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## LINGUISTIC TEACHING METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the methods of teaching Russian in universities, the general didactic principles of teaching Russian, the principles of Russian as a subject, the science and interdisciplinary links in the teaching of Russian.

### KEYWORDS

Russian language teaching, didactic principle, interdisciplinary communication, russian language methodology, morphology.

### INTRODUCTION

When your students are asked how they can improve their Russian, teachers often suggest: listening to many Russian, reviewing words frequently, learning the language, and understanding the meaning of grammar understand the impact. A teacher can help a lot, but not enough time in the classroom for students to really move forward; they also need a lot of exercise outside of class.

It is very important for the teacher to see what the students are doing outside of class time and to give instructions on how to improve the Russian language.

This should go beyond homework assignments and include tools and resources that students can use every day to develop their Russian language skills.

### METHODS

The teacher must be independent and proactive in choosing the most effective method and techniques. The teacher must be able to analyze and evaluate the technique or method he or she has chosen for a particular task. The principles should be highlighted:

a) general didactic, applicable to all academic disciplines. b) specific to this topic.

The general didactic principles of teaching are: the principle of scientific, systematic and coherent teaching; the principle of connection between theory and practice; the principle of interdependence of the various departments that make up the university course of the Russian language; consciousness, the principle of action; the principle of appearance, power, and convenience; the principle of individual approach to students.

The following principles specific to the Russian language can be considered as a subject of study;

- the relationship between language learning and thinking development;
- the relationship between the study of the grammatical structure of the language and the acquisition of reading skills;
- the relationship between the study of grammar and the acquisition of speaking skills, etc.

One of the major shortcomings in the organization of Russian language classes in universities is that grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sometimes styles are studied as separate, completely independent departments.

## RESULTS

Have access to smart phones that offer a variety of apps through app stores that help middle and high school students in many situations around the world.

Russian language methodology is designed to form skills in the field of language, to study the laws of mastering systems. scientific concepts in grammar and other branches of linguistics. The results of this

research form the fundamental basis for problem solving: it is necessary to develop an optimal system of language teaching based on certain laws. The system should provide each student with the minimum language skills, competencies and knowledge required. At the same time, the methodology takes into account a number of social requirements for teaching: it provides a structure of teaching that contributes to the communist upbringing of students, the development of their thinking, as well as effective, cost-effective.

## DISCUSSION

Properly implemented science and interdisciplinary relations play a major role in teaching Russian. Spelling mastery is largely determined by students' knowledge of grammar, so spelling and punctuation are studied simultaneously with grammar, in their interrelationships. The study of morphology is inseparable from syntax, as many events in morphology must also be considered as events with specific syntactic properties. Speech development classes are conducted in conjunction with grammar, spelling, and punctuation classes.

University students learn correct pronunciation in all lessons of the Russian language, especially when they become acquainted with phonetics and teach expressive reading. Almost all Russian lessons, including spelling and grammar lessons, especially grammar analysis exercises, can be used to develop logical thinking as well as enrich students' vocabulary.

In both Russian and literature classes, students' speech and word usage are corrected. In them and others, it is advisable to monitor and systematically correct errors related to students' reading expressiveness.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, these rules and methods are important factors in the relationship between teacher and student. These methods deepen students' thinking and allow them to express their personal opinions without fear. There is already high competition among Russian teachers who want to fill the best and highest paid vacancies in countries where Russian is popular. Just knowing the language is not enough to compete with other local teachers. It is therefore worthwhile to receive special training and knowledge in the field of language teaching.

Russian is a very popular language field that unites students as a foreign language, many of whom want to live abroad and teach Russian. Most of them enroll in courses with similar knowledge, such as philology, linguistics, pedagogy, and foreign languages. Like any other science, the methodology of the Russian language has its own theme.

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