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**“HOW TO TEACH RUSSIAN TO NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS: TIPS
FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION.”**

**“КАК ПРЕПОДАВАТЬ РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК НЕНОСИТЕЛЯМ
ЯЗЫКА: СОВЕТЫ ПО ЭФФЕКТИВНОМУ ОБЩЕНИЮ”.**

Аннотация: Преподавание русского языка неносителям — это увлекательный, но сложный процесс, требующий учета множества факторов, таких как культурные различия, особенности восприятия языка и различные уровни подготовки студентов. Эффективное общение в классе требует не только знаний грамматики и лексики, но и умения настроить студентов на продуктивную работу, создать комфортную атмосферу и использовать подходящие методы и техники. Вот несколько ключевых советов по преподаванию русского языка, которые помогут наладить эффективное общение с неносителями языка.

Ключевые слова: Мультимедийные ресурсы, Интерактивные платформы, Обучающие игры и приложения.

Annotatsiya: Ona tili bo'lmaganlarga rus tilini o'rgatish qiziqarli, ammo murakkab jarayon bo'lib, madaniy farqlar, tilni idrok etish xususiyatlari va o'quvchilarning turli tayyorgarlik darajalari kabi ko'plab omillarni hisobga olishni talab qiladi. Darsda samarali muloqot qilish uchun nafaqat grammatika va lug'atni bilish, balki o'quvchilarni samarali mehnatga yo'naltirish, qulay muhit yaratish, tegishli usul va usullardan foydalanish qobiliyati ham talab qilinadi. Bu erda rus

tilini o'rgatish bo'yicha ba'zi asosiy maslahatlar mavjud bo'lib, ular ona tili bo'lmaganlar bilan samarali muloqot qilishda yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Multimedia resurslari, Interfaol platformalar, O'quv o'yinlari va ilovalari.

Abstract: Teaching Russian to non-native speakers is an exciting but challenging process that requires taking into account many factors, such as cultural differences, language perception features, and students' different levels of preparation. Effective communication in the classroom requires not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary, but also the ability to set students up for productive work, create a comfortable atmosphere, and use appropriate methods and techniques. Here are some key tips for teaching Russian that will help you communicate effectively with non-native speakers.

Keywords: Multimedia resources, Interactive platforms, Educational games and applications.

INTRODUCTION

Use clear and accessible language. It is important to avoid overly complex structures and unclear terms at the initial level. Start with simple phrases and structures, gradually making them more complex. Speak slowly and clearly, do not use long sentences. Use simple vocabulary at the first stages. For example, instead of complex words, say “go” instead of “move”, “look” instead of “observe”. Explain new words with gestures, pictures and examples so that students can better understand their meaning. Use visual materials - pictures, diagrams, infographics, so that students can associate new words and phrases with images. When teaching food-related words, show a picture of an apple and say, “This is an apple. An apple is red. I like apples. Active use of visual aids In order to make the learning process more effective, it is important to emphasize the use of visual and tactile materials. This helps students to assimilate new material faster and improve their comprehension of the language. Use pictures, posters, flashcards for words and expressions.

Use diagrams, tables, and infographics, especially to explain grammar structures. Work with real objects (for example, showing different fruits or objects in the classroom) to give students the opportunity to perceive the material directly.

When explaining grammar topics such as cases, use tables with examples and visual images, for example, a picture of “in”, “out”, “in” so that students can see how the word changes in context. Using simple, clear examples It is important that the examples you give are as close as possible to the students’ real life and meet their interests. Use examples related to everyday life: shopping, transport, travel, food, etc. etc. Provide examples from the culture and customs of the country of the language being studied so that students can better understand the context. Use dialogues and situational examples to show how the language is used in different situations. To teach phrases related to shopping, conduct a dialogue: Teacher: "Hello! How can I help you?" Student: "I would like to buy some bread." Teacher: "The bread is on the shelf. How much do you need?" Student: "One loaf, please." Active listening and repetition To help students remember new words and phrases, it is important to pay attention to active perception of speech. Use repetition and processing of material. Ask students to repeat words, phrases, whole sentences. Ask questions that will help students understand what they have heard. For example, after listening to a short audio recording of a person describing his day, ask students to tell what they understood and ask what words they remembered. Include listening exercises, starting with simple texts and gradually increasing the difficulty. Listen to a text about the weather and then ask students: "What is the weather like today?" or "What season is it?" Using role-plays and situational exercises Practicing communication in real situations helps students learn the language better. Develop role-plays in which students can act out real situations, such as going to a store, ordering food in a restaurant, travelling by public transport. Include situational dialogues, such as how to order a train ticket, how to ask for directions, how to introduce yourself. Use practical tasks that require students to communicate in real life, such as interviews, presentations, business negotiations, etc. Divide students into pairs and give the task: one student

will be a customer, the other a salesperson in a store. They must communicate, ask questions, for example: Salesperson: "Hello! What would you like to buy?" Customer: "I want to buy milk." Salesperson: "We have 2.5% and 3.5% milk. Which one would you like?" Keep students motivated. Motivation is the key to success in learning any language, especially when a student faces difficult moments. Praise students constantly for their successes, even small ones. Develop self-confidence in students by giving them the opportunity to work at their own pace. Use game-based learning and reward methods: give students opportunities to prove themselves through competitions, quests, quizzes. Provide students with feedback, but do it in a constructive way so that they do not lose motivation. At the end of the lesson, offer students a short test or quiz to check how much new material they have learned. Give a reward or certificate for achievements. Practice through repetition and consolidation of material. To consolidate knowledge, it is important to regularly repeat the topics and phrases learned.

Review each lesson, include testing of the learned material using previous vocabulary and grammar topics. Use review games such as question and answer cards, conjugation practice tables, and tests.

Use interactive tasks such as crosswords, puzzles, or games on computer platforms for language learning. At the end of the week, offer students a test or a game to consolidate new words or grammar structures. Integrate culture and context. Language and culture are closely related, so it is important to take into account cultural features so that students can better understand the context of the language. Include cultural elements in lessons: holidays, traditions, customs, features of everyday life.

METHODOLOGY

Use cultural materials: films, songs, books, articles to broaden students' horizons and improve their understanding of the language in a cultural context. Conduct discussions so that students can share their experiences and a variety of

cultural topics. Discuss Russian holidays with students, such as New Year, Easter, Maslenitsa. Ask them to describe how these holidays are celebrated in their countries and then compare them with Russian traditions. Practice through repetition and consolidation of material is one of the most effective methods in teaching a language, including Russian, especially to non-native speakers. It helps to consolidate knowledge, increase students' confidence and improve their ability to use the language in practice. Repetition allows not only to consolidate information, but also to assimilate it more deeply, connect it with what has already been learned, and develop skills for active use of the language in real situations. Here are some strategies and methods for effective repetition and consolidation of material in teaching Russian: Regular repetition and systematization

For effective assimilation of material, it is important to return to what has been learned regularly to prevent forgetting. This can be done through various types of exercises and tasks. Create a repetition cycle. Incorporate old topics into new lessons so that students can repeat the material without forgetting new knowledge. For example, after learning new grammar, use old vocabulary to practice new constructions. Micro-review: Conduct short review sessions at the end of each lesson, before the next lesson, or at the start of the lesson. Mnemonic techniques: Help students associate difficult words with visual images, sounds, or stories to make them easier to remember. At the end of the lesson, you can do a short review of all the new words for the week, asking students to remember them and use them in sentences. Using flash cards Flash cards are a great tool for actively reviewing vocabulary, grammar rules, and phrasal structures. For vocabulary, use cards with an image on one side and a word (or phrase) on the other. For grammar structures, create cards with questions or sentences on one side and the correct answer or completion on the other. Use video cards, where one side of the card has a picture and the other has text (for example, a word or phrase that needs to be matched to the image). Create flashcards with pictures of different objects and words such as table, tree, book, and then ask students to name what is

in the picture. Role-plays and situations. Role-plays are an ideal way to practice repetition in real-life situations, which not only helps them remember the material but also helps them apply it in context. Create role-plays where students can recreate everyday situations such as going to the store, taking public transport, having an interview, or ordering food in a restaurant. Role-play grammar structures such as “Ask for directions to the train station” or “Arrange a meeting with a friend”. Review key expressions in different contexts so that students can practice using them.

Have students take turns being a shop assistant and a customer in a shop. The shop assistant should ask questions such as “What do you want to buy?” and the customer should answer using the correct verb and noun forms. Review games. A game-based approach not only helps reinforce knowledge but also makes learning fun and interactive. Use crosswords, anagrams, and other game forms to reinforce vocabulary. Use matching games (e.g., a "memory game" with cards) where the student must find a pair: a word and a picture, or a word and its definition. Try guessing games (e.g., the "What is it?" game) where one student describes an object and the others must guess what it is. Matching games. Create cards with pictures of different animals and cards with the names of these animals. Students must match the name with the picture.

Discussion

Topic-Based Tests and Quizzes, Testing is not only a way to check your knowledge, but also a great way to review the material. Design short tests at the end of each lesson that include key points such as grammar constructions, new words or phrases. Use online platforms (e.g. Kahoot, Quizlet) to allow students to take tests and quizzes interactively. Conduct ratings and discussions on test results so that students can see where they are wrong and correct them. Have a quiz on the topic of “Russian Holidays”. Questions can be about the names of holidays, traditions, food that is prepared, etc. Interactive Exercises Interactivity helps consolidate the material in a dynamic way, making the process more fun.

Use group assignments where students can work in pairs or groups, discussing and reviewing materials. Include online assignments with interactive tasks to review grammar or vocabulary. Use end-of-lesson discussion questions that guide students in using what they have learned. After covering the topic of weather, have students create weather forecasts for different cities in groups. Students should use new words and phrases in context. Use technology and mobile apps Modern technology can greatly facilitate the process of reviewing and consolidating material, making it more accessible and convenient.

CONCLUSION

Use mobile language learning apps such as Duolingo, Quizlet, Memrise. They offer effective ways to review vocabulary and grammar constructions. Use online forums or chats so that students can practice the language outside of class. Use video lessons that review key grammar or vocabulary points, as well as self-study exercises. Have students use the Quizlet app to create their own flash cards and review the vocabulary covered on the topic of family. Feedback and self-assessment Regular feedback helps students understand where they are going wrong and motivates them to continue learning the language. Discuss with students their mistakes, explaining how to avoid repeating these mistakes in the future. Use self-assessment so that students can evaluate their progress and approach their studies consciously. Conduct individual consultations or sessions where you can help each student work through difficult areas. At the end of each month, ask students to fill out a self-assessment form where they can note what they have learned and what still needs more work.

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