

THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT WORK IN EXPANDING THE OUTLOOK AND DEVELOPING THE SPEECH SKILLS OF STUDENTS

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Annotation: This article raises the question of the importance of oral and written independent work of students in the Russian language. This is argued by the fact that the interest of students increases significantly during such work, expands vocabulary, vocabulary

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Teaching students independent work, its activation becomes the primary task of each educational institution, because the ultimate goal of any training is to prepare a person who is able not only to reproduce what he has learned, but to think and act independently on the basis of his accumulated knowledge and experience.

The activation of students' independent work goes through the activation of their cognitive activity, and therefore, only by arousing in students a genuine interest in a subject, topic, section, we can count on their active independent work.

Skillful organization of speech types of independent work in the Russian language classes is the main reserve for raising the general level of teaching the subject, developing a creative attitude to learning.

When studying the language of a specialty, it is necessary to introduce students not only to the system of concepts at the level of vocabulary, but also to reveal the existing links between vocabulary and grammar, spelling and style. It should be noted that in order to assimilate terminological vocabulary, we understand not only the systematic replenishment of students' vocabulary, but also the development of skills

and abilities for the correct pronunciation and spelling of these words, the ability to use them independently in oral and written speech.

Only such a comprehensive solution of issues creates the necessary prerequisites for the comprehensive use of the results of work on vocabulary in the specialty.

In this regard, the importance of vocabulary work becomes obvious.

Vocabulary work also involves solving the presentation of vocabulary and finding the most optimal ways to learn it.

Using the methods of explaining words through interpretation, the use of visual and auditory clarity, the selection of synonyms, antonyms, etc., we will contribute to mastering the vocabulary of the Russian language.

However, for practical mastery of the language, it is not enough to have a certain vocabulary. It is necessary to be able to combine them according to the laws of the language into phrases and sentences.

Work on the activation of new vocabulary involves the following types of exercises:

1. Lexico-phonetic (listening and processing the correct pronunciation of words recorded on a tape or record);
2. Lexico-spelling (memorizing the spelling of words, writing down words from dictation, putting missing letters);
3. Lexico-semantic (selection of synonyms, antonyms, definitions and additions to the specified word)'
4. Lexico-grammatical (replacement of nouns with single-root verbs, formation of adjectives from nouns, nouns from verbs);
5. Lexico-syntactic (composing sentences with given words and phrases, the design of a complete statement).

Work has also become traditional by selecting synonyms and antonyms for terms.

For example:

1. Choose Russian equivalents for medical terms: pediatric

department (children’s department), dental office (dental office), hemoglobin (red blood cells).

2. Choose antonyms for words and make sentences:

Hypertension-hypotension, macrophage-microphage, sick-healthy, bitter-sweet, (drug), complex-easy (operation), high-low temperature.

3. Determine the professions whose names are enclosed in the name of the disease: an eye specialist - an oculist, a heart disease specialist - a cardiologist, a specialist in diseases of the ear, throat, nose - an otorhinolaryngologist.

4. Choose definitions for the words: blood - scarlet blood, red blood, capillary blood;

The ward is a hospital ward, a large ward, a bright ward, a dressing gown is a white gown, a doctor’s gown, a clean gown, an operation is a complex operation, a surgical operation.

Practice shows that the interest of students increases significantly during such work, expands vocabulary, helps to use these words both in oral and written speech.

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