

METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN: THEORY AND PRACTICE

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INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions, the need to study foreign languages is increasing. The Russian language remains relevant not only as a means of communication, but also as a language of culture, literature and scientific research. This article discusses the methods of teaching Russian, pedagogical approaches and ways of using modern technologies.

Language learning is one of the most important processes that can lead a person to great heights.

A person who speaks languages travels the world and creates wonderful moments in his life. Today, especially young people have a desire to learn languages, travel, participate in international conferences and become useful for their country and family. This is our common achievement. However, learning languages quickly still remains a dream. I believe that this is due to shortcomings in teaching methods. In this article, I consider the methods of teaching one of the most popular foreign languages - Russian.

1. Basic principles of the methods of teaching Russian

Communicative approach - developing skills in using language in real life situations.

Integrative approach - teaching language in conjunction with other disciplines (history, geography, literature).

Intercultural communication — introduction to Russian culture and development of respect for it through language learning.

2. Methods used in teaching Russian**Traditional methods:**

Grammar-translation method — learning rules with subsequent reinforcement using examples.

Translation method — expanding vocabulary through translation of texts.

Innovative methods:

Communicative method — involving students in conversations, using interactive exercises.

Game technologies — introduction of game elements to increase interest.

Use of information technologies — online platforms (Duolingo, Quizlet), video lessons, mobile applications.

3. Difficulties in the learning process and ways to overcome them

Phonetic difficulties — differences in the sounds of the Russian and Uzbek languages.

Solution: pronunciation training, use of audio.

Grammatical difficulties — cases and verb forms. Solution: diagrams and tables.

Cultural differences — overcoming them through educational films and literature about Russian culture.

4. The role of modern technologies in teaching

Electronic educational materials — multimedia resources and electronic textbooks.

Online lessons and platforms — distance learning.

Artificial intelligence — adaptive platforms and an individual approach.

5. Recommendations for improving the methodology

1. Use more interactive methods.

2. Expand the base of visual materials.

3. Participate in seminars and conferences to share experiences.

6. Psychological aspects of learning

Motivation — selecting topics that match students' interests, explaining the benefits of language.

Overcoming fears — eliminating fear of difficulties, breaking up tasks.

Individual approach — visual, auditory, kinesthetic learning styles.

7. Features of the initial stage of teaching

Formation of vocabulary — learning 100–300 basic words.

Pronunciation — practicing complex sounds ("Ы", "Ц", "Ж").

Basic dialogues — developing spoken language.

8. Modern forms of classes

Flipped Classroom — students study theory at home, solve problems in class.

Gamification — board games, apps, quizzes.

CLIL — integration of language and other subjects (e.g. geography in Russian).

9. The Importance of Intercultural Interaction

Studying Russian culture — literature, music, cinema.

Cultural comparison — traditions, holidays, and cuisine of the Uzbek and Russian peoples.

10. Common mistakes and ways to avoid them

Overemphasis on grammar — can discourage interest. It is better to use language in context.

Insufficient use of the inductive approach — students should be allowed to derive rules from examples themselves.

11. Sharing experiences and training teachers

Advanced training through workshops and seminars.

Studying modern literature.

Adapting international experience to local conditions.

CONCLUSION

The methodology of teaching Russian requires a combination of modern pedagogical approaches and innovative technologies. A communicatively and culturally oriented learning process increases interest and strengthens students' language skills. At the initial stage, pronunciation and vocabulary are important, and at the advanced stage, grammatical constructions and cultural knowledge.

An individual approach, understanding of students' difficulties and the use of multimedia and gaming technologies make learning more effective and exciting. Learning Russian is not only learning, but also a way to develop intercultural relations.

Every person, be it a pupil, student or adult, should strive for knowledge and work hard to achieve their goals. If the thought lives in your head: "I must know the language, see the world, rise higher," then this person will achieve a lot. People who know languages do not remain idle. I am sure of this, because for 20 years I have observed many, listened to conversations, and made conclusions. I have seen that those who know the language achieve more. That is why I have proposed these methods as effective tools for those who want to build a bright future.

To further improve the method, it is necessary to combine international experience, local needs and technological advances. This will allow achieving high results and increasing students' interest in learning Russian.