

MODERN PROBLEMS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE GROUPS OF PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract

This article discusses the key problems affecting the effectiveness of language teaching. The causes of key problems related to teaching are identified, the main difficulties in teaching Russian in a foreign language classroom are identified.

Introduction

Language teaching in the modern world faces many challenges that require attention, both from teachers and educational institutions. Despite the fact that the Russian language is included as a compulsory subject in the school curriculum, the volume of weekly loads is insufficient for the study of the entire complex grammatical system. The Russian language seems to be extremely difficult for most foreigners to learn. The difficulty is to master not only the phonetic system of the language, its vocabulary, but also, mainly, its grammatical side. Various forms of the name, with the help of which the grammatical meanings of words and their syntactic connection are expressed in a sentence, which is the main communicative unit [3,971].

The problems of teaching the Russian language in Uzbekistan are also manifested in the fact that the program of teaching the Russian language in classes with Uzbek and other languages of instruction is not sufficiently developed. The fact is that when teaching Russian in educational institutions, a one-sided approach to teaching the Russian language is still used, i.e. more attention is paid to the study of the grammatical system of the Russian language. In the "shadow" remain such skills as listening, reading and, most importantly, speaking. Sometimes students who write perfectly in Russian, who understand the meaning of the text, find it difficult to express their thoughts orally in Russian. With the development of technology, teaching methods and tools have changed. However, not all teachers are ready to adapt to new tools, which can lead to insufficient teaching effectiveness [1,972].

Modern teaching of the Russian language faces a number of problems that are associated with changes in society, technologies and educational methods. Here are a few key challenges:

- Motivation is one of the key factors of successful learning. Many students don't see any practical value in learning a language, which reduces their interest and engagement.
- Learning a language is impossible without taking into account the cultural context. Teachers often face difficulties in conveying cultural aspects, which can lead to misunderstandings and stereotypes.
- there may be students with different levels of training in the classroom, which complicates the learning process. Educators need to develop individualized approaches to meet the needs of all students.



- In the context of a rapid flow of information and various distractions (for example, social networks), it becomes more difficult to maintain a high level of motivation among students. Many of them want to learn a language only for specific purposes (for example, for travel or career), but are not ready to study it in depth [1,92].

Machine translation and other artificial intelligence tools make it easier to translate and understand Russian, but it can reduce the need for traditional learning and hands-on training. In addition, artificial intelligence is not yet able to completely replace live communication and the nuances of human speech [4,58].

The main difficulties in teaching Russian in a foreign language classroom:

1. Modern classrooms are increasingly diverse: students may have different levels of training, motivation and learning abilities. This makes it difficult to tailor curricula and teaching methods to each individual student.
2. Students often learn languages in order to work or study abroad, which puts pressure on teachers to not only teach the language, but also to introduce them to the culture, norms and values of different countries.
3. Many educational institutions face a lack of resources, such as teaching materials, technology, and qualified teachers, which limits opportunities for quality learning. On the one hand, the Internet and various educational platforms provide great opportunities for language learning. On the other hand, this can lead to a decrease in personal interaction between the teacher and students, which is important for successful language acquisition.
4. In recent decades, teaching methods have been constantly evolving, moving from the grammar-translation method to communicative and project-based learning. This requires teachers to constantly update their knowledge and skills [2,66].

The solution to the problem of teaching the Russian language lies in the priority of the communicative approach in teaching the Russian language, which is the basis for teaching Russian as a foreign language. The introduction of Russian as a foreign language into the university curriculum also meets the requirements of continuing education [3,974].

Modern problems of teaching the Russian language in foreign-language groups of secondary specialized educational institutions and universities require an integrated approach and innovative solutions. New methodologies are needed that take into account technological changes, cultural aspects and the individual needs of students.

References

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