creative thinking, who teach their students based on the highest criteria," Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted in a speech dedicated to the "Day of Teachers and Mentors." He emphasized that "all our practical deeds and aspirations are aimed at making the teaching profession the most prestigious and respected in Uzbekistan." "Today, a new time is coming in the sphere of education and upbringing, in the lives of our children. Filling it with a new, even deeper meaning and content, achieving national progress depends only on ourselves, on the unity and cohesion of our people, on our tireless, persistent work" [1]. Patriotic education of youth has always remained one of the most significant areas of state policy. And at present, the relevance of this issue is especially important. Young people are particularly susceptible to negative influences, due to the pictures of the world that have not yet settled in their minds, and the reduced criticality of information perception. It is our youth that will determine the future of the country, the country's further development depends on their values and attitudes, on their attitude to the Fatherland and civic position. In addition, patriotism in the modern world continues to play a significant role in the political and social stability of society, it is a response to the uncontrollable processes of globalization and unification.

The Russian language, as a subject, has an important cognitive value: instilling a sense of love for the Russian language, understanding universal human values, raising a person with a high sense of patriotism. To achieve these goals in the content of the Russian language, you can use such material as "General information about the language" and didactic material: exercises, dictations, essays, compositions, etc. Love for the native language is one of the manifestations of patriotism.

Konstantin Ushinsky said that the language of the people is a complete reflection of the homeland and the spiritual life of the people: "By mastering the native language, the child masters not only words, their compositions and modifications, but an infinite number of concepts, views on objects, a multitude of thoughts, feelings, artistic images, logic and philosophy of language ... Such is this great people's teacher - the native word". Patriotism education is manifested through love for one's homeland, devotion to it, in a conscious desire and readiness to stand up for the defense of the Fatherland following the example of one's great-grandfathers. A good help in this is the correct selection of didactic material. In the process of conducting educational dictations, summaries, you can offer students to define the main idea of the text, focus on those thoughts and feelings that form patriotism and civic consciousness, for example: How did the bravery of the Russian people manifest themselves, their loyalty to the Fatherland? What helped the heroes defeat the enemy? Could you do the same? Proverbs that can be used when studying various topics in the process of learning the Russian language are of great educational value: Each person loves his own land. The native land is mother, a foreign land is stepmother; The Motherland is mother, know how to stand up for it; One's own land is dear even in sorrow; The Motherland is more beautiful than the sun, more precious than gold; Love for the Motherland is stronger than death, etc.

The following techniques are recommended for use in Russian language and literature classes:

1. Explanations by the teacher during the class, revealing the patriotic meaning of the content of the text, exercise or didactic material.



2. A detailed conversation revealing the content of the topic on which students will compose sentences or write an essay.
3. Writing an ESSAY, doing exercises on the topic of patriotism.
4. Encouraging students who demonstrate creative ingenuity and creative thinking.

To obtain the best results and achieve the goal, it is necessary:

1. Instill patriotic and moral qualities in Russian language and literature classes.
2. Talk about the humanity of a person who combines love for all living things, kindness, compassion for the disadvantaged, mercy, willingness to help, and develop creative thinking in students.
3. Foster a sense of pride in their country, devotion to the Fatherland.

Of great importance in the spiritual and moral education and the formation of patriotic education of students are excerpts from adapted materials of works of art by Russian poets and writers. Fiction has an educational character: it introduces young people to the spiritual experience of humanity, develops their minds, and ennobles their feelings. The deeper and more fully a work is perceived by the reader, the greater the impact it has on the individual.

Works about war carry a huge patriotic charge. Using fiction, we teach students colloquial language, introduce them to literary norms. But our goal is also to introduce students to Russian culture, art, literature, in particular, so the issue of "developing a general methodology for ideological and aesthetic influence on the consciousness of students by means of fiction" remains relevant [3. 109]. Thus, in the best works about war we find the key to solving the problems of today, primarily moral problems. These books make you proud of your country, your people, help you understand yourself, realize the importance of each person, make you look for your place in life, treat others kindly. Everyone knows that the Second World War left a devastating mark on the history of mankind in its scale, dozens of countries were drawn into it, suffering enormous human and economic losses, and, of course, the theme of the Great Patriotic War was reflected in the literature of the 20th century. From the very first days of the war, writers took part in armed clashes on an equal basis with the fighting people. More than a thousand poets and writers were on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Among them, it is worth mentioning: Yu. Bondarev, V. Bykov, G. Baklanov, V. Astafyev, B. Vasiliev, K. Simonov, M. A. Sholokhov, V. Kondratyev, and many others. Let us recall an excerpt from the story of the great Russian writer M. A. Sholokhov "The Fate of a Man" (1956), which describes the theme of the Great Patriotic War. Before us is a clash of man with history. Telling about his life, Sokolov involves the narrator in a single circle of experiences. It is as if all the pain of the people is concentrated in the narrator: "He put his big dark hands on his knees and hunched over. I glanced at him from the side, and I felt uneasy... Have you ever seen eyes, as if sprinkled with ashes, filled with such an inescapable mortal melancholy that it hurt to look into them? That's the kind of eyes my casual interlocutor had." [5. 109].

It is worth noting that the story "Companions" is also of great importance in educating students about patriotism, as it has a huge educational and patriotic character.

Vera Panova is a famous Soviet writer. She recalls that during the Great Patriotic War, the Union of Soviet Writers sent her to military hospital train No. 312. Here she saw the hard work of doctors, nurses, and orderlies on the train, which transported the wounded from the front line to the rear. The story "Companions" was written based on these memories. The heroes of

this story come face to face with the war during the first trip of the hospital train to the front line. It is here that a person's spiritual strength, selflessness and devotion to the cause are tested. The tragic trials that befell the heroes of the story simultaneously contributed to the identification and affirmation of the main, genuine thing in a person. Each of them must overcome something in themselves, give up something: Doctor Belov must suppress enormous grief (he lost his wife and daughter during the bombing of Leningrad), Lena Ogorodnikova must survive the collapse of love, Yulia Dmitrievna must overcome the loss of hope to create a family. But these losses and self-denial did not break them. Seprugov's desire to preserve his little world turns into a sad outcome: the loss of personality, the illusory nature of existence. [6. 186-187].

Artistic texts from the works of Russian classics and modern writers contribute to the development of patriotism in Russian language classes, on literary examples of Russian speech, revealing its harmony and richness, brightness and expressiveness, flexibility and precision. And this, in turn, increases the attractiveness of the subject, encouraging our youth to learn the culture of the country of the language being studied. The use of literary texts in teaching students the Russian language serves to achieve the following goals of the educational process: educational, cognitive, professional and communicative-practical.

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