



## Theoretical And Methodological Foundations Of Teaching Russian In Non-Specific Educational Fields Of Pedagogical Universities

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### ABSTRACT

Teaching Russian in non-specific educational fields of pedagogical universities is a complex of scientific and practical approaches aimed at the formation of linguistic and communicative competencies of future teachers. The Russian language not only serves as a means of communication, but also represents the key to the culture, history and traditions of the Russian people. This article examines the theoretical and methodological foundations of teaching Russian, including goals, methods, approaches and current trends. new teaching methods and technologies to provide high-quality education in the field of the Russian language for both native speakers and those who study it as a foreign language.

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### Introduction

Teaching Russian is a multifaceted and complex process that requires a deep understanding of both theoretical foundations and methodological approaches. The Russian language, being not only a means of communication, but also an important element of cultural identity, plays a key role in the educational system of Russia and the countries where it is used as a language of interethnic communication.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of Russian language teaching cover a wide range of aspects, from linguistic theories to psychological and pedagogical principles. This includes learning grammatical structures, phonetics, vocabulary, as well as developing reading, writing, and speaking skills.

Methodological approaches to teaching ensure the choice of effective strategies and techniques for successful language acquisition by students [1].

In the context of globalization and cultural exchange, Russian language teaching is becoming increasingly relevant. The increasing interest in Russian culture and literature outside of Russia highlights the need to create modern curricula and materials that take into account not only linguistic aspects, but also cultural contexts.

**LITERATURE REVIEW** of the theoretical and methodological foundations of teaching the Russian language shows a variety of directions and approaches in this field. Modern research highlights the importance of integrating traditional methods with innovative technologies to improve the quality of education. It is

important to take into account both linguistic aspects and psychological characteristics of students in order to create an effective educational environment.

Russian Language Teaching "Theoretical and Methodological foundations" covers various aspects related to methods and approaches to teaching the Russian language, as well as the theoretical foundations on which teaching is based. The main directions and key points that should be considered in this analysis are presented below.

1. Theoretical aspects of teaching the Russian language

- *Linguodidactics*: The study of linguistic phenomena and their impact on the learning process. An important aspect is the relationship between language theory and teaching methods.

- *Psycholinguistics*: The study of cognitive processes related to the perception and production of speech. This direction helps to understand how students learn the language [2].

2. Methodological approaches

- *Communicative approach*: Focused on the development of communication skills. The emphasis is not only on grammar, but also on the use of language in various communicative situations.

- *Interactive learning*: Includes methods for actively involving students in the learning process through games, discussions, and project work.

- *Cross-cultural approach*: Considers language as a means of conveying cultural norms and values, which is especially important when teaching foreigners.

3. Modern technologies in education

- The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) to create an interactive learning environment.

- The use of multimedia resources to visualize the material, which contributes to a better assimilation of information.

4. Problems and challenges

- Adaptation of educational materials to different levels of students' training. [3].

- The problem of students' motivation to learn a language.

- The need for advanced training of teachers in the light of modern educational requirements.

5. Practical application of the theory

- Development of curricula and programs based on new methodological recommendations.

- Evaluation of the effectiveness of various teaching methods through practical research and experiments [4].

**Research Methodology** to substantiate the importance of studying the methodology of teaching the Russian language in modern conditions.

Identify the main objectives, such as analyzing existing techniques, identifying their effectiveness, and developing new approaches to learning.

To study the existing theories and models of teaching Russian, including traditional and modern approaches.

- *Key concepts*: Define basic terms and concepts such as "methodology", "teaching methods", "competence", etc.

Use observation methods, interviews with teachers and students to collect data on practical experience.

Conducting a survey to assess the level of knowledge of students and the effectiveness of various teaching methods [5].

Compare different teaching methods based on the data obtained.

**Analysis and results** analyze the main theoretical concepts and methodological strategies of teaching Russian, identify their relationship with modern educational practices and offer recommendations for improving the learning process. As a result of this analysis, effective teaching methods are expected to be developed that can adapt to students' different levels of education and their individual needs. [6].

Use observation methods, interviews with teachers and students to collect data on practical experience.

- *Quantitative methods*: Conducting questionnaires to assess the level of knowledge of students and the effectiveness of various teaching methods [7].

- *Comparative analysis*: Compare different teaching methods based on the data obtained. To conduct an experiment with the use of new methods in the educational process to assess their impact on student academic performance.

- *Programs and materials*: Develop training programs and materials based on research results. [8]. Use statistical methods to analyze quantitative data, as well as qualitative analysis of the feedback received.

Based on the analysis, conclusions can be drawn about the expediency of using certain methods of teaching the Russian language. To offer recommendations for teachers on the implementation of effective teaching methods in the educational process.

Develop recommendations for further research in this area.

**Conclusions and recommendations** effective teaching of the Russian language requires a harmonious combination of theoretical knowledge with practical skills. Curricula should include both lexical and grammatical aspects of language through real-life communicative situations [9].

The use of a communicative approach in teaching allows students to develop communication skills in Russian, which makes the learning process more relevant and interesting.

Learning a language is impossible without taking into account cultural peculiarities. The inclusion of elements of Russian culture in the learning process contributes to a deeper understanding of the language.

Taking into account personal interests and needs of students increases motivation to learn Russian and contributes to better results.

**The introduction** of information and communication technologies (ICT) into the learning process opens up new opportunities for interactive interaction and access to diverse resources [10].

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