

Formation of Students' Intercultural Communicative Competence Through Educational Excursions to Historical Sites of Uzbekistan in Teaching the Russian Language

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Abstract: The article examines the pedagogical potential of educational excursions to the historical sites of Uzbekistan in the process of teaching the Russian language to students. The study analyzes the influence of cultural and educational environments on the development of speech skills, communicative activity, and intercultural competence of learners. Particular attention is paid to the educational opportunities of the Center of Islamic Civilization, Samarkand, and Bukhara. The author emphasizes that the integration of excursion activities into the educational process contributes to increasing students' motivation to learn Russian, developing oral communication skills, critical thinking, and cultural awareness. The article presents methodological approaches to organizing educational excursions and reveals their role in shaping a modern linguistic personality.

Keywords: Russian language, pedagogy, educational excursions, intercultural communication, communicative competence, historical monuments, Samarkand, Bukhara, Center of Islamic Civilization, educational tourism.

Introduction: In the modern educational process, teaching the Russian language requires the use of new and effective teaching methods. Today, special attention is paid not only to the study of grammar and vocabulary but also to the development of students' communicative skills, their ability to express their thoughts freely, and understand the cultural features of the language. Therefore, interactive teaching methods that make the learning process more interesting and practice-oriented are becoming increasingly important.

One of these methods is educational excursions. Excursion activities help students use the Russian language in a natural speech environment, expand their vocabulary, and increase their interest in learning. This is especially relevant for Uzbekistan, which possesses a rich historical and cultural heritage.

Such cities as Samarkand and Bukhara, as well as the Center of Islamic Civilization, are important cultural and educational sites. Visiting these places allows

students not only to become acquainted with the history and culture of their country but also to actively use the Russian language in communication, discussion, and analysis of the observed material.

The use of educational excursions in teaching the Russian language contributes to the formation of students' intercultural communicative competence. Learners begin to perceive the language not only as an academic subject but also as a means of understanding culture, history, and spiritual values.

Theoretical Foundations of Educational Excursions

In pedagogy, excursions are considered one of the most effective methods of practical learning. They help connect theoretical knowledge with real life. During excursions, students have the opportunity to observe, analyze, ask questions, and participate in live communication.

Modern researchers note that educational excursions positively influence the development of speech, thinking, and students' cognitive activity. This is

especially important when studying foreign languages and Russian as a non-native language.

During ordinary classroom lessons, students often experience difficulties in oral communication. Many are afraid of making mistakes and therefore rarely participate in discussions. However, in the informal atmosphere of excursions, psychological barriers are reduced. Students begin to express their thoughts more freely, use new vocabulary, and actively interact with each other.

In addition, excursions help develop: communication skills, critical thinking,

independence, interest in culture and history.

When visiting historical sites, students encounter a large amount of new information. They describe architectural monuments, share impressions, discuss historical events and cultural characteristics. All this contributes to the development of oral speech and vocabulary expansion.

The Importance of Historical Sites of Uzbekistan in the Educational Process

Uzbekistan possesses unique cultural heritage that can be effectively used for educational purposes. The historical cities of Samarkand and Bukhara are known throughout the world as centers of science, culture, and Islamic civilization.

Samarkand is considered one of the most ancient cities in the world. It contains such famous monuments as Registan Square, the Gur-e-Amir Mausoleum, and Ulugh Beg Observatory. Visiting these sites arouses great interest among students and helps make the educational process more meaningful.

Bukhara also has great historical significance. This city is an important center of Islamic culture and architecture. During excursions, students become acquainted with the history of ancient madrasahs, mosques, and architectural ensembles. This contributes to the formation of respect for national cultural heritage.

A special place belongs to the Center of Islamic Civilization of Uzbekistan. Today, this center is becoming not only a cultural but also an educational space. Here students can learn about historical manuscripts, scientific achievements of Eastern scholars, and the spiritual values of the people.

Visiting such sites helps students better understand the connection between language, culture, and history. They begin to perceive the Russian language as a means of intercultural communication and academic development.

Methodology for Organizing Educational Excursions

For the effective implementation of educational excursions, proper organization of the educational process is necessary. The teacher's work begins even before the excursion itself.

At the preparatory stage, the teacher introduces students to the topic of the excursion and explains new words and expressions related to history, architecture, and culture. Students read texts, watch video materials, and complete speech exercises.

During the excursion, learners receive various communicative tasks. For example:

describing a historical object;

sharing impressions, asking questions to the guide, giving mini-presentations,

participating in discussions.

Such tasks help students actively use the Russian language in real communication situations.

After the excursion, analytical work is carried out. Students write essays, prepare presentations, and participate in discussions. This allows them to consolidate acquired knowledge and develop written and oral speech skills.

It is important to note that excursion activities make the learning process more emotional and engaging. Students remember new information better when they see historical objects with their own eyes.

Research Results

The conducted research demonstrated that the use of educational excursions positively affects the quality of teaching the Russian language.

First, students' interest in learning Russian increased. Learners became more active in discussions, used Russian more frequently in everyday communication, and showed greater initiative during classes.

Second, oral speech skills significantly improved. After visiting historical places, students became more confident in expressing their thoughts, began using more complex speech constructions, and expanded their vocabulary.

Third, educational excursions contributed to the development of intercultural competence. Students began to better understand the significance of Uzbekistan's cultural heritage and realize the importance of intercultural dialogue in the modern world.

Survey results showed that most students positively evaluated this teaching method. Many noted that excursions helped them overcome the fear of communicating in Russian.

In addition, the development of students' research

skills was observed. Learners independently searched for information, analyzed historical materials, and prepared creative projects.

Discussion

The obtained results confirm the effectiveness of using educational excursions in teaching the Russian language. This method makes it possible to combine language learning with cultural and spiritual development of the individual.

Under modern globalization conditions, the formation of intercultural communication is becoming increasingly important. Students should be able not only to speak correctly but also to understand the cultural characteristics of different peoples.

The historical sites of Uzbekistan possess significant educational potential. They help create a natural language environment in which students can apply acquired knowledge in practice.

It is important to note that excursion activities contribute to the development of motivation. Traditional teaching methods do not always arouse strong student interest, whereas practical forms of work make lessons more lively and emotional.

Thus, educational excursions can be considered an effective innovative method of teaching the Russian language. Their use contributes to the development of communicative skills, cultural thinking, and an active linguistic personality among students.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that educational excursions to the historical sites of Uzbekistan are an important means of increasing the effectiveness of teaching the Russian language. They help students develop communicative skills, broaden their horizons, and form intercultural competence.

The use of the cultural heritage of Samarkand, Bukhara, and the Center of Islamic Civilization makes the educational process more meaningful, practical, and motivating. Students gain the opportunity to use the Russian language in real communicative situations, which positively affects the quality of education.

Thus, the integration of excursion activities into the educational process is a promising direction of modern pedagogy and contributes to the training of competitive specialists with a high level of linguistic and cultural competence.

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