



MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article describes modern methods and methods of teaching Russian language to students based on interactive educational technologies. Effectiveness of education organized on the basis of interactive educational technologies, student activity is observed to increase.	technology, education, method, traditional, non-traditional, interactive, mental "attack", oral and written speech, critical thinking, motivation.

INTRODUCTION

Today, young people should be given such an education that they not only learn our spiritual heritage, but also develop the country with their knowledge and knowledge of several progressive foreign languages. The pursuit of science is one of the highest spiritual actions of a person. Science can now be mastered more perfectly by learning foreign languages. Because learning science and language raises a person to a spiritual height, serves as the main factor of the development of society. It is necessary to strengthen the unity of the educational, developmental and educational goals of language learning in order to ensure the development of the growing generation in all aspects. What are the requirements for language teaching today?

Developing creative skills that serve the development of society in young people, encouraging them to think, and constantly filling their knowledge is the first task of the effectiveness of classes. We can put the cognitive process of students in language learning at the forefront of our thoughts. The learning process is an activity that requires the teacher to organize the activity of others. Education is a complex process. Only if the student understands the structure of the topic given in the lesson, can he really learn the knowledge. The correct use of the mastered material in assignments is an important indicator of mastering the subject. It is not enough to give students new knowledge during the lesson, but to strengthen their needs (motivation) for learning and language learning, to work with various sources of knowledge, to enable them to plan their own actions, about actions and operations of the cognitive process. it is necessary to teach to give information, to be able to gather thoughts, to be able to direct the goal, to be disciplined, to be able to correctly evaluate the achieved result. The decision to learn a new language may arise due to professional necessity and the desire to adapt to the trends of the time. If in the past it was common for a literate person to know French or German, today the Russian language takes a firm place. But in the arena, proving its importance and relevance, a

language that needs to be learned has appeared. This is Russian language. In recent years, the Russian language, despite all its complexities, has been steadily increasing the number of its "subscribers". Every year, more and more foreigners go to Russia to live, work, and learn the language. This, of course, has nothing to do with Russia's great culture or history, but with its economy. Learning the Russian language is much more interesting if it is taught in interactive ways. This complex and perfect task can be achieved through interactive educational technologies in the lessons of students' discussion, reflection, intensive "attack" on their own minds, being able to use what they know at the right time and place, working in small groups, being able to listen, express their opinion. The ability to do, oral and written speech, critical thinking, work on one's own shortcomings as a result of criticism, organization, performance, and the ability to analyze are formed. The main thing is that an independent and creative thinker, a free person will mature. When these technologies are used, the teacher and the learner are invited to actively participate, as a result, the audience is enlivened, even indifferent and apathetic students become motivated towards the subject. The main content of the teacher's work is to create the interest and aspirations of the students who are indifferent to this knowledge and "in their shell" in knowledge, their subject. Interactive technologies are a method designed for those passive students. At the center of the interactive modern lesson is the student's personality. In a traditional lesson, knowledge is the pinnacle-dogma that must be acquired, that is, it stands in one place, in order to acquire it, the teacher must be active and have his own method. The reason why not all students are active in this (traditional) education is that only reasonable, correct opinions are accepted and evaluated by the teacher. The teacher asks 3-4 students who have mastered the topic conducts monitoring and evaluation work. There is no dynamic movement in the audience to acquire knowledge. In non-traditional - interactive education, knowledge is elastic-flexible, bendable, that is, it is delivered to the student taking into account his individual characteristics, it is not a matter of conquering the peak to acquire it, but such technology education chosen by the provider, in which the student is actively interested and realizes that he has acquired knowledge in a playful way. The psychological-pedagogical essence of interactive education is that students are encouraged to work quickly and freely express whatever thoughts come to their brains without criticism or justification. In such a situation, "I don't know, it must be wrong?!" thinking students are also activated, an environment is created where they can express their opinion even if it is wrong, the main thing is that they also have a desire for knowledge, and during the lesson, the group itself is right and wrong. separates the wise thoughts and forms the core of knowledge. There are many different interactive methods, and all of them, like any progressive methods, first of all require a lot of preparation for the lesson from the teacher. Several technologies can be used to learn Russian. Here is an example: "Ice is good" method. This method will help to melt the ice between the Russian language and us. In this technology, group members are divided into subgroups according to the season of their birth and describe their season of birth based on the climate of Russia. This expands our perception of the Russian climate and nature. In addition, we can use the words we learned in Russian that are adapted to the 4 seasons. Teams choose a name for themselves and write their name on the board. The teacher-leader will announce the MAX score and criteria for today's lesson. They are from "TREC" technology: T - state your opinion R - give a reason for the statement of your opinion, E - give an example of the reason for the statement of your opinion; They begin to master the handout using K - Summarize the statement of your opinion. Students are advised to work for a specified time and paste their answer options on the blackboard, each team in the place marked with

their team's name, and one person presents their answer options. Another feature of interactive teaching is that students work according to strict rules. This method is also valuable because of the ability to think and systematize one's knowledge and thoughts at the appointed time and use time effectively. Each team chooses its own leader, and this leader fairly distributes the total points given to the teams by the teacher, that is, evaluates them. Cervantes' opinion that "any person should be judged according to what he has done" is instilled in the leaders by the teacher. In the lesson, all students are evaluated according to their work and are satisfied with their work to one degree or another. After all, the main slogan of interactive education is:

"We forget what we heard!"

"We understand what we wrote!"

"We know what we have done!"

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as a result of the use of innovative methods in Russian language classes, students' logical thinking skills develop, their speech becomes fluent, and the ability to answer quickly and correctly is formed. visual at the beginning of the lesson, mobile or role-playing in the middle of the lesson, and in the last part of the lesson, organizing the student's subjective thoughts about the information learned in the lesson in various cards or anonymous games to help the learner to learn the language not only interesting, but also psychologically encouraging and improves the quality of education. The student tries to prepare thoroughly for the lessons. This makes students active subjects of the educational process. As the educational system sets itself the task of educating a free-thinking, well-rounded, mature person, in the future, we, future teachers, will do our part by developing ways to effectively use innovative technologies and interactive methods. we might add.

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