

Purpose and Organizational Criteria of Extracurricular Activities

Yulduz Uktamovna Ishmatova

Senior Lecturer, Diplomat University, Uzbekistan

Abstract. *In this article, tasks such as raising the general level of students, increasing interest in the subject, effectively using free time and meeting the needs for knowledge are solved with the help of a foreign language. When defining the goals of the lesson and extracurricular work, firstly, a significant difference between them is assumed, secondly, the characteristics of the types of extracurricular work are taken into account, and finally, thirdly, the practical, educational, developmental goals are fully taken into account.*

Keywords: *extracurricular work, developmental goals, spiritual aspects, level of knowledge, organizational criteria.*

Introduction: Based on the nature of each type of extracurricular work, a number of methodological requirements are imposed on them. The fulfillment of the requirement is related to the criteria for organizing extracurricular activities. The following are important criteria: the student voluntarily participates in after-school activities. It becomes mandatory to perform certain tasks such as "fulfillment of the promise" in optional events. Work is done at the same rate (weekly, monthly, semi-annually, daily). Taking into account the personal characteristics of the participants, that is, their mental and spiritual aspects, such as the level of knowledge and interests, they are assigned tasks.

Out-of-class work is organized on the basis of speech skills and competencies formed in the lesson. In turn, the teaching process is positively influenced. If as many people as possible are involved, the better it is to revive the educational process of extracurricular activities.

Main part: In order not to waste energy and time spent outside the classroom, the contents of the planned events are carefully selected, not just repeating and strengthening the compulsory program learning material. Giving news to the student, introducing him to interesting information, satisfying his need for knowledge is provided through the informativeness of extracurricular activities, that is, the richness of spiritual food. Spiritual enrichment pushes the student forward, stimulates his creative activity, awakens his initiative. All this creates a tendency (motivation) to study. Extracurricular activities have different forms depending on their purpose and content. They are organized mainly in three forms, that is, public, group and one-on-one.

The foreign language teacher recommends types of extracurricular activities to students, prepares materials and develops methods for conducting them (widely uses existing literature). He coordinates some events at the school level. He mobilizes the students according to the types of work, divides them into groups and assigns tasks, supervises the execution of the assigned work. We will consider three categories of extracurricular activities that students participate in one by one.

Relatively many people participate in extracurricular activities. Public events introduced in schools, lyceums and colleges include: thematic night, quiz (question-and-answer show), competition, Olympiad, film screening, foreign language week (day), exhibition, art hobby, international friendship club etc. Evenings are distinguished by their diversity in content and form among public

activities held after school. The following nights are common in pedagogical practice.

Theme nights dedicated to unforgettable dates; meeting with famous people; meeting with foreign language speakers (compatriots, foreign students, guests); evenings of reports (members of the circle) on the work done at school, lyceum, college; evenings dedicated to the works of culture, art, literature, science and technology figures (writers, poets, artists, scientists, inventors); artistic amateur report; evenings on the discussion of works learned in a foreign language, etc.

Each night is based on a detailed script. According to the script (program) of the night, performances are planned in a solemn, festive atmosphere.

Spending the night includes four stages;

- 1) preliminary preparation stage - the topic is chosen, the time and place are determined, the material is collected, the script is drawn up, and decoration works are done;
- 2) stage of preparation of performers - preparation (rehearsal) as part of the performance of the night according to the program, one-on-one work, preparation of an announcement about the night;
- 3) during the stage of the night, numbers are performed according to the script, the night is concluded, and awards are given;
- 4) a discussion about the night will be held at the general meeting of students, a message will be published in the wall press, and those who set a special example will be awarded with a letter of thanks from the administration.

It is better to spend the night twice a year, in the first and second half of the year. From time to time extracurricular group work, such as making an album, making a stand, publishing a wall newspaper, etc. are common. The contents of the albums are diverse and reflect the topics of the curriculum. Writing in a foreign language is done by students' hands. The album is illustrated, and the caption or pages may be written in a foreign language.

When making a stand, members of the circle refer to the planned topics. Stands dedicated to the school, which reflect the lives and activities of famous people, are one of the group events that are occasionally prepared for holidays (eg Navruz). Publishing a wall newspaper is also a group activity, and it is very popular in the school. The editorial board is elected. Mutual tasks are distributed. The issue of the wall press is published once every 2 months. The foreign language teacher helps with his advice. The wall press pages, which contain important and interesting articles, have the following columns in foreign languages: School/class life; About young people/students abroad; Interesting information;

Conclusion: When engaging a single student in extracurricular work, excellent, advanced and lagging categories are taken into account. The method of working with them differs. Students are assigned tasks according to their abilities. These types of activities include preparing a speech, memorizing a poem, learning a song, writing an article, working on a role, making a display or album, preparing for a night out. The participants of these events, which are carried out under the advice and guidance of the teacher, also actively participate in group and mass work.

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