

Motivation of Students in Learning

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Abstract. The article shows the role of motivation in teaching students. When teaching the Russian language, students should be introduced to the culture, traditions and customs of this people.

Keywords: student, teacher, university, medicine, education.

Introduction

In recent years, education has emphasized the modern trend of transition from the pedagogical theory of teaching and mastering the Russian language to the formation of a multilingual personality with the introduction of fundamental changes in education technology, which is aimed at the transition to student-centered education, the basis of which is the development of the individual as a subject of activity and communication. This approach has led to significant changes in the education system in order to meet international standards in the preparation of highly qualified specialists, competitive on the world stage. This determined the reorientation in the formation of personality as an active subject of intercultural communication [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

Materials and Methods, Discussion

The goal of modern education is to instill in students the idea of multilingual interaction, a sense of belonging to the world community, knowledge and respect for the language, ideas and values of other cultures and peoples, readiness for life in the international community and preparing oneself as a future competitive specialist, in demand not only in one's own country, but also abroad [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12].

Based on the named goal of education at the present stage, certain requirements have been developed in which not only knowledge is important, but also the formation of key competencies. And for this you need to motivate students. That is why it is necessary for today's young people to master the basic competencies put forward by the Council of Europe and needed today for their future life in society [13, 14, 15] any specialist [16, 17, 18]. Among them: the ability to communicate orally and in writing, which, of course, involves the knowledge of several languages. As for the Russian language as a language of intercultural communication, its teaching is given great importance, both for the language system and for the study of foreign

language speech activity for communication purposes [19].

The main attention should be paid not so much to the ability to read and translate, but to the ability to communicate with an interlocutor in Russian in order to exchange the necessary information. The state policy of Uzbekistan is aimed at this, where one of the convincing examples is the desire of the people to preserve multilingualism [20].

In the context of updating the content of education, special attention is paid to creating conditions for studying the Russian language in universities. This will expand the opportunities for in-depth education, including language. One of the important tasks of any educational institution is to familiarize students with universal, global values, to develop their skills to communicate and interact with representatives of different cultures and in the global space. That is why, along with the Uzbek language, which has the status of the state language, and English as an internationally important means in this matter, the Russian language, the language of interethnic communication, undoubtedly acts [21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26].

Teaching Russian as a language of interethnic communication is one of the strategic objectives defined by the Concept for the Development of Education until 2030, guarantees the achievement of educational goals through familiarization with a different culture, history, geography, literature, art and science. At the same time, knowledge about one's native culture as a component of a single world culture is deepened, and a more conscious and deep mastery of the native language is carried out. Knowledge of the Russian language is a historical advantage of our nation and a breakthrough should be made in its study in the conditions of the modern world, which will open up new unlimited opportunities in life for every citizen of the republic [27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32].

Conclusion

Multilingualism and multilingual teaching of languages is an absolute necessity, a call of the times, since the whole world is polyethical, multilinguistic [33, 34, 35, 36]. And in solving the main problem of the modern world - ensuring harmony and mutual understanding between people, overcoming the difficulties of interethnic communication, intercultural communication, it is precisely the preservation and support of the situation of multilingualism in each state and in relations between states that can contribute to a greater extent and to a greater extent. The concept of “subject knowledge teaching in Russian” suggests the use of the language as a means of mastering certain knowledge in a given subject by students. The practice of teaching the native and Russian languages testifies to mutual enrichment and the positive influence of languages on the comprehensive development of students. In this context, acquaintance with Russian literature, culture and art seems to be scientifically substantiated and legitimate. Continuity and succession in education allows the use of language in its communicative and cognitive functions. In this regard, the role of motivation in teaching students of medical universities in Uzbekistan is certainly important.

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