



## **SOME PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

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Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти кафедраси

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There may be many problems in teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions. Some of them may be:

1. Teachers do not know Russian words and grammar well.
2. Pupils have difficulty learning the phonetics of the Russian language correctly.
3. Students have difficulties in understanding and translating Russian language texts.
4. Students have difficulties in speaking and writing in Russian.
5. Students have difficulties in understanding the history and culture of the Russian language.

To solve these problems, teachers are recommended to use textbooks, information and programs created in the study and teaching of the Russian language.

It is also important to teach students using practical exercises, conversations, texts and audio-visual materials to improve their Russian language skills. The main goal of teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions is to increase and develop students' knowledge of the Russian language. The main goals of Russian language teaching in these institutions can be:

1. To teach students to use the Russian language correctly and simply.
2. Development of students' writing, speaking, listening and translation skills in Russian.
3. To help students understand and analyze texts in Russian.
4. Students learn the rules of grammar and word formation in the Russian language.
5. Learn to speak, communicate and give lectures in Russian.

Based on these goals, it is aimed at teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions, developing students' knowledge of the Russian language, and improving their communication skills in the increasingly global world. The tasks of teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions can be:

1. To give students an understanding of the Russian language and its meanings, grammar and phonetics.
2. To develop students' skills in speaking, writing, listening and translating in Russian by teaching the Russian language.
3. Preparing students to understand and analyze texts in Russian by teaching Russian language.
4. Learn to give lectures and communicate in Russian.
5. Learning to create words and participate in sentences in Russian.



6. To develop students' communication skills in the global world, where the Russian language is glorified by studying the subject.

Based on these, the tasks of teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions are established and aimed at developing students' knowledge of the Russian language. The essence of teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions is to teach students to learn the Russian language, to develop the skills of expressing their thoughts, writing, listening and translating, to give lectures and learn to communicate in Russian. includes. By teaching this subject, it aims to prepare students to understand and analyze texts in Russian, to develop their communication skills in the increasingly global world.

Russian language teachers work to teach students to learn Russian with love, to support them in expressing and expressing their thoughts in Russian, and to prepare them to communicate well in Russian by studying Russian grammar and lexis. does. The essence of teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions also includes introducing Russian culture, history and literature to students. It is very important to use pedagogical technologies in teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions. These technologies help to make the learning process more effective and interesting, play an important role in facilitating the process of learning the Russian language and motivating students. Pedagogical technologies include the following methods in teaching the Russian language:

1. Interactive textbooks: Interactive textbooks help students learn the Russian language through interactive methods. These textbooks motivate students and increase their active participation through multimedia elements, video and audio materials, interactive tests and exercises.

2. Online platforms: With the help of online platforms, teachers can organize Russian lessons for students online. These platforms make it easier for students to attend classes, complete assignments, and communicate with tutors.

3. Games and simulations: Games and simulations are used to make the process of learning Russian interesting and interactive for students. With the help of games and simulations, it is possible to practically learn the Russian language, develop speaking and writing skills.

4. Video lessons: With the help of video lessons, students can learn to listen, speak and write Russian easily and effectively at the same time. Through video lessons, it is possible to increase the practical learning of the Russian language and develop regular communication. The use of pedagogical technologies makes the process of teaching the Russian language in higher education institutions more effective and modern, motivates students and increases their interest in learning the Russian language.

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