

Using Clusters In Teaching Russian Language

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Abstract: In connection with the introduction of new educational standards, new requirements are imposed on the education system as a whole, and on the specifics of teaching Russian in particular.

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The modern education system is focused on the formation of independent thinking in students. Critical thinking is a pedagogical technology that stimulates the intellectual development of students. Cluster is one of its methods (techniques). Cluster (from English cluster - "cluster", "bundle", "constellation") is a way of graphic organization of material that allows you to make visual those thought processes that occur when immersed in a particular topic, freely and openly think about any topic. Cluster involves: highlighting semantic units of text, graphically designing them in the form of a diagram. A cluster is a reflection of a non-linear form of thinking, it allows showing the semantic fields of a particular concept. Sometimes this method is called "visual brainstorming". The cluster technique is universal. It can be used at the challenge stage to systematize the available information and identify areas of insufficient knowledge. At the comprehension stage, a cluster allows recording fragments of new information. At the reflection stage, concepts are grouped and logical connections are established between them. It is possible to use a cluster throughout the lesson, as a general strategy for the lesson, at all its stages. Thus, at the very beginning, children record all the information they have. Gradually, during the lesson, new data is added to the diagram. It is advisable to highlight them in a different color. This technique develops the ability to assume and predict, supplement and analyze, highlighting the main thing. The cluster is designed as a bunch or a model of a planet with satellites. The main concept, thought is located in the center, large semantic units are designated on the sides, connected to the central concept by straight lines. These can be words, phrases, sentences expressing ideas, thoughts, facts, images, associations related to the topic. And around the "satellites" of the central planet there can be less significant semantic units that more fully reveal the topic and expand logical connections. It is important to be able to concretize the categories, justifying them with the help of opinions and facts contained in the material being studied. Depending on the method of organizing the lesson, the cluster can be designed on the board, on a separate sheet or in a notebook for each student when completing an individual assignment. When creating a cluster, it is advisable to use colored crayons, pencils, pens, markers. This will allow you to highlight some specific points and more clearly display the overall picture, simplifying the process of systematizing all the information. There are several recommendations for creating a cluster. When creating it, do not be afraid to state and record everything that comes to mind, even if these are just associations or assumptions. In the course of work, incorrect or inaccurate statements can be corrected or supplemented. Students can safely give free rein to their imagination and intuition, continuing to work until all ideas are exhausted. Do not be afraid of a significant number of semantic units, you need to try to make as many connections between them as possible. In the process of analysis, everything is systematized and falls into place. The form of work when using this method can be absolutely any: individual, group and collective. It is determined depending on the goals and objectives, the capabilities of the teacher and the team. The flow of one form into another is acceptable. For example, at the challenge stage, this will be individual work, where each student creates his own cluster in a notebook. As new knowledge is received, as a joint discussion of the material covered, based on personal drawings and taking into account the knowledge gained in the lesson, a common graphic diagram is drawn up. The cluster can be used as a way to organize work in the lesson, and as homework. In the latter case, it is important for students to have some experience in its compilation. Advantages and results of using the technique.

The main means of forming cognitive activity is the technology of developing critical thinking through reading and writing. The specificity of this technology lies in the interaction of the student and information. The main

goal of the technology is to develop thinking skills in students, which are necessary both in the educational process and in everyday life. Graphic organization of the material in this technology is the leading method of demonstrating the thinking process. The most common method is the method of compiling a cluster. However, the question of using this method in Russian language lessons in classes, as well as recommendations and on the formation of clusters still remains poorly studied.

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