

METHODS OF MAKING STUDENTS WORK ON SPECIALIZED TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the French philology students to work on specialized texts of various teaching about the use of appropriate technologies to specialized. The way to work on strengthening students the knowledge and skills of the Uzbek language, specialties within the framework of language learning.

KEY WORDS

The terms of expertise, specialized texts, the ability of modern educational technology, basic functions.

Introduction

Working on specialized lexicon and specialized texts helps students to strengthen and expand their knowledge and skills of the Uzbek language, to learn the state language perfectly within the framework of their specialization. Enriches the speech of students with specialized terms and serves to increase their speaking literacy in the Uzbek language. Of course, it is necessary to use modern pedagogical technologies appropriately.

A blitz game will be held for the 1st-year Russian groups of the French philology major to repeat the previously covered topics when passing the subject of specialist texts. It is emphasized that the given questions should be answered clearly and quickly. For example:

1. What is the name of the year 2023?
2. Explain the main functions of language.
3. Who are the Uzbek linguists-scientists you know?
4. Define monologue and dialogue.
5. Which French poets do you know?
6. Which works of French writers are you familiar with?
7. Give examples of terms related to your specialty.
8. What do you understand by speech etiquette?
9. What are the global problems of our time?
10. Memorize a passage from M. Yusuf's poem.
12. Which work of Ch. Aitmatov have you read?
14. Who is the author of the stories "Pomegranate" and "Dashhat"?
15. Who is the author of the stories "The Last Victim of War" and "Ynga"?
16. The meaning of the word "Jadid"...
17. Briefly describe the types and characteristics of documents
18. What are the information documents?
19. Briefly describe organizational documents

20. What are the documents of the order?

Familiarize yourself with the texts given below. The first text is dedicated to the life and work of the famous French writer Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo(1802-1885)

Born in a place called Bezanson, Victor started his work very early. At the age of fifteen, his first poem won the prize of the French Academy. He was sixteen years old when the novella-novel "Bug Jargal" (1818) was published, and his first collection of poems was published when he was 20 years old. Through the works "Little Red Riding Hood" and "Gavrosh", he can show the highest qualities of bravery, courage, heroism in the form of his characters.

In the novel "Year 93" he creates the image of representatives of the people fighting for their future and happiness. Gowen, Simurden, Ursus, Telmarsh in the novel are representatives of ordinary people. They don't know why they live, why they fight, who they help. At the same time, they are honest, kind-hearted people who do not want to hurt anyone. Oppressors know how to use the power of such ordinary people. Representatives of such ordinary people think of doing good to anyone and extending a helping hand. Doing good is the highest wisdom, this is an important motto for them.

Victor Hugo is a fiery poet. Many poems from the poet's collection "Legends of the Century" have become favorite songs of the French people. The main part of these poems is devoted to the historical past of the French people.

Assignments

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian.
2. Speak the text based on the plan.
3. Make a B\B\B table about French poets and writers.
4. Read the following sentences, replace the dots with the necessary words and phrases:
 1. Through the works "Kizil Shapkacha", "Gavrosh", he showed the highest qualities,,... examples in the form of heroes
 2. At the same time, they are right ...,, to hurt someone they are human beings.
 3. Doing good is the highest wisdom, this is an important motto for them.
 4. Victor Hugo is a poet.

TABLE B/B/B - I know/I want to know/I have found out

I know	I want to know	I knew
+	?	-

The second text is devoted to the life and work of Emil Zolya.

Emil Zolya(1840-1902)

The famous French writer Emil Zolya was born in Paris. His father was an Italian, and his mother was a French girl. The novels "Hamal" and "Garb" made the name of Emil Zolya world famous and became a favorite of thousands of readers.

Emil Zolya's novel "The Dead Call" (1886) is his second novel. Before that, the novel "Claude's Repentance" was announced. The writer's epic "Ruggon-Makkalar" (1871-1893) is the product of twenty years of hard and effective work. The writer's "Rougon-Makkars" epic, which includes twenty novels, has become a huge treasure of not only French, but also Western literature. This epic describes

the history of four generations of the Makkar family. The writer tells in detail about the genetic basis of this family, its place in society, the unique qualities of each member, the way of life, behavior, and marriage. The epic novels "Profit", "Money", "West", "Hamal", "Yer", "Creation", "Man-animal", "Doctor Noskal" were written at a high level, and each novel is a separate edition. done..

The novel "Hamal" (1885) is distinguished from other works by its ideological height. In the novel, special emphasis is placed on the causes and consequences of numerous protests that occurred in the 80s of the XIX century. Emil Zolya's works "Three Cities", "Lourdes" (1894), "Rome" (1896), "Paris" (1898) cover the history, social and political life of the most famous cities in the world. In the last years of his life, he wrote the works "Productivity" (1899), "Work" (1901), "Truth" (1902). These works are considered the peak of Emil Zolya's creativity and show that the writer is a great artist of words.

Assignments

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian.
2. Speak the text based on the plan.
3. Create a chain of terms for your specialty.

Then translation exercises are given.

Translation exercise

Париж-столица Франции.

Париж-столица Франции. Это политический, административный и экономический центр государства. Париж - это один из самых больших городов мира. Он расположен на обоих берегах Сены, которые соединяются приблизительно 34 мостами. На левом берегу Сены расположен известный Латинский квартал. В центре квартала находится Сорбонна – университет Франции. Недалеко расположен Пантеон, в котором сохраняются захоронения Руссо, Виктора Гюго, Вольтера, Эмиля Золя и других известных людей. На передней части сооружения можно прочесть: «Великим людям Родина благодарна». Посреди Сены видно остров Сите, колыбель Парижа с собором Нотр-Дам – это чудесная церковь в готическом стиле, каждый камень которой напоминает многочисленные события истории Франции.

Лувр

В этом городе есть много музеев искусства. Понадобится год, чтобы увидеть все шесть музеев Лувра. Лувр-один из старейших музеев с богатой историей коллекционирования художественных и исторических реликвий Франции. В Лувре собиралось всё, этот музей можно назвать универсальным. Его коллекции покрывают огромные географические и временные пространства: от западной Европы до Ирана через Грецию, Египет и Ближний Восток; с античности до 1848 года. В этом городе есть площадь Согласия. Именно от этой площади начинаются Елисейские поля, обрамленные бутиками класса люкс, большими кафе, кинотеатрами, деревьями. На другом берегу виднеется Эйфелева башня, символ Парижа, построенная в 1889 году для международной выставки.

Эйфелева башня

Эйфелева башня - металлическая башня в центре Парижа, самая узнаваемая его архитектурная достопримечательность. Названа в честь главного конструктора Гюстава Эйфеля; сам Эйфель

называл её просто «300-метровой башней». Башня, впоследствии ставшая символом Парижа, была построена в 1889 году и первоначально задумывалась как временное сооружение, служившее входной аркой парижской Всемирной выставки 1889 года. Эйфелеву башню называют самой посещаемой платной достопримечательностью мира и самой фотографируемой.

Assignments

1. Read the texts and translate them into Uzbek.
2. Create a vocabulary of difficult words.
3. What information do you have about France?
4. Complete the BBB table.
5. Create a Perceptual Map on the topic "Sights of France".

A comprehensive approach to teaching the Uzbek language as a foreign language, that is, it is necessary for the student to develop practical skills such as speaking, understanding, writing, reading, and translation during the course of the lesson.

In the process of working on specialized texts, students learn the French language and get to know the French nation, its traditions, and the places of interest in France. They study the works of famous poets-writers and artists.

Currently, interactive methods and methods that are widely used in the field of education help students to develop their communication skills, to establish emotional connections between students, to respect and listen to the opinions of others, and to express their opinions independently. will give.

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