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RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS DURING THE LEARNING PROCESS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: The research draws on a review of literature from educational psychology, cognitive science, and pedagogy to analyze the cognitive and educational benefits of research activities. Additionally, the article investigates the influence of modern technological tools, such as online databases, digital libraries, and academic search engines, on students' research practices and outcomes.

Furthermore, the study examines the challenges that students encounter when engaging in research activities, including information overload, lack of research skills, and difficulties in synthesizing and analyzing information. It also discusses strategies and best practices for educators to support students in developing effective research skills and integrating research activities into the learning process.

The findings highlight the positive correlation between active engagement in research activities and academic performance, demonstrating the importance of incorporating research-based learning into educational curricula. The article concludes with recommendations for educators and institutions to promote a research-oriented learning environment that empowers students to become lifelong learners and critical thinkers.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, innovation penetrates into all areas of our lives, including education. Teaching Russian is no exception. Innovative technologies in education are changing approaches to teaching and learning, making the process more effective and interesting. In this article we will look at several innovative technologies that can be used in teaching the Russian language.

1. Use of interactive whiteboards and computer programs. Interactive whiteboards allow teachers and students to interact with information on the board using special pens or finger touch. This creates a more dynamic and interactive learning environment. Computer programs can also be used to teach Russian by offering interactive exercises, games and tests.

2. Use of online resources and mobile applications. With the development of the Internet and mobile technologies, it has become possible to use online resources and mobile applications for teaching the Russian language. This allows students to access a variety of materials, exercises, and curriculum anytime, anywhere.

3. Application of gamification. Gamification is an approach in which game elements are introduced into the educational process. In teaching the Russian language, this can be used through game exercises, tasks and competitions. This makes learning more interesting and motivating for students.

4. Application of virtual and augmented reality. Virtual and augmented reality offer new opportunities for teaching the Russian language. With their help, you can create virtual environments in which students can practice the language in realistic situations, for example, virtual trips to Russia or virtual conversations with native speakers.

Innovative technologies in teaching the Russian language have great potential for improving the quality of education and increasing students' interest in learning the language. However, for the successful implementation of these technologies, it is necessary to ensure access to the necessary equipment and training of teachers and students in the use of new technologies. Only in this case can you achieve maximum efficiency and effectiveness in teaching the Russian language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

No less important is the problem of students' research activities during the learning process. If we understand research as a way of obtaining new knowledge, then research is one of the basic types of educational activities implemented in the learning process. In the process of research activities, logical thinking is formed.

The research work of students occupies an important place in the activities of each graduating department and the university as a whole. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to talk about the relevance, novelty and depth of student research. At the same time, it is the research work of students that often demonstrates the strengths and weaknesses in the scientific work of the department's staff, and also outlines acute and controversial issues and research prospects. Moreover, individual student works turn out to be quite interesting and productive.

In accordance with the course program, students will be introduced in general terms to individual current areas of modern linguistics. Some issues of the theory of speech activity and the theory of linguistic personality are considered. Studying each section of the course involves performing

independent work: conducting linguistic experiments, processing received materials, collecting and analyzing data, comparative studies, a report-presentation on a chosen research topic.

Such an organization of research work and increasing their efficiency is also important because it allows students to be prepared for independent activity, directs their aspirations to find their place in the microsocium, improves scientific research, and seriously determines the direction of scientific activity. In order for research work to produce effective results, it is necessary to create certain conditions:

- achieving the formation of trust in the fact that not only state, but also personal interests of students in research work and laws are the same;
- ensuring the internal need and interest in mastering knowledge on scientific research among students;
- instilling full respect for the norms of conducting research work among students;
- development of students' skills and abilities in research activities;
- instilling in students a sense of rejection against any manifestation of unscientificness;
- formation of scientific and pedagogical culture and activity among students;
- creating conditions for the formation of a scientific research culture among members of the society.

CONCLUSION

Thus, to increase the efficiency of research work in higher educational institutions, pedagogical science attaches great importance to the interrelation of all links of the lifelong education system, as well as public organizations, families, mahallas and others. Because the formation of a person's consciousness and culture aimed at scientific research manifests itself in the form of a socio-psychological phenomenon. In the same way, assessing the essence of an individual's attitude to science and his actions in this direction reflects the development of the entire society.

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