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## Methods of Teaching the Russian Language

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### ANNOTATION

The article discusses the methodology of teaching and obtaining knowledge of the Russian language, as well as training methods in Russian language lessons.

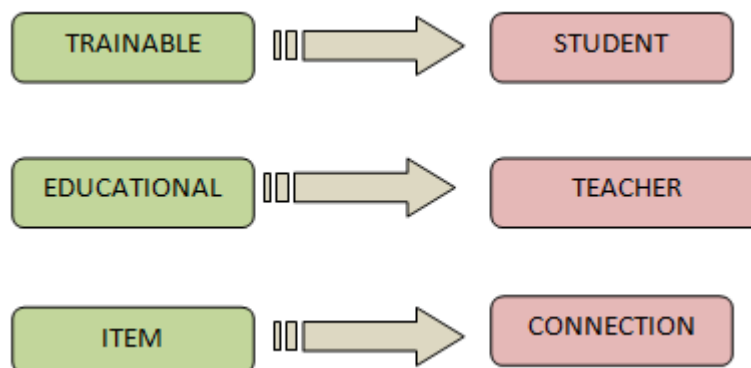
**KEYWORDS:** Method, Russian language, messages, teaching, learning.

The method of teaching the Russian language is a pedagogical science that determines the goals, content, volume and structure of the subject "Russian language", as well as studying and describing the most rational methods and techniques for teaching the Russian language and exploring the conditions and ways for students to assimilate a precisely defined range of knowledge, master certain skills and abilities.

The objectives of the training are to help students master the Russian language as a means of communication, arouse interest in learning the Russian language, the desire to master it, develop strong spelling, spelling and punctuation skills [1].

The current stage in the development of Russian language teaching methods is characterized by student-oriented and communicative approaches to teaching the Russian language. Cognition of the language system and mastering the norms of speech behavior is possible on the basis of the oriented nature of teaching the Russian language, which was theoretically developed back in the 70-80s of the twentieth century. At present, a competent approach has been introduced in the theory and practice of teaching the Russian language. In this regard, linguistic, linguistic, speech, and communicative competences are distinguished. The introduction of competence and its types correlates with the world theory and practice of determining the goals and levels of language proficiency. The formation of communicative competence is the ultimate goal of teaching the Russian language [2].

Methodical science was born from practice in order to comprehend it and highlight positive experience. The development of science and practice takes place in full interaction. It is well known that theory is always enriched by practice. But at the same time, practice can be successfully carried out only when it is based on certain knowledge, theoretical premises and patterns. The main objective of the methodology is to determine the optimal, most appropriate organization of the process of teaching Russian as a foreign language. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the learning process consists of a number of components.



In an audience of non-philologists, the Russian language as an academic subject is acquired not as a system of linguistic phenomena, not for the purpose of describing it, but as a means of communication in written and oral form. Therefore, for this category of students, the methodology formulates the task of learning the Russian language in order to participate in language communication [3].

Since the beginning of the 2000s, national and international computer networks have been widely used for educational purposes within the framework of various educational approaches. Both students and teachers were able to exchange information in a mode that does not depend on time and place. New digital technologies have freed the human mind for more creative tasks, which contributes to the development of the individual. This allows students to interact creatively both with classmates and with the teacher. Modern technologies make it possible to implement various techniques, provide methodological developments, diversify the educational process, make it more attractive, take into account the needs and interests of the subject of education, the level of his training, quickly and purposefully control the work of students, effectively manage it.

**Information and communication technologies** - the use of new information technologies in education allows us to consider the student as the central figure in the educational process and leads to a change in the style of relationships between its subjects. At the same time, the teacher ceases to be the main source of information and takes the position of a person who organizes the independent activity of students and manages it. Its main role now consists in setting learning goals, organizing the conditions necessary for the successful solution of educational problems.

In the course of the classes, a frontal form of organization of education is implemented: the teacher conducts a common work for students with language material, designed for the average student. The main teaching aid is a textbook on the Russian language.

The level of knowledge and the formation of educational, language and speech skills and abilities:

1	2	3	4	5
Students will learn the studied language phenomena	Memory-level rules	The knowledge gained by the sample	Classify linguistic phenomena	Reproduce the content of the submitted texts

The use of new technologies in the educational process is an urgent problem of modern school education. Today it is necessary that every teacher in any discipline can conduct a lesson using information and communication technologies. This allows the teacher to work in a differentiated and individual way, and also saves time. All this encourages me to search for new pedagogical technologies and use them in my practice.

In my lessons, along with traditional ones, I use modern educational technologies. This allows me to successfully implement the principles of student-centered learning.

How to make a Russian language lesson interesting and exciting? How to instill in students a reasonable attitude to the subject? How to fulfill a social order, where the dominant idea of the federal component of the state educational standard for the Russian language is the intensive speech and intellectual development of students at all levels of education? The result of higher education should be advanced development: students should understand and master new things, be open and able to express their own thoughts, be able to make decisions, form interests and be aware of opportunities. This is dictated by the fact that society needs specialists who are able to compare, think logically, defend their own opinion, and express their thoughts correctly. Language is not only a mental gymnastics and the main means of communication, but also the main tool for the formation of national identity. A modern teacher should be able to work with new learning tools in order to ensure one of the most important rights of a student – the right to quality education.

The use of new technologies meets the modern requirements facing the university. Thanks to educational technologies, including information and communication technologies, the foundations are laid for successful adaptation and self-realization in the future life of our students.

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