METHODS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND THEIR APPLICATION

Abdullayev B. Z.
Lecturer at Kokand University

ABSTRACT

Effective teaching of the Russian language has always been of great importance due to its complex grammar and linguistic structure. In this article, we will take a comprehensive look at the various teaching methods used in teaching the Russian language, their application and effectiveness. We explore traditional approaches such as grammar-interpretation and audio-lingual methods, as well as more modern methodologies such as communicative language teaching and task-based learning. In addition, we discuss the integration of technology and immersion programs in Russian language education. By examining the strengths and weaknesses of each method, we aim to help language teachers make informed decisions when developing Russian language curricula.

INTRODUCTION

The Russian language has great cultural, political and economic importance on a global scale. Therefore, it is very important to use effective teaching methods that help in successful language acquisition. This article focuses on an in-depth analysis of various methods of teaching the Russian language and their application.

The grammar-translation method, which is historically widespread in teaching the Russian language, aims to accurately teach grammar rules and dictionary translation. This method emphasizes reading and writing skills, but may neglect the development of speaking. The audio-lingual method emphasizes repetitive exercises and dialogues to develop listening and speaking skills. Although it was widely used in the past, this method may limit students' ability to use the Russian language in real life situations.

Traditional methods:

Audio-lingual method: This method focuses on listening and speaking skills through repetition exercises, dialogues and pattern exercises. It aims to develop automaticity and accuracy in language production.

Reading-Based Approach: This approach emphasizes reading comprehension, expanding vocabulary, and developing reading strategies. This often involves extensive reading of authentic texts and graded students.

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT):

A communicative language teaching approach emphasizes meaningful communication and real-life language use. It promotes interactive activities, role plays and authentic materials to improve students' speaking and listening skills. CLT encourages students to use Russian for practical purposes rather than focusing solely on grammatical accuracy. Task-based learning involves performing meaningful tasks that reflect real-life situations, encouraging students to use Russian in real contexts. TBL enhances students' communicative competence, critical thinking and problem solving skills.

Authentic Materials: Using authentic materials such as newspapers, magazines, movies, and songs exposes students to real-life language use and cultural nuances. It improves their language skills while developing cultural awareness.

Project-Based Learning: Project-based learning involves collaborative projects that require research, critical thinking, and presentation skills. Projects can be based on cultural themes, literature analysis, or real-life problems that provide a holistic approach to language learning.

Technology Integration:

The integration of technologies such as online resources, language learning applications, and multimedia materials has revolutionized language teaching. Virtual platforms and mobile applications provide opportunities for self-study, interactive exercises, and the use of real language, which makes learning Russian more interesting and convenient. Russian immersion programs create an environment where students are exposed to the language and culture on a daily basis. Through constant contact with native speakers, students naturally acquire language skills, increasing their oral communication and cultural understanding.

Evaluation Methods:

Formative Assessment: Formative assessments such as classroom observations, quizzes, and feedback provide continuous feedback and monitor student progress. They help identify areas for improvement and guide instructional planning.

Activity-based assessment: Activity-based assessment assesses students' ability to use Russian in real-life situations, such as role-plays, presentations or debates. They focus on demonstrating language skills in authentic contexts.

Assessment plays an important role in measuring student achievement and identifying areas for improvement. Assessment methods in Russian language teaching include written and oral exams, performance-based assignments, portfolios, and self-assessment. A balanced and comprehensive assessment approach should be used to effectively assess students' linguistic abilities.

Teacher as Facilitator: Modern approaches to teaching emphasize the role of the teacher as an intermediary who guides and supports students' language learning. The teacher creates a learner-centered environment, encourages active participation, and provides constructive feedback.

It is important to note that effective language teaching often involves a combination of methods and approaches tailored to the specific needs and goals of learners. Teachers should consider factors such as students' skill level, cultural background, and motivation when choosing and implementing teaching methods. In addition, continuous professional development and staying abreast of research and trends in language education will contribute to effective teaching practice.

SUMMARY

In this article, the methods of teaching the Russian language and their application are fully considered. While traditional approaches such as grammar-interpretation and audio-lingual methods have their merits, modern methodologies such as communicative language teaching

and task-based learning improve communicative competence and real-life language use. The integration of technology and immersion programs further increases the effectiveness of Russian language teaching. Language teachers should carefully consider the strengths and weaknesses of different methods when developing student-centered curricula that will help them successfully master the Russian language. Future research could explore the effectiveness of blended learning approaches that combine traditional methods with technology integration to meet the diverse needs and preferences of students.

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