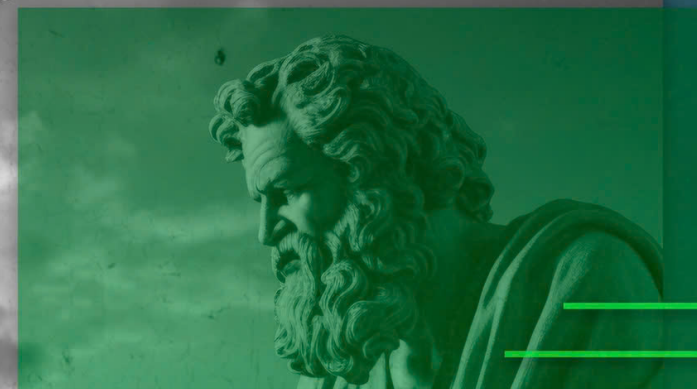




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Pedagogical Implications and Strategies

Effectively harnessing the potential of ancestral poetry requires thoughtful pedagogy. Simply presenting poems may not be sufficient. Recommended strategies include:

Oral Performance: Emphasizing recitation and performance (individual and choral) to bring out the rhythm, sound, and emotional power.

Storytelling Context: Embedding poems within stories about the poets, the historical context, or related folk tales.

Visual and Arts Integration: Encouraging students to draw, paint, sculpt, or create dramatic interpretations based on the poems' imagery and themes.

Meaning-Making Discussions: Facilitating discussions that encourage personal connections, interpretation, and exploration of values, rather than just seeking a single "correct" meaning.

Teacher Training: Providing teachers with resources, training, and confidence to select appropriate poems, understand their context, and implement engaging activities.

4. Conclusion

Ancestral poetry, exemplified by the profound and enduring tradition of Tajik verse, offers a powerful and multifaceted resource for primary education. Its unique blend of rhythmic structure, evocative language, embedded cultural values, and historical resonance can significantly contribute to students' cognitive, linguistic, moral, socio-cultural, and aesthetic development. The analysis of specific Tajik bayts demonstrates how these poems serve as vehicles for transmitting wisdom, fostering memory, enriching language, cultivating empathy, connecting children to their heritage, and nurturing an appreciation for linguistic artistry.

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Le Viet Tuan

Ha Noi University of Mining and Geology.

EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF TEACHING AND LEARNING SOCCER PASS IN UNIVERSITY OF MINING AND GEOLOGY

Summary

Using conventional scientific research methods, the author has assessed the current status of teaching and learning Soccer. transfer in University of Mining and Geology.

Keywords:

current status of teaching and learning soccer pass.

I. Problem statement

Volleyball is a sport that many people love and practice. When practicing volleyball techniques, it has the effect of strengthening and improving health, educating people about qualities. Collectiveness, solidarity, courage, and strong will give them enough capacity in life and career. Contributing to the cause of building and defending the Fatherland. Volleyball is a highly attractive and easy-to-practice sport, suitable for all ages and genders. In addition, volleyball is also considered a means of recovering health after tiring working days. Practicing volleyball helps people develop the qualities: Fast, strong, durable and skillful, combined with skillful techniques. The need to practice and compete in volleyball increasingly requires the construction of a teaching and training system for quality training. Volleyball activities are a combination of basic techniques such as: Passing, cushioning, spiking, serving and blocking, creating a tactical system. In which the serving technique is one of the basic and important techniques in volleyball, the serving is not only the opening of a match, a set but also has a clear attacking nature. A powerful serve will make it difficult for the opponent to pass the ball and can win a direct point. In competition, the serving not only creates confidence for teammates but also makes the opponent tense, inhibiting and leading to confusion in attack organization tactics. In competition, when winning the right to serve, the server has the right to perform technical movements according to his strengths and personal technical level. In attack techniques, the serving plays an equally important role in contributing to winning a match. According to the trend of modern volleyball today, attack gradually dominates due to height, strength and increasingly perfect level, better will to compete. Therefore, to compete with high results, volleyball players must have all the elements such as technique, tactics, good physical strength, stable mental state, and cannot take the serve lightly. The serve is also a technique and tactic that modern volleyball is interested in and uses it as an effective attack tactic.

Volleyball is also a compulsory subject in the Physical Education curriculum of the University of Mining and Geology. In order to have a basis to improve the quality of teaching volleyball in schools, contributing to improving the overall training quality of the school, the **"Assessment of the current status of teaching and learning Volleyball" transfer in the University of Mining and Geology.** " is also very concerned, thereby contributing to improving the overall training quality of the school.

II. Content**2.1. Current status of Volleyball program for students of University of Mining and Geology.**

Volleyball is one of the subjects in the school's physical education program. The content of the Volleyball subject is shown specifically in table 2.1 below.

Content	Theory	Practice	Total hours
Volleyball	0	14	15

Through table 2.1 above, it can be seen that: The content of Volleyball subject at the University of Mining and Geology includes 15 theoretical lessons, mid-term test and final exam, with such a number of hours is very little for a student's study program and does not meet the learning needs as well as have a correct assessment of the student's results.

2. 2. The current status of facilities and equipment for Volleyball training at the University of Mining and Geology is shown in Table 2.2.

Name of the yard, equipment	Quantity	Quality		
		Rather	Medium	Least
Volleyball Court	3 courts (2 school areas)		x	
Volleyball	50		x	
Volleyball Net	3		x	

Through table 2.2 and actual observations, it can be seen that although the school has 3 volleyball courts, the 2 learning areas are rated as average in quality. However, the soccer field in area A is currently not convenient for studying because student vehicles have almost all been parked on the field, so all the focus is on the 2 learning fields in area B, so the field is still lacking due to the large number of students, combined with the unbalanced distribution of study hours of the training room (all more than 60 groups of physical education subjects 2 are scheduled to study in one semester like the second semester of the 2023-2024 school year, leading to a class with 5 or 6 volleyball classes equivalent to more than 200 students on the field). The density of students practicing on the field is very high, affecting the effectiveness of the physical education process. The balls have not yet fully met both the quantity and quality of the number of students studying. There are also nets but they do not meet the quality requirements well.

2.1.3. The current status of the teaching staff participating in teaching Volleyball at the University of Mining and Geology is shown specifically in Table 2.3.

School year	Total number of lecturers	Level			Training major Volleyball (volleyball)
		University	Master	Dr.	
2023-2024	10	0	9	1	2

Table 2.3 shows that: In recent years, although the number of lecturers in the department has decreased significantly compared to 2018 and earlier, however, due to the school's annual enrollment being less and less compared to previous school years, the qualifications of teachers have also been significantly improved in terms of expertise, there are no longer any bachelors, there are up to 9 masters, 1 doctorate and especially up to 70% of the lecturers in the department are now GVCs. Among the teachers participating in teaching the subject, only 2 teachers are specialized in Volleyball training, the rest are teachers with other training majors. This has a significant impact on the quality of teaching the subject.

2.1.4. The current status of methods and forms of organizing teaching Volleyball at the University of Mining and Geology is shown specifically in Table 2.4.

STT	Teaching methods	Organizational form
1	Student-centered approach.	Organize by individual, group and whole class.
2	Visual method.	Organized by lesson, by session.
3	Complete method and resolution.	Organize formal and extracurricular learning
4	Methods of preventing and correcting movement errors.	Organize sports competitions.
5	Teaching method	Organize direct and indirect learning.

Table 2.4 shows:

- Regarding teaching methods: In the process of teaching Volleyball, teachers have used many different teaching methods, from traditional methods to modern methods such as student-centered methods. However, due to the nature of the subject (all theoretical and practical learning content is learned outdoors), some teaching methods have not yet fully demonstrated their effectiveness.

- Regarding teaching organization: With a variety of teaching organization, students can completely find effective practice methods, find interest in the subject, helping students assert themselves and complete the subject's tasks well.

2.1.5. The results of Volleyball subject, semester 2, school year 2023-2024 are specifically shown at Table 2.5

STT	SEMESTER	Total number of students	LEARNING RESULTS					
			TEST			TEST		
			Average and below average (≤ 5)	Rather (6-7)	Good (8-10)	Average and below average (≤ 5)	Rather (6-7)	Good (8-10)
1	II 2023/ 2024	2200	55%	41.4%	3.6%	57%	39.9%	3.1%

Table 2.5 shows that, in the second semester of 2023-2024: Out of a total of 1,800 students, the number of students with average and below average test and exam scores (≤ 5) accounts for a high proportion (55% and 57%) while the number of students with good scores is 41.4% and 39.9%, the number of students with Excellent scores is very low, only from 2.1% to 3.7%. This significantly affects the effectiveness of physical education work and the overall training quality of the School.

III. Conclusion

A. Conclusion

From the results of the current situation and proposed options, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The current situation of teaching and learning Volleyball of teachers and students at the University of Mining and Geology shows that:

- Subject program: not yet reasonable, rich and diverse, so it cannot meet the learning needs of students, so there needs to be adjustments to the program and number of study hours to be reasonable.

- Facilities:

- + Training ground: average, quality and quantity are not guaranteed

- + Exercise balls: insufficient in quantity because of uneven distribution of study hours for the subject.

- + Teaching aids for teachers have not been completed.

- Learning materials: There is a detailed outline of the subject, however, the subject curriculum specifically for students of the University of Mining and Geology when changing the subject program according to credits is not yet available.

- The teaching staff participating in teaching Volleyball all have good professional qualifications, however most of the teachers have other training majors, only 2 teachers are trained in Volleyball, this also significantly affects the training quality.

- Teaching methods and forms of organization: Teachers have used many different teaching methods and forms of organization; however, due to the nature of the subject (all theoretical and practical learning content is learned outdoors), some teaching methods have not yet fully demonstrated their effectiveness.

- Learning outcomes: Although students are taught sports according to their interests, their learning outcomes are not good. The number of students who achieve average and below average scores in both mid-term and final exams is high, the number of students who achieve excellent scores is low.

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