

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the role of information and communication technologies (ICT) in modern Russian language teaching. The author reveals the importance of ICT as a means of enhancing visualization, interactivity, and the individualization of learning, emphasizing that digital tools help develop language skills, improve speech, and support students' creative activity. The main forms of ICT use in the classroom are considered: presentations, corpus and dictionary resources, educational platforms, multimedia materials, and project-based activities. The key advantages of digital technologies are highlighted—greater motivation, development of digital literacy, automated assessment, and methodological diversity. At the same time, attention is drawn to the challenges associated with ICT implementation, including technical limitations and the need for teachers' methodological training. In conclusion, the article emphasizes that the competent use of ICT increases the effectiveness of teaching Russian and contributes to the development of students' linguistic culture in a digital environment.

Keywords: Videos, audio fragments, podcasts, animations, projects, software.

Introduction

The modern stage of educational development is characterized by active digitalization and the integration of information and communication technologies into all components of the learning process. Teaching Russian as a native and state language requires constant updating of pedagogical approaches, as this subject combines theoretical study of the language system, the formation of communicative skills, and the development of students' creative potential.

The use of ICT in Russian language classes makes the educational process more interactive, illustrative, diverse, and oriented toward the individual characteristics of learners. This article examines the main directions of digital technology use, their advantages, and the challenges that arise during their implementation.

1. The Role of Information Technologies in Studying the Russian Language

Information technologies expand the traditional model of teaching and help create a dynamic and motivating educational environment. Their use makes it possible to:

- visualize complex linguistic phenomena;
- develop stable spelling and punctuation skills;
- improve oral and written speech through multimedia content;
- organize differentiated learning;
- stimulate cognitive activity and creative thinking among students.



ICT is not merely a technical supplement but a tool that models real communicative situations and provides students with access to modern forms of the Russian language functioning in the digital environment.

2. Forms and Tools of ICT in Russian Language Classes

2.1. Presentations and Interactive Lectures

The use of presentations, interactive diagrams, and mini-tests increases the visibility of material, structures information, and helps maintain students' attention. Such tools optimize time and make the explanation of new topics more efficient.

2.2. Electronic Dictionaries and Corpus Technologies

Electronic dictionaries, spelling reference tools, and resources of the Russian National Corpus help develop skills in independent search and analysis of linguistic information. Work with corpora allows teachers to demonstrate real examples of lexical units in use.

2.3. Educational Platforms and Digital Trainers

Online resources (such as "Russian Electronic School," "YaKlass," "Uchi.ru," etc.) provide interactive exercises, automated feedback, and personalized learning trajectories. Students can practice spelling, punctuation, and text analysis at their own pace.

2.4. Multimedia Materials

Videos, audio clips, podcasts, and animations activate different perceptual channels, help develop intonational expressiveness, and improve the comprehension of spoken language. Multimedia also makes lessons more emotionally engaging.

2.5. Project-Based Activities Using ICT

Creating digital magazines, presentations, podcasts, and videos allows students to apply their language knowledge in real communicative situations. Such activities develop critical thinking, information-handling skills, and creative potential.

3. Advantages of Using ICT

The use of ICT in teaching the Russian language ensures:

- increased learning motivation through interactivity and diverse methods;
- individualization of the educational process;
- development of digital literacy as a key competence of the 21st century;
- reduced time spent on routine tasks thanks to automated checking;
- enhanced lesson dynamics and expansion of the teacher's methodological toolkit.

4. Difficulties and Limitations

Despite significant advantages, the integration of ICT is accompanied by a number of challenges:

- limited technical resources in some educational institutions;
- the need for careful selection of digital resources to prevent superficial or formal use of



technologies;

- the requirement for continuous professional development of teachers in digital pedagogy;
- the risk of decreased student concentration due to excessive use of gadgets.

Finding a balance between traditional and digital teaching methods is a key condition for the effective use of ICT.

Conclusion

Information and communication technologies significantly expand the possibilities of teaching the Russian language by increasing the quality of instruction, its interactivity, and its level of individualization. They promote the development of students' language competence, allow the school curriculum to be integrated into the modern digital environment, and help learners acquire skills necessary in an information-based society. However, the successful use of ICT requires a methodologically sound approach, professional teacher training, and a reasonable combination of innovative and traditional teaching methods.

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