

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING: A LIGHT OF NEW OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract. *This article highlights the importance of using modern pedagogical technologies in Russian language lessons in the educational process. It is emphasized that pedagogical technologies serve as an important tool for forming language skills in students, developing independent thinking, and organizing the lesson process in an interesting and effective way. In particular, the results achieved in teaching the Russian language through interactive methods, visual aids, ICT tools , and person-centered approaches are analyzed. The article is enriched with practical recommendations and methodological approaches for teachers.*

Keywords: *Russian language, pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, modern education, ICT, visual aids, language teaching, innovative approach, lesson effectiveness*

Today, the use of innovative pedagogical technologies in the educational process allows students to make the learning process more interesting, effective and interactive. In particular, the use of new technologies in teaching the Russian language is of great importance for increasing students' interest in the language, developing their communicative skills and teaching them to think independently. Below are recommended methodological approaches to achieve effective results in Russian language lessons.

Many educational methods are used to organize the educational process, among which interactive education and the interactive methods that form its basis are considered especially effective. An educational method is a method of work

that a teacher regularly uses with students, which allows students to develop their intellectual abilities and interests, acquire knowledge and skills, and use them in practice. It is a set of regulated methods for organizing the interaction of educators and students to achieve a set educational goal. Below we will discuss some of the interactive methods used in teaching the Russian language . The words interactive and interactive have the same meaning, and the word interactive is derived from the English words "inter" - "together" and "act" - "action". Interactivity means moving together or talking, being with something (for example, a computer) or someone (the teacher) in a dialogue mode . It follows that interactive education is primarily dialogic education , during which the teacher and the student, the student and the computer interact. The words interactive and interactive have the same meaning, and the word interactive is derived from the English words "inter" - "together" and "act" - "action" [2.95]. Interactivity means moving together or talking, being with something (for example, a computer) or someone (the teacher) in a dialogue mode . It follows that interactive education is primarily dialogic education , during which the teacher and the student, the student and the computer interact. The basis of interactive education, as mentioned above, is conducting a lesson based on interactive methods. Interactive teaching methods allow using and activating the enormous learning potential of students, introducing elements of competition into the learning process: the mental power of a group of students is greater than the sum of the powers of its members (i.e., the group result is always greater than the sum of individual results). Methods of encouraging students to master what they are learning can be used in teaching almost all subjects taught in the general secondary education system , and if these methods are used correctly, good results can certainly be achieved. For this, the teacher himself must have an understanding of the use of the above methods . Methods such as Free Writing, Cluster, Brainstorming, BBB Drawing, Sequence of Confused Logical Chains, Blitz-Question quickly attract students, increase their activity in the lesson [1.105]. In Russian lessons, these methods should be used, first in a simple form, and then

in a more complex form, adapted to the age of the students. Lessons organized using these methods will be effective both in primary and higher grades. Methods for understanding new material are methods aimed at encouraging students to cooperate in mastering the subject, to learn what they do not know or understand by asking their teacher or friends, and to teach others. These methods are considered effective not only in terms of intellectual but also in terms of educational value, that is, these methods form feelings such as friendship, honesty, and kindness among students. Methods that allow students to reflect on what they have learned are methods that determine the extent to which students have mastered the newly learned topic. By using them, students develop skills such as independent thinking and the ability to compare their learned knowledge.

The conversation method is one of the most effective methods for shaping the student's personality ideologically, spiritually, and morally, through the teacher's lively words. When choosing a topic for a conversation, it is important that it is comprehensively relevant and relevant to the students in this class. During the conversation, it is very important to ask students questions that allow them to freely express their opinions and think independently. Discussion is also of great importance in this regard. The story method, in which students are usually interested in stories enriched with various examples and listen to them with love [2.69]. They can be told about the past of the people, the lives of fairy-tale heroes, their feats. Also, information from the media, newspapers, magazines, radio and television will never leave students indifferent. The choice of the topic of the conversation or story by the students ensures their meaningful and interesting passage. As a result, the students do not remain indifferent to the topic being presented. They can freely express their thoughts. This leads to the development of their thoughts. The method of self-education is an effective means of ensuring the self-management of students and their active participation in the activities of various student bodies, as well as increasing their social status. The method of self-assessment is a type of activity aimed at assessing their own personality based on

the analysis of their actions, qualities, and behavior. It is difficult for a student to evaluate himself, but they can be sufficiently prepared for this [3.65]. For this, the student must understand his duty, have a reason for studying and education, that is, want to be educated, strive for self-improvement. This method helps them to evaluate themselves objectively from an outside perspective. The method of encouragement is a way of giving positive feedback on students' work and behavior, expressing confidence in them, encouraging them, and supporting them. What advice do you give your students when they ask how they can improve their Russian? Teachers often advise the following: listening to a lot of Russian, reviewing words frequently, studying the language, and understanding how grammar affects meaning. A teacher can help a lot, but the time they spend in class is not enough for students to really make progress; they also need a lot of practice outside of class. It is very important for a teacher to observe what students are doing outside of class and to provide guidance on how to improve their Russian. This goes beyond assigning homework and should include tools and resources that students can use every day to develop their Russian language skills.

New pedagogical technologies:

activates the learning process;

helps students develop their personal skills;

makes the student an active participant in the lesson;

serves to develop communicative competence[4.98].

multimedia, interactive methods , and online platforms in the Russian language teaching process makes the study of phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary of the Russian language effective.

The educational process includes various activities, and each of them educates and activates students in its own way, develops their independence, memory, attention, creative thinking, and general outlook. In my opinion, in Russian language lessons, activities that are attractive to children and familiar to them - that is, games - should be used more often. The game is the main activity of

younger students, but it can be successfully used in teaching middle and senior school students, it is only important to find a game form, to weave it organically, based on the purpose of the lesson. the fabric of the lesson to help master the material and develop children's creative abilities. Many didactic games and exercises can be used when studying the topic "Dictionary" .

1. The game "Translator." There are several variations of this game.

Who can quickly find foreign words and replace them with Russian ones?

- a) Many defects were identified during the inspection.
- b) He writes memoirs.
- c) Your arguments are convincing.
- d) Everyone worked enthusiastically.
- e) We are proud of our goalkeeper.

Who will quickly find ancient Slavisms and replace them with Russian words?

- a) His cheeks are burning red.
- b) The elder frowned.
- c) A great city was built on the Neva.

"Change" game.

1. Change the main word in the sentence so that the subordinate is used figuratively. Iron nail, red-haired girl, curly-haired baby, sleeping beauty, sweet cake, deaf dog, steel beam, golden watch, prickly hedgehog.

2. In each pair of words, replace the synonym with the antonym, and the antonym with the synonym. Sadness, longing, joy. Darkness, darkness, light. Near, far, near. Brave, cowardly, courageous. Praise, blame, approval. Heat, cold, heat. Lies, truth, fiction.

3. Game "Line". Arrange the synonyms in ascending order. Savage, harsh, fierce, cruel, heartless, evil (enemy). Aggressive, offensive, rude, vulgar, indecent (action). Didactic play, combined with other methods, gives good results[5.98].

Auction game. During the time allotted by the teacher, students write as

many words (pairs of words, phraseological units) as possible on a given topic .

Who can make more antonyms and synonyms? Who can write more words with two or three soft consonants?

Which phraseological units does the word write more head (eyes) or the number seven. Who writes more nouns (adjectives, participles) with a prefix NOT. Development of humor and imagination. Let's dwell on one of the ways to form schoolchildren's interest in science. This is the use of humor in Russian lessons and the teacher's desire to develop children's imagination. Almost every child knows humor, comics very well. Even in a dramatic situation, according to adults, a student can see a funny detail that causes a smile or even laughter, which is understandable only to his peers. This was subtly felt in the book "From Two to Five", in the jokes of V. Dragunsky in "Deniska's Stories". Humor is a great helper in various situations. Let's look at some of them . Day after day , and every Monday can be more stressful than the previous one. I support children with a playful poem by M. Weizmann In conclusion, language learning is a complex process for students. Students always face difficulties in mastering foreign languages. The interactive methods we have listed above help to overcome these difficulties and serve to increase students' interest in mastering foreign languages, in particular, Russian. In order to implement a high-quality educational process, a future teacher must be closely acquainted with the pedagogical heritage of prominent linguists and methodologists. Interdisciplinary connections with the following disciplines are also taken into account when preparing Russian language lessons: philosophy, linguistics, psychology, pedagogy. The process of teaching the Russian language includes the goals, principles, content, educational process, teaching methods and tools. The theory of teaching the Russian language to students of vocational schools is outlined in all sections and topics of the program. Students receive information about the features of the content of the school course of the Russian language, methods of work taking into account the specifics of the sections of the language discipline. All problems of the theory of teaching the Russian language are

considered from the point of view of the current level of development of scientific methods and the experience of leading teachers .

Cluster (mind map). Students group key concepts on a new topic into clusters and analyze the main ideas related to them. Application: Encourage students to express their thoughts on the topic in the introduction to the topic. For example, group key concepts on the topic “Nature” (forest, river, mountain, etc.).

Role-playing games. Students practice practical language use through role-playing games while learning the communication process.

Application: Organize role-playing exercises based on real-life situations, such as shopping in a store, asking for directions, or waiting for a guest.

Interactive technologies (BBB method). The "I knew - I know - I want to know" method increases the student's interest in learning the subject.

Application: Before explaining a new topic, students write down what they know about the topic and what they want to learn.

Multimedia tools. Using interactive presentations, videos, and audio in the lesson brings the lesson to life and makes students more active participants.

Application: Listen to easy Russian-language films or audiobooks on YouTube and then analyze them. Show presentations on the topic at a certain stage of the lesson .

Online platforms and applications. When teaching Russian, applications such as Quizlet, Duolingo, and Kahoot serve to consolidate students' knowledge.

Application: Organizing grammar and vocabulary tests on online platforms. Conducting online games to increase Russian vocabulary.

Stages of using new technologies in Russian language lessons.

Preparatory stage. Preparation of multimedia materials and interactive methodological tools on the topic. Conducting a mini-test to determine the initial level of knowledge of students.

Main stage . Using technology to engage students in the lesson. For example, by dividing students into small groups and encouraging them to work

together.

Increasing student interest through playful methods.

For example, the game "Who can find the most words?"

Final stage. Checking the level of students' mastery of the topic through an online test or quiz.

Reflection phase: asking students for their thoughts on the lesson.

Creative activities in learning Russian increase students' interest:

Write a short story in Russian.

Making a miniature based on a chosen theme.

Study Russian folk songs or poems.

The use of new pedagogical technologies in Russian language lessons increases student engagement, develops communication between them, and makes lessons modern, interesting, and effective.

It is important for the teacher to consistently use interactive methods in his work and choose an approach that meets the needs of students. By choosing the right technologies in the process of teaching the Russian language and using them appropriately, students' knowledge and skills will increase significantly.

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