

CURRENT PROBLEMS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to current problems of learning the Russian language, describes the difficulties faced by those who want to learn this elegant and beautiful language, its phonetic, grammatical and lexical aspects. And also ways to overcome difficulties and start speaking Russian.*

Keywords: *russian language, phonetic aspect, grammatical aspect, lexical aspect, frequency dictionary, features of grammar, non-native speakers.*

Introduction.

Learning a new field always requires great patience, knowledge, research and responsibility from the learner. We can see this not only in language learning, but also in other areas. While learning a language, it helps the learner to know the language in depth, to use words in sentences, to be aware of new words, to remember words, to watch more podcast audios and videos for pure communication. A language teacher is required to teach a learner even the smallest secrets of the rules of the language. In addition to the advantages of being able to speak the language in language learning, there are also problems on the way to that point. In this article, we will analyze these problems and try to find a solution.

The Russian language is considered one of the most difficult languages in the world, and there are difficulties not only in teaching it, but also in learning it. And in such difficulties, knowledge and correct teaching methods are required from the teacher. As Muratova L (2019) highlights in her article there are key points that you need to rely on when drawing up a Russian language teaching program (both native and non-native):

- 1) features of the Cyrillic alphabet;
- 2) features of grammar;
- 3) features of vocabulary.

First, learning a foreign language requires responsibility not only from the learner, but also from the teacher. First of all, when learning a foreign language, especially Russian, nomads have problems with grammatical structures and make mistakes. As stated in the article of Tolipova D (2021), the main problem of modern language learners is social communication, and they prefer oral learning for communication rather than deep learning of the language. No matter how complicated the grammar is, native language learners must also learn the history of the language and the rules of grammar, because they communicate not only with non-native speakers, but also with native speakers, and such words become sentences that the rules knowing the basics of that language helps.

The current problem of teaching Russian as a foreign language is the search for new means, forms, methods, adequate goals in the development of the modern educational process. Russian as a foreign language (RFL) as a philological discipline, an actively developing field of science about

the Russian language (Vishnyakov S.A., 1998). Many scientific problems are simple, everyday problems that language learners often encounter.

Those who want to learn and communicate freely in Russian do not know where to start. Nowadays, many people go to tutoring to learn Russian. It's good if you turn out to be a good specialist. It is also possible that those who want to learn Russian are not taught in practice. There are quite a few books that are recommended when learning Russian. So, which book should you start learning with? Which book is better? In addition, many people think that in order to start speaking, you need to completely learn grammar. It is not true. However, some sections of the language must be written down.

Correct speech is an important detail in raising a comprehensively developed person. A person's vocabulary always helps him express his thoughts correctly and gives him a broader outlook. The opportunity to understand the surrounding reality. The sound system plays an important role in second language acquisition. The student's vocabulary and sound culture are enriched by following the rules of pronunciation of a non-native language. And this factor contributes to the maximum development of the student's horizons and thinking in a non-native language. "Teaching Russian literary pronunciation is just as necessary as teaching spelling and grammar. The conscious development of literary pronunciation is of great importance for students' mastery of the Russian literary language (Avanesov R.I., Sidorov V.N. 1970).

Phonetic aspect. For some, problems begin at a very early stage when they begin to learn the alphabet. At this stage, difficulties arise with the pronunciation of letters, as well as understanding the features of the signs -ъ, -ь: they do not have a sound, these signs share or indicate the hardness or softness of the preceding consonant letter. Phonetics at the beginning of learning may seem complicated to foreigners, so it is necessary to study it carefully and regularly conduct phonetic exercises, phonetic dictations, to practice sounds. It is necessary to learn to distinguish sounds by ear, since there are certain difficulties in recognizing a word by its sound (for example, the words "gas" and "glass" sound the same to foreigners).

Grammatical aspect. The Russian language is a flexible language, that is, in expression, the grammatical meanings of words are dominated by changes through inflections. In this aspect, special attention should be paid to inflection, i.e. changing a word according to the grammatical categories of gender, number and register. The case system of the Russian language causes particular difficulties. Also, a big difficulty for foreigners in learning Russian is syntax, namely word order. There is no strictly fixed place in the sentence for one or another member. This word order is called free or uncorrected. Therefore, words can appear in different sequences. However, the arrangement of words in a sentence depends on the purpose of the utterance, its communicative task (Rosenthal D.E., 1997). The sentences you create must be correct and fully reflect your communicative goals: be able to fully convey your thoughts and feelings, without changing the meaning and logic of what was said.

Be sure to read books in the language you are studying. And it's better to take books where you understand the text at least 50%. For example, you read stories and saw an unfamiliar word, underline it with a pencil, do not immediately go to the dictionary to find its translation, finish, for example, chapter 1, then return to the underlined words. Look at the translation of the word, be sure to write it down and make a sentence with it. You must learn how to use these words in sentences. When you learn words in the same way, make sentences using these words, so you will remember them faster.

The problems listed above are common and often encountered in learning the Russian language, and in this process, it is important to find a knowledgeable teacher, learn about the language, and be a student who learns the rules is a responsibility.

There are connections in language learning that are individual to different learners and teachers. But we can see such a connection as a general quality. It's no secret that As Mamirov A (2022) highlights every language requires active practice and understanding the same language. The three components are complex unit in the process of teaching the Russian language:

- student;
- academic science;
- a teacher.

Conclusion.

No matter how interesting the language is, there have always been problems in teaching and learning it. And to eliminate these problems, the use of appropriate methods and methods will lead to the expected result. If the above are the problems that the Russian language can face, the appropriate solutions for them will be different for each language teacher. It should not be forgotten that the language, like other fields, can introduce new words, change or innovations in grammatical structures. By constantly being aware of these changes and using them in communication, the goal of deep language learning can be achieved.

And remember something else: you will never fully master a language unless you know it, the culture of the language you are learning. When you learn a language, you not only learn the language itself, but also its culture. Learning languages is so much fun and interesting, try it for yourself.

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