

COMMUNICATIVE PREPARATION OF A FUTURE TEACHER OF RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

The relevance and importance of the problem of communicative training of a future teacher of Russian as a foreign language (RFL) is undeniable, and therefore the purpose of this article is to analyze the current state of this issue based on a ascertaining cross-section.

Keywords: intercultural communication, traditions and customs, technologies in education, holidays, sociocultural context.

Before starting the analysis, it is important to understand the features of teaching Russian as a foreign language. This includes taking into account cultural differences, grammar, and phonetics, as well as the ability to adapt materials to the level of language competence of students.

One of the main specifics of RFL is taking into account the cultural characteristics of students. The teacher must not only convey grammatical rules and vocabulary but also carefully study the cultural context in which the Russian language is embedded. Interactive lessons that focus on understanding cultural norms and traditions are key to successful learning.

Cultural characteristics in the context of teaching Russian as a foreign language (RFL) mean unique aspects of Russian culture that must be taken into account when teaching the language. This includes traditions, customs, social norms, and other aspects that form the cultural background within which the Russian language functions. Let me give you a few examples:

Forms of address and respect for elders: In Russian culture, there is a difference in forms of address depending on status and age. Respect for elders is an important aspect of Russian society. RFL teachers should explain to students how to correctly use forms of address and how to show respect in various situations.

Holidays and traditions: Russian holidays have their unique traditions and rituals. For example, New Year celebrations in Russia are different from celebrations in other countries. Teaching students these traditions helps them better understand Russian culture and improves their communication skills in a sociocultural context.

Approach to time: Russian culture may have a special approach to understanding time and punctuality. This affects the style of communication and the organization of work and everyday

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meetings. Students need to understand these cultural characteristics to adapt to Russian society successfully.

Etiquette in communication: The Russian language also reflects the peculiarities of etiquette and politeness in communication. For example, the ability to use the forms “please”, “thank you”, and “excuse me” in various situations is an important aspect of communicative competence.

Use of gestures and facial expressions: Russian culture can be rich in expressive gestures and facial expressions. Understanding these nuances helps students better interact in everyday settings and understand not only words but also nonverbal cues.

Examples of these cultural features can be included in teaching materials and lessons so that students gain not only language skills but also an understanding of the cultural context in which the Russian language is used.

Assessing the language competence of students studying in the RFL program is a key point in the analysis. It is necessary to determine how well they speak Russian and what difficulties they experience in communicating in it. The linguistic competence of students in the framework of teaching Russian as a foreign language (RFL) is assessed on various aspects of the language. These aspects include:

- 1. Grammar:** Ability to use rules of grammar, including correct sentence construction, tenses, cases, and other grammatical structures.
- 2. Vocabulary:** Extensive vocabulary, including knowledge of various words and expressions in context, as well as the ability to choose the right words to express your thoughts.
- 3. Phonetics and pronunciation:** The ability to correctly pronounce the sounds of the Russian language, as well as use the correct intonation accent in colloquial speech.
- 4. Reading skills:** The ability to read and understand texts of varying complexity, as well as extract information from the text.
- 5. Writing skills:** The ability to express one’s thoughts in writing, following the rules of text formatting and grammatical structures.
- 6. Listening Skills:** Ability to understand spoken language, listen to audio recordings, and extract relevant information.
- 7. Speaking skills:** The ability to communicate freely in Russian, including participation in dialogues, discussions, and argumentation of one’s views.

Language competence is assessed both during the educational process and using tests and exams. RFL teachers can use a variety of assessment methods, including oral and written assignments, testing, role-playing games, etc.

Effective teaching of RFL includes systematic work on all aspects of the language, active use of the Russian language in various situations, and constant expansion of vocabulary.

The teacher must be familiar with modern communication technologies. Their use in the classroom can enrich learning and provide students with the opportunity to practice language in real-life situations:

- he should use electronic textbooks and learning resources that provide more interactive and multimedia materials for learning the Russian language;
- work with online courses and platforms that offer learning materials, testing, and instant feedback;
- organize virtual classes and webinars for distance learning, providing students with access to learning anywhere and anytime;
- use audio and video materials to develop listening and pronunciation skills;
- use mobile applications designed specifically for language learning, with interactive exercises and games;
- use online testing and assessment to test knowledge and assess student performance effectively;



- introduce adaptive technologies that can automatically adapt to the individual needs of students, providing a personalized learning experience.

The use of technology in teaching RFL can significantly enrich the learning process, making it more interesting, accessible, and adapted to the needs of each student. These innovative methods can also enhance language skills and cultural context acquisition.

The Russian language is known for its rich grammar and phonetic features. RFL teachers need to focus on key points such as cases, types of verbs, and pronunciation of sounds. The combination of theory and practice and the use of audio and video materials contribute to a better understanding of these aspects.

Communicative training of a teacher of RFL is a complex process covering various aspects of language and culture. A successful teacher must not only be an expert in grammar and vocabulary, but also a master communicator who can inspire students to actively use a foreign language in their daily lives.

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