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Annotation: The article discusses various forms of conducting classes in the Russian language. In the current educational system, the use of various innovative forms of teaching is a necessary condition for the professionalism of a teacher.

Key words: medical terminology, forms of organization of educational activities, types of control.

The rapid development of the process of integration in science and industry in the modern global information age increases the need for professional communication in a foreign language among representatives of various fields. The issues of specialization of foreign languages in the leading universities of the world, the development of professional and communicative competencies in foreign languages, in particular, the development of professional skills of future medical workers in foreign languages, are becoming increasingly important[3,5].

In the modern world community, scientific research is aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of teaching terminology based on network technologies, in particular, the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process while developing the professional competencies of medical personnel in foreign languages. It is necessary to improve and scientifically refine the technology for diagnosing the level of development of Russian language proficiency among teachers in terms of developing the professional communicative competence of medical workers in teaching the Russian language, pedagogical and psychological aspects of the innovation process in the context of globalization[2,8].

In recent years, systematic work has been carried out in the republic to reform the system of secondary and higher medical education, further optimize curricula, programs, teaching materials and theoretical training and bring them in line with world achievements in medical practice.

Today, 14 medical higher educational institutions operate in our republic: Tashkent Medical Academy, Samarkand State Medical University, Tashkent State Pediatric Institute, Tashkent State Dental Institute, Bukhara State Medical Institute, Andijan State Medical Institute, Nuku State Medical Institute, Ferghana State Institute public health, Termez and Urgench branches of the Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute. The Russian language is taught in them for 1 semester, a total of 45-60 hours. This subject is included in the curricula of medical specialties of universities in the block of elective subjects[4,9].

Creation of the necessary material and technical conditions for the development of professional competence of students of medical universities in foreign languages, as a result of which the priorities were "development of a broad outlook, intellectual potential of students, creative and analytical thinking, the formation of strong knowledge in the field of natural and exact sciences, foreign languages and modern information technologies". [1,6].

This requires the development of knowledge, skills and competencies of future medical personnel in a foreign language, in particular, in Russian, the actual reading of information in this area, knowledge of terms and their use in the professional field.

It is important to note that it is no longer enough for a specialist to have information in their native language.

UNESCO has designated the next century as the century of polyglots. Hence the increasing importance of teaching the Russian language, the formation of communicative competence. The problem of teaching the Russian language as a means of communication thus acquires particular relevance in modern methodology[7,16].

Recently, orientation towards this type of education, which stimulates the intellectual and moral development of the student's personality, activates his potentialities, and forms critical thinking, has become increasingly widespread. This type of learning corresponds to a student-oriented and communicative approach to teaching the Russian language[10,15].

The maximum development of communication skills is the main, promising, but very difficult task facing teachers of the Russian language. To solve it, it is necessary, on the one hand, to master new teaching methods aimed at the development of all four types of speech activity, the formation of linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic competencies, and on the other hand, to create fundamentally new educational materials with which you can teach people to communicate effectively in Russian.

Teaching people to communicate (orally and in writing) in Russian, to teach them to clearly and logically express their own thoughts, to be able to convince, argue their position with arguments and at the same time listen and understand the interlocutor's speech is a difficult task[11,14].

A modern specialist is a person who is widely educated in a particular field, has fundamental training, and is capable of continuous professional development. For a modern specialist, knowledge of the Russian language is a necessary condition for his professionalism, allowing him to work with information available to the community of the CIS countries, as well as communicate with colleagues in the profession in different countries.

The teaching of the Russian language should be based on an activity approach, which means that the learning process should be as close as possible to the future professional activity of the student. Working with information in Russian requires the formation of certain intellectual skills: the ability to analyze information, select the necessary facts, arranging them in a logical sequence, the ability to put forward arguments and counterarguments.

As a rule, starting to work in his specialty, when communicating with his colleagues, a young specialist is faced with the need to solve problems of theoretical and practical significance that require a clear and precise thought, the ability to formulate this thought orally or in writing in Russian. Therefore, the process of teaching the Russian language can be effectively updated by problematizing the educational process using information sources.

Information technologies play a special role in education. Information technologies have a decisive influence on all stages of the learning process: from providing students with knowledge, skills and abilities to monitoring their assimilation, while providing such important characteristics of learning as quality, selectivity of the material, individuality, constant monitoring and self-control of the assimilation of the material, high effect use of teachers' resources[12,13].

1.The use of electronic resources in educational activities has a number of advantages. Information and computer technologies in teaching the Russian language show a wide range of possibilities in increasing the level of efficiency of the learning process.

They cover all aspects of the study of language educational material (perception, understanding, assimilation and consolidation) and are characterized by the fact that: firstly, they provide access to an unlimited flow of information; secondly, they allow to effectively process a huge array of information flow; thirdly, they provide a variety of options for the methodological organization and presentation of educational informative material; fourthly, they have not only a learning potential, but also various means of monitoring the course of the educational process and evaluating the knowledge gained.

The Internet provides many open and free resources that allow you to independently undergo online learning, master knowledge and skills, control and correct community learning, set learning situations to study previously inaccessible phenomena[1,4].

In teaching Russian to medical students as a specialty language based on medical terminology, the network information space serves as a source of authentic educational materials and software and methodological support aimed at establishing interactive cooperation between the teacher and the student.

The need for high-quality professional training of future medical workers is due to the implementation of large-scale reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which provide for improving the quality of medical services provided, technical equipment corresponding to modern progress, and bringing the healthcare sector of the republic to the world level.

It follows from this that the development of the healthcare system directly lies in the development of medical knowledge and technology, while the latter, together with the introduction of high-tech tools into the sphere of higher education, predetermines the relevance of the issue of high-quality training of specialists.

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