

THE USE OF GAMING TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS.

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At the present stage of development of the state educational system, the main task is to create conditions for achieving a new quality of education in accordance with the long-term needs of modern life, ensuring access to education for all children. Teachers have the opportunity to choose teaching methods and technologies that, in their opinion, are the most optimal for building and constructing the educational process. The profound changes taking place in modern education put forward as a priority the problem of using new technologies of education and upbringing.

Gaming technologies in education and training are perhaps the most ancient. Perhaps that is why didactic play remains a very effective method for developing and improving children's cognitive, mental and creative abilities. The game opens up unfamiliar facets of the studied science to the child, helps to take a fresh look at the familiar lesson, promotes students' interest in the subject, which means that the learning process becomes more effective. The purpose of using gaming technologies in the Russian language lesson is to acquire specific 248 practical skills, consolidate them at the level of methodology, and translate knowledge into experience.

Russian Russian language lessons use of gaming technologies helps to remove a number of difficulties associated with memorizing the material, to study and consolidate the material at the level of emotional awareness, which undoubtedly contributes to the development of cognitive interest in the Russian language as an academic subject. It is also important that playing in Russian lessons helps to enrich the vocabulary of students, expands their horizons. It carries a huge emotional charge, solves not only general educational and developmental tasks, but also brings up the qualities of a creative personality: initiative, perseverance, determination, the ability to find a solution in a non-standard situation. The will to win is also being nurtured, a different worldview is being opened, and most importantly, interest and love for the Russian language.

Games in Russian lessons are used as a means of learning and differ from other means in that they arouse children's keen interest and active participation. You need to think about what to be interested in, what games or tasks to apply. Therefore, it is necessary to include game moments in the lesson, which will help to study the material in a relaxed way. Interactive games in Russian lessons are used successfully for students of all ages. For better mastering of the material in the Russian language, games help to introduce an element of competition into the lesson, and also serves as a necessary resource for visual assimilation of new material or consolidation of what has been passed. So didactic materials, illustrations, pictures, riddles, flashcards, and puzzles are used and applied in Russian language lessons. Educational games

are used to develop the ability to use the acquired knowledge in practice. This is a complex form of educational activity that requires a lot of preparation and a lot of time.

The game process makes it easier for students to understand the topic, involves them in gaming activities, arouses interest in the result of their work, and promotes the development of logical thinking. I believe that playing can be both learning, work, and a serious form of education. The game meets the natural needs of students, strengthens the skills and abilities acquired by students in Russian lessons. In addition, the game develops creativity, logical thinking, develops speech, strengthens memory, and students' communication abilities. It is considered important to make almost daily meetings with phonetics, morphology, syntax not boring and mundane, but joyful and interesting. This is where gaming technology comes to the rescue. When fixing on the topic of gender and number in nouns, adjectives, numerals, you can use the game "Who is resourceful" 249. Students make up phrases like: adjective + noun; numeral + noun; pronoun + noun. For example: a red rose, a good friend, interesting fairy tales, a huge building. Or you can suggest finding an adjective, a numeral, a pronoun for nouns in the right form. For example: The phone is blue, a beautiful girl, the sky is beautiful, a talented flower, a student is smart, a cheerful musician, a student is my first black trousers of the city, your dressmaker, Learning the Russian language implies not only mastering the norms of writing, but also the norms of pronunciation. That is why it is advisable to find an opportunity to practice pronunciation norms in each lesson. It can be a warm-up minute "Speak Russian correctly". In what forms can I offer assignments to children? Here are just some of the possible options that can tell the teacher how to diversify the tasks.

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