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SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION IN TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (TEACHING - TO EDUCATE)

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ABSTRACT

Spiritual and moral education of the younger generation is of great importance in the formation and development of a modern personality, whose activities are carried out in a multipolar socio-cultural space. Spiritual and moral education in the process should take one of the leading places in teaching Russian as a non-native (foreign) language. The article includes recommendations for teachers of Russian as a non-native (foreign) language, which can be used when writing teaching aids.

KEYWORDS: *Morality, Spirituality, Teaching, Education, Personality, Society, Activities, The Younger Generation, Classics*

INTRODUCTION

Each era, in accordance with its specific tasks, dictates the need for spiritual and moral education and personality formation.

In the 21st century, when there is a transition from the reproductive-pedagogical to the creative-pedagogical paradigm of education, there is an urgent need to search for new technologies of moral education aimed at developing a person's spiritual abilities (1.73). Moral education is one of the most pressing and complex problems that must be solved today by everyone who is related

to the upbringing and education of the younger generation. Morality in the learning process should take one of the leading places in teaching Russian as a foreign language. This is very important for the development of a highly moral, harmonious, physically developed and spiritually healthy personality, capable of creativity and self-determination. Morality, by the definition of S.I. Ozhegov, is the rules that determine behavior, spiritual and mental qualities necessary for a person in society, as well as the implementation of these rules (2).

Moral education is the educational impact of the school, family, community, with the goal of forming stable moral qualities, feelings, behavioral skills based on the assimilation of ideals, norms and principles of morality in practical activities (3). It is not difficult to formulate, set an educational goal of the lesson, but it is much more difficult, with what methods and techniques and on what material to carry it out. Teachers, when planning their classes and writing teaching aids for students studying Russian as a foreign language, can use material with a pronounced moral connotation with a great emphasis on texts that talk about kindness, humanity, mercy, conscience, love for the Motherland. For example, when planning independent work, you can use text material which encourages students not only to think, but also to form moral attitudes, activate creative thinking. For better memorization, use the techniques "Cluster", "Flight Diary", "Water Circles", etc. In our opinion, tasks that characterize a person by his actions and qualities, which encourage students to think about life, relationships between people, about the connection between the past, present and future, about their place in life, are of great educational value. In classes on the topics "Personality and society", "Spirituality and culture will save the world", provided for by the calendar-thematic plan of the practical lesson in the Russian language, we include texts about the life and work of the classics of Russian literature: A.S. Pushkin, L. Tolstoy, M. Lermotova. Faced with a book every day, we have the richest material for educating our youth, therefore it is advisable to include and memorize the verses of Russian classics in the independent work of students, which are also of great educational value. They should have a detailed conversation about hard work, truthfulness, courage, perseverance.

These stories encourage an excited conversation about the difficult problems of our life, about the difficult fate of the heroes of the work, about good and evil. Taking into account the above fact, we included in the independent work of students the story of Y. Bondarev "Forgive us!", K. Paustovsky "Steel ring", "Old cook", "Telegram". Plots of morality are reflected in fairy tales, aphorisms, proverbs and sayings. They are a source of an inexhaustible supply of moral experience, they are distinguished by deep content, which reflects the most essential aspects of morality and ethics, a metaphorical assessment of personal qualities, and folk wisdom. We recommend to include A.P. Chekhov, a remarkable Russian writer, who attached great importance to the fact that people have a sincere delicacy, which is deeper than just the external politeness of a person. When completing assignments, we recommend using the words: educated, polite, correct, delicate, tactful, educated, cultured.

Task 1. Explain the meaning of these words, translate them into your native language. Where possible, form short forms of adjectives. Cheerful, energetic, active, enthusiastic, hardworking, businesslike, educated, intelligent, witty, resourceful, noble, humble, tireless, sociable, caring, hospitable, generous, tactful, decent, naive, arrogant, flattering, cruel, vindictive, good-natured, intelligent, loyal, kind, sympathetic.

Task 2. Express your opinion about the following judgments: 1) An intelligent person is, first of all, one who knows how to feel someone else's pain. 2) Respecting the culture of another people means being an intelligent person. 3) Good manners are one of the most important signs of intelligence. 4) Do you think a person's character depends on the upbringing and self-education of the individual or is it inherited? It is impossible to educate a highly moral person without instilling in him moral values that are closely related to moral qualities: benevolence, the desire to do good deeds; tolerance for the shortcomings and mistakes of others, the ability to ask for forgiveness and forgiveness, the desire to reconcile the quarreling, not to answer evil for evil; philanthropy, respect for the individual and the opinions of others; honesty, the ability to see your shortcomings, to admit mistakes; solicitude, responsibility; hard work, respect for the work of another, the desire to please others with their work. It is necessary to pay great attention to tasks of a creative nature, which are of great educational value and characterize a person by his actions.

Task 3. Describe a person by his actions and qualities listed below. When answering, use the constructions that were studied earlier: I think that .. ", " I want to say that ... ", " If I'm not mistaken ... ", " This is not entirely true ", " It's a pity. By the way, ... "Sample: I think that a polite person is the kind of person who never forgets to say hello, say goodbye, and thank for the service. 1) Never forgets to say hello, to say goodbye, to thank for the service. 2) Apologizes for being late for a meeting, meeting, class. 3) Sits in the presence of elderly people. 4) Knows how to spare the pride and dignity of people. 5) Always, in any critical or unpleasant situation, patient, restrained. 6) Slams the door when the angry one leaves. 7) During a play, film or lecture, talks to a neighbor. 8) Greeting elders by age or position, calls them by name and patronymic. 9) Coming home late, when everyone is asleep, he tries not to make noise so as not to wake up his loved ones. 10) In a scientific discussion, he shows great and deep knowledge in various fields of science and culture. Working with the whole group, the teacher should not lose sight of individual students, therefore it is important to include in the classroom assignments of a game nature, where the teacher asks students to give examples: an act of principle, an evil that others have done to them, a good deed, which they have witnessed, a just deed, which was committed by a familiar person. Students love this type of assignment, where they are happy to argue, sometimes they argue with each other.

Task 5. Listen carefully to a few statements. Please tell me how much you agree with them. 1) I am often kind to my classmates and classmates. 2) It is important for me to help a classmate when he is in trouble. 3) I believe that you can not be restrained with some adults. 4) Probably there is nothing wrong with being rude to a person who is unpleasant to me. 5) I believe that being polite helps me feel good around people. 6) I think that you can afford to swear in response to an unfair remark addressed to me. 7) I am pleased to bring joy to people.

Task 4. Think and add the following sentences: 1) When I see someone in a ridiculous situation, then I 2) If someone laughs at me, then I 3) If I want to be respected, then I 4) When they interrupt me, then I 5) When I don't want to communicate with a classmate, then I

The texts and assignments in many textbooks on the Russian language for students of Uzbek groups of non-linguistic universities are devoted to the themes of patriotism. When studying the topic "Uzbekistan - a state with a great future", teachers use materials from the Constitution of

the Republic of Uzbekistan. After reading texts about the basic law of the republic, students answer questions about the rights and obligations of citizens of Uzbekistan, about protecting the Motherland as a sacred duty, about the right to work, education, individual freedoms. "They memorize proverbs: "Mother is a symbol of the Motherland"; "To love the Motherland means to love people, the earth, nature"; "Those who have lost their families cry for seven years, those who have lost their homeland have been crying for the whole century"; "I glorify the Fatherland that is, but three times that will be"; "For the good of the Motherland, do not spare your life"; "A man without a Motherland is a bird without freedom." Students expressively talk about the coat of arms, flag, anthem of our country, using in their speech the words peace, freedom, friendship, cooperation, brotherhood, stability, determine their meanings, make proposals and write essays. For example: "Homeland. Nothing sounds more proud than this short but extraordinarily succinct word. Homeland. This is our common home, the place where we were born and live, the land on which we walk." For better memorization, when working on texts and other educational materials, we recommend using technologies for the development of critical thinking, in particular, the method of graphic research "Intellect-map", the method of TIPS (theory of inventive problem solving), "Circles on the water" (search for key concepts and disclosure their essential features), POPS - formula, method of KWF (we know, we want to know, we found out). During the learning process, it is necessary to constantly activate words and expressions: hello, thank you, please, good morning (afternoon)! All the best! Good luck! See you! Thus, the process of forming spiritual values is long and therefore there can be no quick result, but the work that is carried out by teachers in the classroom in Russian as a foreign language will help to plant a precious seed in the soul of our students.

LITERATURE

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