



METHODS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Annotation:

In general, the teaching of the Russian language is an important component of cultural and linguistic exchange between countries and allows the preservation and dissemination of cultural and literary heritage.

Keywords: Russian language, students, methods of teaching

The history of the Russian language begins with the Old Russian language, which was used on the territory of Kievan Rus in the 9th-13th centuries. This language was close to the Ukrainian and Belarusian languages. In the XIV-XV centuries there were significant changes in the Russian language, which led to the formation of the modern Russian language.

In the XVI-XVII centuries, the Russian language began to be used in literature and science. It was during this period that such outstanding literary figures as Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol, Leo Tolstoy and Fyodor Dostoevsky appeared.

In the 20th century, the Russian language began to spread outside of Russia. During the Soviet Union, the Russian language was a compulsory subject in schools in all republics, which contributed to its spread. After the collapse of the USSR, the Russian language continues to be one of the most popular and sought-after languages in the world.

Today, Russian is used as an official language in Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and is also one of the six official languages of the UN. Russian is also used as a second language in many countries such as Israel, Germany, USA and Canada.

Russian is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It is the sixth most spoken language in the world and the second most spoken as a foreign language (after English).

Russian is used as an official language in five CIS countries: Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. It is also one of the official languages of the UN, the Eurasian Economic Union and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.





The Russian language is used in many areas, including science, international relations, business, culture and tourism. The Russian language is also popular among international students who study it as a foreign language.

In general, Russian continues to be an important and sought-after language in the world, and its prevalence is only increasing over time.

Russian is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and is the official language in Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. In total, more than 250 million people speak Russian

The relevance of the Russian language lies in the fact that it is a key means of communication between people from different countries, cultures and nationalities.

Russian is also one of the languages of international communication and science

In addition, science, business and technology in Russia and the CIS countries use Russian as a key language of communication, which makes it important for the development of the economy and culture in these regions.

It is also worth noting that knowledge of the Russian language can be of great importance for those who are interested in Russian culture, literature, art and history.

In addition, the Russian language can provide additional benefits for career growth and competitiveness in the international labor market.

Methods of teaching the Russian language can be different depending on the level of education, the age of the students, the goals of learning, as well as the teaching materials and teaching aids used. However, some general principles exist for all methods.

1. The basis for the development of language skills is a communicative technique. This technique proposes to focus on the speaking ability of students, on their ability to understand and produce speech in Russian.
2. Students should learn not just grammar rules, but apply them in practical tasks and exercises in order to master the ability to use grammar in practice.
3. An important component is lexical work with students. Students should know not only grammar, but also words and expressions that are used in everyday life, reading and communication in Russian.
4. Teaching the Russian language should be varied and interesting for students. The teacher should use various methods and forms in his work, such as games, dialogues, role-playing games, field research, reading and analyzing texts, multimedia, etc.
5. An important element is an individual approach to each student, taking into account their individual characteristics, learning style and level of preparation.
6. It is necessary to systematically monitor the progress of students, give them feedback and define new goals and objectives for their further development.





7. The use of modern technology helps to make learning more effective and interesting. In the learning process, you can use various online resources, programs and applications for language learning.

In general, the methods of teaching the Russian language should be innovative and modern, however, the basic principles remain unchanged: an emphasis on the communicative competence of students, a systematic approach to learning and monitoring progress.

Conclusion and suggestions. 1. Consider the level of knowledge of students and try to approach each student individually. If possible, diagnose students' early learning levels and use this information to plan your lessons.

2. Explain language rules as simply and clearly as possible. Make sure students understand not only the rules but also examples of their use.

3. Use a variety of teaching methods such as grammar exercises, vocabulary, reading, listening, speaking practice, games, etc.

4. Strive to create interesting and varied class materials that are age appropriate and relevant to the interests of the students. You can use role-playing games, interactive tasks, tasks using the Internet and real life situations.

5. Encourage students to speak Russian in and out of class by conducting speaking practices and assignments.

6. If you have the opportunity, use multimedia materials such as video lessons, audio recordings and interactive activities.

7. Constantly evaluate the progress of each student and give them feedback so they can understand where they are performing and where they can improve their skills.

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