

## Modern Approaches and Innovations in Russian Language Teaching in Primary Schools

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**Abstract:** In today's rapidly evolving world, both the science and practice of pedagogy are developing, and the process of education is improving accordingly. In this important process for young people, the role model of teachers, especially young people, has a great impact. They observe how the teacher behaves in class and in life, how he interacts with the people around him, and how he performs his duties. Students imitate the behavior of those close to them. Shows. Therefore, teachers and parents need to be able to behave in any situation. They need to feel that there are children around them wherever they are. This is also important in the family upbringing environment. There should be no difference in the speech of adults. Even information from the lives and activities of advanced people, literary works, movies, and good examples of the actions of the protagonists of the play have a strong influence on the minds of children. In this article, as a result of the application of modern approaches and innovations in the teaching of Russian in primary school, students develop logical thinking skills, fluency of speech, the formation of quick and correct response skills, arousal of knowledge, and information about the desire to prepare thoroughly for lessons.

**Keywords:** modern, innovation, elementary, game, education.

**Introduction** One of the most important and positive changes in modern primary education is the decision of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2012 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages." "Resolution PQ-1875. Based on this decision, the study of foreign languages, mainly Russian, in the form of game-based lessons and oral lessons from the 1st grade of general secondary schools, and from the 2nd grade, the alphabet, reading and grammar training begins step by step. According to the resolution, under the leadership of the Coordinating Council, which is constantly working to further develop the study of foreign languages, an unprecedented amount of work has been done in all areas of education. For example, from the 2013-2014 academic year, continuous teaching of foreign languages in the form of games and oral lessons was introduced in the first grades of secondary schools. Textbooks and teaching aids for these classes have also been created. It is important to note that the activities in the complexes designed for first-graders are age-appropriate. The children began their first acquaintance with a foreign language by learning the culture of greeting, colors, and everyday words in the form of dialogue. Undoubtedly, equipping foreign language classrooms in our country's educational institutions with modern information and communication technologies and advanced teaching aids, broadcasting programs and broadcasts that teach children and adolescents in foreign languages, the history of other countries and Regular screening of popular science fiction and animated films on Uzbek culture, world science and technology with the help of Uzbek subtitles allowed our youth to get acquainted with the past, culture and science of the peoples of the world In teaching foreign languages to students in primary school, especially in the first grade, it is necessary to take into account the age, physiological, psychological characteristics of the student. As noted in the resolution, the implementation of foreign language teaching in the form of play-type lessons and oral speech lessons in the first grades is indeed appropriate for younger students. MAIN PART The use of game technology in education is one of the most effective tools. Throughout the game, their thinking, worldview, thinking expands. Scientists believe that a play-based approach to education facilitates the learning process. Not only does it make it easier, but it also increases the child's interest in science and encourages the child to acquire deeper

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knowledge. Play-style lessons help children develop oral speech. First graders love a variety of pictures or videos. Through a variety of color pictures, games should be used regularly to enhance their speech. For example, games such as what is this? Who is this? Who knows a lot of words? ” During the game, children should be encouraged to memorize words and pronounce them correctly. As children's vocabulary grows, so do other types of games and competitions. Children can start with exercises such as Fruit Names, Professions, and Home Appliances. Then, when they are displayed in a way that matches the colorful images on the computer, students' speech develops and their range of attitudes to the environment expands. During the presentation of a new topic, words and pictures will appear on the screen. Students will have the opportunity to listen to words and pronounce them. The principle of individualization of education should be taken into account when presenting the topic on a computer. Some students have difficulty perceiving the graphic and some of the sound image of the word. The computer helps to solve this or that problem through exercises, to find and overcome the aspects of the student's difficulty in learning Russian. It is also possible to organize other educational games aimed at mastering grammar from the second grade. For example, interesting games such as "Who is literate?", "Who is smart?", "Who am I?", "Chain", "Role play", "Find the place of words". "Who's smart? "The game gives good results in increasing spelling literacy. In this case, 5-6 words are written on cardboard, the words are written correctly and incorrectly. Students are asked to find the misspelled word and spell it correctly. The winner of the game is determined by which student spells the misspelled words correctly and first. We know that in the current educational process, the student must be a subject. Focusing on more interactive methods will increase learning effectiveness. One of the most important requirements for Russian language classes is to teach independent thinking. Today, Russian language teachers, using the experience of Russian and Belarusian teachers, use the following innovative methods: "Funny Riddles" Teach students riddles. It is important in teaching Russian that they learn words that are unfamiliar to them and find the answer to the riddle. Quick answers help to increase the effectiveness of the lesson. (Warm-up exercises) The use of a variety of games in the classroom to engage students in the lesson. Pantomime can be used in a lesson where very difficult topics need to be explained, or when written exercises are done and students are tired. A chain story method helps students to improve their speaking and memory. "Acting characters" This method can be used in all types of lessons. The "When pictures speak" method is more convenient and helps to teach students the Russian language helps to develop zaki speech by using pictures related to the topic. Quiz cards are distributed according to the number of students, allowing all students to attend class at the same time, which saves time. In the "Find the place of the word" game, the words are swapped and the sentence is formed by putting the words in the right place. The "Collection" game is held to reinforce the knowledge of students on a particular topic. The game is organized in the form of a row competition or work in small groups. For example, groups are given a task to find the words that represent the sign. The team that earns the most in the allotted time wins. Cartoons. Although children do not understand the words in the cartoon while learning a foreign language, they try to understand the words they use through the actions of the characters in the cartoon. This is an interesting and effective way for children to learn a language. Children are taught everything from Russian songs to poems, stories and videos.

## CONCLUSION

It should be noted that in the teaching of Russian language, taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of students, their interest in learning a foreign language, the preparation of modern didactic developments based on pedagogical technologies that help to fully meet the needs and the development of a robust mechanism for their implementation will provide a practical solution to the problem.

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