

MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND METHODS OF TEACHING IT IN CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION

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Abstract: The Russian language remains one of the most important languages in international communication, education, and scientific research. In many countries it is studied both as a foreign language and as a language of academic and professional interaction. The purpose of this article is to analyze the main characteristics of the modern Russian language and to examine effective methods of teaching it in contemporary educational environments. The study is based on linguistic analysis, pedagogical observation, and comparative methods used in language education research. The results demonstrate that communicative, interactive, and multimedia approaches significantly improve students' motivation and language competence. Modern educational technologies allow teachers to organize more dynamic and student-centered learning environments. The integration of traditional grammar-based teaching with communicative practices helps students develop practical language skills, including speaking, writing, reading, and listening. The article concludes that the modernization of Russian language teaching requires the active use of digital tools, innovative pedagogical strategies, and interdisciplinary linguistic research.

Keywords: Russian language, linguistics, language teaching methodology, communicative approach, language education, modern pedagogy

Introduction

The Russian language has a long and rich cultural history and remains one of the most widely used languages in the world.[1] It is spoken by millions of people and serves as an important medium of communication in science, education, culture, and international relations.[2] In many regions, including Central Asia and Eastern Europe, Russian continues to function as a significant language for academic collaboration and professional interaction. For this reason, the study and teaching of the Russian language remains an important topic within modern linguistics and educational science.

In the contemporary educational environment, language teaching is undergoing significant transformation. Globalization, technological development, and the growth of digital communication have influenced the way languages are taught and learned. Students today have access to a wide range of educational resources, including online platforms, multimedia materials, and interactive learning environments. As a result, traditional teaching methods must be adapted to meet the needs of modern learners.

Modern linguistics does not consider language only as a grammatical system but also as a social and communicative phenomenon.[3] Language functions as a tool of interaction, cultural expression, and cognitive development. Therefore, effective language teaching should focus not only on grammar and vocabulary but also on the development of communicative competence. Students must learn how to use language in real-life situations, express their ideas clearly, and understand different communicative contexts.[4]



The purpose of this research is to analyze the features of the modern Russian language and to explore effective methods of teaching it in contemporary educational institutions. Special attention is given to communicative teaching strategies, interactive learning methods, and the use of multimedia technologies in language education.

Methods

This research is based on several scientific methods commonly used in linguistic and pedagogical studies. The first method applied in the study is linguistic analysis. This method allows researchers to examine the structural characteristics of the modern Russian language, including its grammatical system, lexical development, and stylistic features. Linguistic analysis provides important insights into the processes of language change and development in modern society.

Another important method used in this research is pedagogical observation. Observation of classroom practices helps researchers understand how different teaching methods are applied in real educational environments. Through observation, it is possible to analyze students' participation, motivation, and learning outcomes. Pedagogical observation also helps identify challenges faced by both teachers and students during the learning process.

Comparative analysis is also used in this study. This method involves comparing traditional teaching approaches with modern communicative and interactive methods. Traditional methods often focus on grammar explanation, translation exercises, and memorization of vocabulary. In contrast, modern approaches emphasize communication, collaboration, and active learning.

In addition, the study analyzes the role of digital technologies in language teaching. Multimedia tools such as video materials, interactive presentations, online exercises, and educational platforms are widely used in modern classrooms. These tools support visual and auditory learning and make the educational process more engaging for students.

The combination of these research methods allows for a comprehensive understanding of the current state of Russian language teaching and the effectiveness of different pedagogical strategies.[5]

Results

The results of the research indicate that modern Russian language teaching should combine several pedagogical approaches in order to achieve the best educational outcomes. One of the most important approaches is the communicative method.[6] This method focuses on developing students' ability to use the language in real-life communication. Instead of only studying grammar rules, students participate in conversations, discussions, and practical language tasks. Interactive learning methods also play a significant role in improving the effectiveness of language education. Activities such as group discussions, debates, role-playing exercises, and collaborative projects encourage students to participate actively in the learning process. These activities help students practice the language in meaningful contexts and improve their confidence in speaking. The use of multimedia technologies is another important factor in modern language education. Digital presentations, educational videos, and interactive online platforms allow teachers to explain complex linguistic concepts in a more visual and accessible way. Multimedia resources also make lessons more dynamic and engaging, which increases students' motivation to learn. Another important result of the study concerns the role of text analysis in language learning. Working with authentic texts, including literary works, journalistic articles, and academic materials, helps students expand their vocabulary and improve their analytical skills. Text analysis also introduces students to different styles and registers of language. Overall, the results demonstrate that a combination of communicative teaching, interactive learning, and multimedia technologies significantly improves the effectiveness of Russian language education.



Discussion

The findings of the research confirm that modern language education requires a balanced integration of traditional and innovative teaching approaches. Traditional grammar-based instruction remains important because it provides students with a solid foundation for understanding the structure of the language. Grammar knowledge helps students construct accurate sentences and avoid common linguistic errors. However, grammar instruction alone is not sufficient for developing communicative competence. Students must also learn how to use language in real communication situations. Communicative teaching methods focus on practical language use and encourage students to express their ideas, opinions, and experiences in the target language.

Digital technologies have also become an essential component of modern education. Online learning platforms, educational applications, and multimedia resources allow teachers to create interactive learning environments that support different learning styles. These technologies also enable students to practice language skills outside the classroom.[7]

The role of the teacher is changing in modern educational systems. Instead of simply transmitting knowledge, teachers act as facilitators who guide students through the learning process. Teachers create opportunities for communication, collaboration, and critical thinking. They also help students develop independent learning strategies that are essential for lifelong education. The student-centered approach is another important principle of modern pedagogy. This approach focuses on students' interests, needs, and learning styles. When students are actively involved in the learning process, their motivation and academic performance increase significantly.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the modern Russian language remains an important subject of linguistic research and educational practice. The effective teaching of Russian requires the integration of linguistic theory, communicative methods, and modern educational technologies. The research demonstrates that communicative, interactive, and multimedia approaches significantly improve students' language competence. These teaching strategies help learners develop balanced skills in speaking, listening, reading, and writing. The rapid development of digital technologies has created new opportunities for language education. Multimedia resources, online platforms, and electronic learning materials make language learning more accessible and engaging for students. Future research should focus on the development of innovative digital tools and new pedagogical strategies that can further improve the process of teaching the Russian language. The integration of linguistic knowledge with modern educational technologies will continue to play an important role in the development of language education in the twenty-first century.

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