



MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN PRIMARY CLASSES

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Abstract: This article explores modern methods for teaching the Russian language in primary classes, emphasizing the integration of interactive, technology-driven, and learner-centered approaches. Techniques such as play-based learning, project-based tasks, and cultural immersion are highlighted for their ability to engage young learners effectively. The use of digital tools, personalized instruction, and multisensory methods ensures that students develop strong linguistic skills and cultural awareness. Parental involvement and innovative assessment strategies further enhance language acquisition. The article also addresses challenges in implementing these methods and offers practical solutions. These approaches aim to foster a love for the Russian language while equipping students with essential communication skills.

Keywords: Russian language teaching, primary education, modern methods, interactive learning, technology integration, play-based learning, cultural immersion, differentiated instruction, project-based learning, multisensory techniques.

Teaching the Russian language in primary classes requires a thoughtful and modern approach that considers both traditional linguistic fundamentals and innovative methodologies. The evolving educational landscape demands strategies that engage young learners, foster creativity, and cultivate an enduring interest in language. This article explores modern methods to enhance the teaching of Russian in primary classes, addressing the challenges educators face and providing insights into effective classroom practices. Language education in primary schools has transitioned from rote learning to methods emphasizing comprehension, creativity, and critical thinking. The Russian language, with its rich literary and cultural heritage, poses unique opportunities and challenges for educators. Primary school students are at a developmental stage where their cognitive and linguistic capabilities are rapidly growing, making it crucial to adopt teaching methods that align with their needs. Modern approaches integrate technology, interactive teaching techniques, and learner-centered pedagogies to ensure effective language acquisition.

One of the most effective modern methods for teaching Russian to young learners is interactive and play-based learning. Games, role-playing, and storytelling captivate children's attention and make language learning enjoyable. For instance, teachers can use role-play activities where students act out everyday situations like shopping or visiting a park, practicing conversational Russian in context. Storytelling, especially using tales from Russian folklore, introduces students to cultural nuances while building vocabulary and comprehension skills. The integration of technology has revolutionized the teaching of languages, including Russian. Interactive whiteboards, language-learning apps, and online resources provide dynamic ways to engage students. Platforms such as Duolingo or Quizlet allow children to practice vocabulary and grammar at their own pace. Teachers can also use digital storytelling tools to create interactive narratives that combine text, images, and audio, making lessons more engaging. Moreover, video resources like cartoons and short films in Russian are particularly effective for young learners. These resources not only enhance listening skills but also expose students to authentic pronunciation and intonation patterns. Virtual reality (VR) can further immerse students in Russian-speaking environments,

allowing them to practice language skills in simulated real-world contexts.

Differentiated instruction is another modern approach that caters to the diverse needs of primary school students. In a typical classroom, students have varying levels of proficiency, learning styles, and paces. By designing activities that address these differences, teachers can ensure that every student remains engaged and progresses effectively. For example, advanced learners might work on creative writing tasks in Russian, while beginners focus on basic vocabulary and sentence construction. Personalized learning plans, supported by technology, can track individual progress and adapt lessons accordingly. This ensures that students build a strong foundation in Russian while fostering a sense of achievement.

Project-based learning (PBL) is a method where students engage in projects that require the use of the Russian language. For example, students can create a class newspaper in Russian, produce a short play, or develop a simple guide to Russian traditions. These projects encourage collaboration, creativity, and practical application of language skills. Group activities also promote peer learning, where students can support and learn from each other. Collaborative projects help students practice conversational skills and build confidence in using the language, making it a more integral part of their daily lives.

For young learners, mastering the Cyrillic script is a fundamental step in learning Russian. Phonics-based teaching, combined with multisensory techniques, helps students connect sounds with letters and words. Activities like tracing letters in sand, using flashcards with images and sounds, or singing phonics songs make the learning process interactive and enjoyable. Multisensory methods are particularly beneficial for children with different learning preferences. By engaging visual, auditory, and kinesthetic senses, these techniques enhance memory retention and make the learning experience more holistic.

Language is deeply intertwined with culture, and teaching Russian provides an opportunity to immerse students in the rich traditions and history of Russia. Incorporating cultural elements into lessons—such as celebrating Russian holidays, learning traditional songs, or exploring famous Russian landmarks—creates a more engaging and meaningful learning experience. Contextual learning further reinforces language skills. Instead of teaching isolated vocabulary or grammar rules, educators can present these concepts within relevant contexts. For example, teaching weather-related vocabulary alongside a discussion about Russian seasons provides students with practical applications for the language.

Assessment plays a crucial role in language learning, but traditional exams may not always capture a young learner's progress accurately. Modern methods advocate for formative assessments, which are ongoing and focus on providing constructive feedback rather than just grades. Activities like oral presentations, group discussions, and creative writing tasks allow teachers to assess students' language skills in real-time. Digital tools can also support assessments. For instance, language-learning platforms often include quizzes and progress reports that provide insights into a student's strengths and areas for improvement. Teachers can use this data to tailor their instruction and provide targeted support.

Parental involvement is a key factor in successful language learning for primary school students. Teachers can encourage parents to participate in their child's education by providing resources and suggestions for language practice at home. Simple activities like reading Russian books together, watching Russian cartoons, or practicing basic conversations can significantly enhance a child's proficiency. Parent-teacher communication is also essential. Regular updates about a child's progress and suggestions for home-based activities ensure that parents remain actively involved in their child's language learning journey.

While modern methods offer numerous benefits, they also come with challenges. Integrating technology requires resources and training, which may not be readily available in all schools. Similarly, implementing differentiated instruction and project-based learning demands significant time and effort from teachers. To address these challenges, schools must invest in teacher training programs and provide access to necessary resources. Collaboration among educators can also lead to the sharing of best practices and innovative ideas. Furthermore, adopting a gradual approach to incorporating modern methods ensures a smoother transition and greater acceptance among teachers and students alike.

Modern methods of teaching the Russian language in primary classes prioritize engagement, creativity, and practical application. By integrating technology, promoting interactive learning, and focusing on personalized instruction, educators can create a dynamic and effective language-learning environment. Cultural immersion, project-based activities, and parental involvement further enhance the learning experience, ensuring that students develop a strong foundation in Russian. The journey of teaching and

learning Russian in primary schools is enriched by the adoption of innovative approaches. These methods not only make language education more effective but also instill a love for the Russian language and culture in young learners, setting the stage for lifelong learning and appreciation.

Conclusion

The teaching of the Russian language in primary classes has entered a transformative phase, shaped by modern pedagogical practices that prioritize engagement, creativity, and learner-centered approaches. By integrating interactive techniques, technology, and cultural immersion, educators can foster a dynamic environment where young learners thrive. These methods not only strengthen foundational linguistic skills but also cultivate an appreciation for Russian language and culture. While challenges such as resource availability and teacher preparedness exist, they can be mitigated through effective training, collaboration, and gradual implementation. The adoption of modern strategies ensures that students not only acquire language skills but also develop confidence, curiosity, and a lifelong love for learning. A modernized approach to teaching Russian is essential for preparing students for global citizenship and intercultural communication. Moreover, parental involvement is crucial in reinforcing language learning at home and ensuring a supportive environment for the child. Through shared activities such as reading, watching Russian media, and practicing conversational phrases, parents play an instrumental role in enhancing their child's linguistic journey. By embracing modern methods, educators can transform the teaching of Russian into an enriching and impactful experience. These strategies not only equip students with strong language skills but also instill confidence, curiosity, and a love for learning. A modernized approach to teaching Russian in primary classes is essential for preparing students to be adaptable, culturally aware, and effective communicators in an increasingly interconnected world.

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