



THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article delves into the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language, presenting a holistic approach that considers the unique challenges and opportunities presented by the language. It examines key theoretical frameworks, practical teaching methods, and the importance of incorporating cultural awareness, technology, and individual learning styles.

Keywords: Russian language, foreign language teaching, methodology, communicative approach, grammatical approach, cultural awareness, technology, learner-centered, differentiation, assessment.

Introduction: Teaching Russian as a foreign language requires a comprehensive methodology that goes beyond simply conveying grammatical rules. It necessitates an understanding of the unique features of the language, the diverse learning needs of students, and the importance of fostering cultural understanding and communication skills. This article explores a holistic approach to teaching Russian as a foreign language, encompassing key theoretical frameworks, practical teaching methods, and the role of cultural immersion, technology, and individual learning styles.

Main part

Today, there are many methods that are successfully used by Russian language teachers, and they are different for representatives of different nationalities, since they are based on the characteristics of the native languages of foreigners. The speech apparatus is formed in childhood, so it is difficult for a person to adapt to someone else's phonetic system. You need to carefully place sounds, practice the pronunciation of sound combinations, taking into account the melodic line of phrases. In principle, language in this aspect is similar to music: the teacher of a given language must teach students the art of phrasing and intonation.

During training, it is important to develop speaking skills, and familiarity with audio and video materials will contribute to this. It would be useful to write down phraseological units and jokes that are often used in Russian-language conversation (for example: "It's good to live! And to live well is even better"), this will allow a foreigner to "read" the connotation of phrases and recognize them.

Learning a language should be accompanied by familiarity with the culture of the country. To do this, you need to attend lectures on art, museums and galleries, concerts and performances. By studying Russian opera, painting by the Peredvizhniki, architectural features of churches and iconostasis, foreigners learn to understand the Russian national character and the logic of the language (construction of phrases, conjugation of verbs, use of tenses).

Learning a new language is one of the most difficult processes. It requires the teacher to be completely immersed in the process and have a personal approach to each student. Everyone has their weak points, but some principles are the same for everyone. There are points that must be present in any training of any person.

1. The most important thing is to have a large vocabulary. It must be constantly updated, new words must be learned every day. Periodically, you need to give your students new words that will be used in the same lesson in order to make it easier for them to learn them.

2. Next in importance is the ability to speak and construct sentences. The ability to conduct a dialogue is equivalent to grammar, and these two directions are impossible without the other. In order to competently combine these two areas, it is necessary that twenty percent of oral practice consists of repeating the grammar covered in the lesson. It is advisable to use dialogue as often as possible so that students can practice developing oral language.

3. It is required to develop the practice of speaking and retelling to a greater extent. Choose a topic that will be of interest to students and try to connect a dialogue with them in that language. The thing to remember is that the more they communicate in the language you are currently learning, the better they will learn it.

4. If possible, practice watching videos and listening to recordings in Russian. Give the opportunity to use audio recordings as often as possible in order to check the level of knowledge of students, in this way you can achieve better results in ensuring that they raise their language to the level you need.

The Russian language is incredibly difficult. Teaching is already a difficult thing, and it becomes even more difficult when you have to explain something that you understand on an intuitive level. I would also like to add to the above that it is necessary to remember that in Russian language lessons for foreigners, new vocabulary should be taught on the basis of old grammar, and new grammar on the basis of words and expressions already covered, thus, with a high probability, correct assimilation and consolidation is ensured material, as well as for the students themselves, it will be much easier and more convenient to understand all the teacher's explanations.

Two prominent theoretical frameworks underpin the teaching of Russian as a foreign language:

- The Communicative Approach. This approach emphasizes the development of communicative competence, focusing on real-life language use and interaction. It prioritizes active learning, authentic materials, and the development of fluency and accuracy.
- The Grammatical Approach: This approach emphasizes the systematic learning of grammatical rules and structures, focusing on the explicit understanding of linguistic principles. It utilizes exercises, drills, and structured presentations to reinforce grammatical knowledge.

A successful methodology integrates elements of both communicative and grammatical approaches, employing a variety of teaching methods:

- Direct Method: This method utilizes the target language for instruction, focusing on immersion and natural language acquisition.
- Audio-Lingual Method: This method emphasizes the repetition and memorization of language patterns through drills and dialogues.
- Task-Based Learning: This approach encourages students to complete tasks that require them to utilize the target language in meaningful contexts.
- Project-Based Learning: Students work collaboratively on projects that involve research, problem-solving, and presentation, integrating language learning with other disciplines.
- Technology Integration: Utilizing interactive software, online resources, and multimedia tools enhances learning and provides access to authentic materials.

Cultural understanding is essential for successful language learning. Incorporating cultural elements into the curriculum provides context for language acquisition and fosters a deeper appreciation for the target language and its speakers:

1. Authentic Materials. Utilize authentic texts, videos, and music to expose students to real-life language use and cultural practices.
2. Cultural Activities. Organize events, presentations, and discussions on Russian culture, history, and art.
3. Guest Speakers. Invite native Russian speakers to share their experiences and perspectives.

Conclusion

Teaching Russian as a foreign language necessitates a holistic approach that encompasses both communicative and grammatical frameworks, diverse teaching methods, cultural awareness, technology integration, and a learner-centered focus. This approach empowers students to develop not only language proficiency but also a deeper understanding of Russian culture and the ability to communicate effectively in

real-world contexts. By embracing this comprehensive methodology, educators can cultivate a passion for the Russian language and unlock a world of opportunities for their students.

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