

METHODS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE: TRADITIONAL AND MODERN APPROACHES

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Annotation: Since learning foreign languages is becoming increasingly important today, languages are taught not only in higher education institutions, schools, but also in preschool institutions. This article examines the evolution of Russian language teaching methodologies, contrasting traditional approaches with modern, innovative techniques. It explores the strengths and weaknesses of each, highlighting the shift towards learner-centered and technology-integrated methods. The article argues for a balanced approach, integrating the best of both traditional and modern practices to enhance language acquisition effectiveness.

Key words: Russian language teaching, methodology, traditional approaches, modern approaches, technology integration, learner-centered, communicative competence, grammar-translation, audio-lingual, communicative language teaching, task-based learning, "zigzag".

Introduction

Teaching Russian as a foreign language has undergone significant transformations over the decades. Traditional methods, often rooted in grammar-translation and rote learning, have gradually given way to more communicative and learner-centered approaches. This evolution reflects a broader understanding of language acquisition, emphasizing the importance of practical communication and real-world application. While traditional methods still hold value in certain contexts, the integration of modern techniques, often facilitated by technology, has become increasingly crucial for effective language instruction.

If lessons are not taught using unique and interesting methods, engaging students in the lesson can become a bit of a difficult task. If lessons are taught using traditional methods and in an interesting way, this will not only ensure the quality of the lesson, but also prevent boredom and attract passive students to participate in the lesson.

Main Part

At the same time, pedagogical innovations are emerging that create opportunities for qualitative changes in the methods of work related to pedagogical activity. All this leads to a complication of the issues of pedagogical activity and its main component, the quality of education, and creates a need for new, scientifically based methods of solving them.

It is impossible to imagine the improvement of the educational process without a teacher. The teacher is both a subject and an organizer of the educational process. The effective course of the process of continuous improvement depends to a certain extent on the content and methodology of the education of teachers.

Thus, to increase student activity, the teacher must set a task for himself and strive to fulfill this

task, using various types of modern technology to increase student activity. The following methods can be used to increase student activity in Russian language lessons.

- Creating a favorable environment for students to organize the lesson process well;
- Allowing students to exchange ideas (information);
- Demonstrating their knowledge to each other based on the information they have received;
- Creating an environment where each student feels like the author of the educational content is the basis for achieving full mastery of the educational content.

There are a number of interesting games in the process of teaching the Russian language. It is worth noting that when teaching children a language, it is necessary to use such games in which all students participate equally and learn something new from the lesson (for example, new vocabulary can be memorized, if this process is repeated every day, the student's vocabulary will increase to a high level). It is inappropriate to start the lesson with grammatical concepts for students, especially younger students, as this will quickly bore them. As a result, interest in the lesson may fade. Even the greeting process should be started with them in an unconventional way, for example, starting the lesson with some kind of greeting song in English when the teacher enters (this is mainly a motivational method for primary school students) is an effective method. In this way, if the lesson continues, the students will not lose their attention to one task during the lesson. They will even look forward to Russian lessons. Of course, all this should be organized by the teacher, and this is the responsibility of the educator. Therefore, some types of games can be introduced to make learning a foreign language interesting.

Traditional Approaches

Traditional methods, such as the grammar-translation method and the audio-lingual method, dominated Russian language teaching for a considerable period. The grammar-translation method focused on grammatical rules and translation exercises, prioritizing reading and writing skills. While it fostered a strong understanding of grammatical structures, it often neglected oral communication and practical application. The audio-lingual method, influenced by behaviorist psychology, emphasized repetition and drills, aiming to develop automatic language responses. Though effective in building pronunciation and basic fluency, it often lacked communicative context and creativity.

№	Strengths of Traditional Approaches	Weaknesses of Traditional Approaches
1	Strong foundation in grammar: Provides learners with a solid understanding of grammatical rules.	Limited communicative competence: Lack of emphasis on real-world communication.
2	Enhanced reading and writing skills: Focus on written language develops literacy skills.	Reduced learner engagement: Rote learning can be demotivating.
3	Disciplined learning environment: Structured approach promotes focused learning.	Little room for creativity and personalization: Rigid structure limits learner autonomy.

Table 1. Strengths and weaknesses of traditional approaches

Modern Approaches

Modern approaches, such as communicative language teaching (CLT) and task-based language teaching (TBLT), prioritize communicative competence and real-world language use. CLT

emphasizes interaction and meaning-making, using authentic materials and activities to engage learners in meaningful communication. TBLT focuses on completing tasks that require learners to use the target language in realistic scenarios. These approaches often incorporate technology, providing access to diverse resources and interactive learning experiences.

<Zigzag> strategiyasi metodini ko'rib chiqamiz: Sinf o'quvchilari 7 ta guruhga bo'linadilar va guruh nomlanadi. Guruhlarda yangi mavzu mohiyatini yorituvchi matn qismlarga ajratiladi va ajratilgan qismlar mazmuni bilan tanishib chiqish vazifasi guruhlariga topshiriladi. O'quvchilar matnlarni diqqat bilan o'rganadilar va gapirib beradilar. Vaqtni tejash maqsadida guruh a'zolari orasidan liderlar belgilanadi va qayd etilgan vazifa ular tomonidan bajariladi. Liderlarning fikrlari guruh a'zolari tomonidan to'ldirilishi mumkin. Barcha guruhlarining o'quvchilari o'zlariga topshirilgan matn mazmuni xususida so'zlab berganlaridan so'ng, matnlar guruhlararo almashtirilib, avvalgi faoliyat takrorlanadi. Guruhlarga bir necha matnlar taqdim etiladi. Shu tarzda barcha matnlar mazmuni guruhlar tomonidan o'rganib chiqilgach o'quvchilar o'tilgan mavzu bo'yicha asosiy tushunchalarni ajratadilar, ularning o'zaro mantiqiy bog'liqligini aniqlaydilar, yuzaga kelgan g'oyalar asosida mavzuga oid sxema ishlab chiqiladi.

No	Strengths of Modern Approaches	Weaknesses of Modern Approaches
1	Enhanced communicative competence: Focus on real-world communication develops fluency and accuracy.	Potential for neglecting grammatical accuracy: Emphasis on fluency can sometimes compromise accuracy.
2	Increased learner engagement: Interactive activities and authentic materials motivate learners.	Requires significant teacher training: Implementing these methods effectively requires specialized training.
3	Fosters learner autonomy: Encourages self-directed learning and critical thinking.	Dependence on technology can be limiting: Access to technology may not be universal.

Table 2. Strengths and weaknesses of modern approaches

Integrating Traditional and Modern Approaches. The most effective approach to Russian language teaching likely involves integrating the strengths of both traditional and modern methodologies. A balanced approach can provide learners with a solid grammatical foundation while simultaneously developing their communicative competence. For example, incorporating grammar instruction within communicative activities can enhance both accuracy and fluency. Similarly, using technology to provide personalized feedback and support can complement traditional classroom instruction.

In the process of teaching Russian and other foreign languages, it is required to use advanced pedagogical technologies, interactive, innovative methods, and communicative and information tools. In our republic, new methods and requirements have been developed in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) for teaching a foreign language and assessing the knowledge and skills of foreign language teachers. According to them, textbooks have been created for students of general education schools, vocational colleges, technical schools, and higher education students. A 50% bonus has been established for the monthly salary of a teacher who has achieved the C1 level. In accordance with these requirements, classrooms have been equipped with stands and new information and communication technologies. The demand for learning a foreign language is also increasing day by day. The subject of a foreign language is divided into four aspects (reading, writing, listening comprehension, and speaking), and separate concepts and skills are given for each of them.

Educational technology is the effective use of modern information technologies in the educational process.

It also involves improving the quality and efficiency of education by introducing modern innovative technologies into the educational process. In particular, there are several advantages of using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is invaluable. The use of technological tools is useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, writing, listening comprehension and speaking). For example, for listening comprehension, this process cannot be carried out without a computer, player, CD discs. Listening comprehension is one of the most important parts of language learning. In this case, the student is required to pay attention to the speaker's pronunciation, compliance with grammatical rules, vocabulary and its meanings. When using modern technologies in the educational process, it is also an important factor that students know information and communication technologies well and can use them. One of the most effective ways to teach and learn a foreign language is through the use of modern technologies. In this process, including using computers, the student can watch and listen to videos, demonstrations, dialogues, movies or cartoons in a foreign language.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the landscape of Russian language teaching is constantly evolving. While traditional methods still hold value, the integration of modern, learner-centered approaches is essential for preparing learners for real-world communication. By embracing a balanced approach that leverages the strengths of both traditional and modern techniques, educators can create dynamic and effective learning experiences that empower learners to achieve fluency and communicative competence in Russian. Further research should explore the optimal balance between these approaches and investigate the effectiveness of specific blended methodologies in diverse learning contexts.

Today, there are several different methods of innovative educational technologies. If a wide range of methods are used to cover the topic in lessons, the effectiveness of the lesson will be high and students' interest in the lesson will also be increased. It is intended to increase the effectiveness of education by introducing innovations into the educational process and implementing them. The use of various role-playing and action games in teaching foreign language lessons will increase interest in both the lesson and language learning. By having students work in pairs or small groups, it helps students communicate with others

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