

METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.**Mirzaeva Rano Mardievna****At the № 8 schools, Ishtikhan district, Samarkand, Uzbekistan**

Annotation: Methodology of teaching the russian language - science of content, on the principles, methods and methods of teaching the russian language, as well as on the ways and conditions by which students can acquire knowledge, skills and abilities in the subject of the russian language. The content of the teaching, the teaching staff, the working methods of the students, the process of acquiring the material, the proposed methods and the effectiveness of the methods are examined.

Keywords: russian languages, methods of teaching russian languages, principles, knowledge.

The connection between methodology and philosophy is that methodology is based on philosophical conclusions about the relationship between language and thought, between society and the individual, and the meaning of human activity. This is the rules are the basis for the development of methodological conclusions. The purpose of collective types of training, the education of speech as an activity. The control method is target control. Determining student work in class and analyzing student homework the tendency to acquire knowledge and acquire skills and abilities in the acquisition of various materials.

Experiment:

- 1) search experiments - identification of problem areas during the teaching of a specific topic, section, topic;
- 2) setting up experiments - section of experiments performed to verify certain hypotheses tests and surveys;
- 3) educational experiment - the process of teaching something a new methodology, a group of students in the program, manuals.
- 4) modification experiments - eliminate defects found during training experiments;
- 5) control experiment - interpretation of training results determine the effectiveness of learning experiments through repeated tests and surveys.

Objectives of Russian language teaching in educational institutions.

Educational goals:

- 1) Acquiring basic knowledge of the language system

- 2) linguistic rules, spelling, punctuation according to grammar rules theoretical knowledge;
- 3) Acquisition of correct production techniques and techniques Oral and written literary discourse. development goal:
- 1) development of imaginative and logical thinking, language and emotions language, verbal memory, hearing speech;
- 2) learning methods of language analysis and synthesis, comparison, generalization, classification;
- 3) learning the methodology of educational activities;
- 4) Understand the connections and relationships that underlie language systems.

Developmental goals:

- 1) to instill love and arouse interest in the mother tongue knowledge;
- 2) aesthetic attitude towards the word, education of responsibility towards the word;
- 3) the formation of the student as a person, the development of the will, intelligence, emotions, independence, thinking, creativity, value orientation.

Since the Russian language is a component of the national culture of the Russian people, learning Russian must be closely related to the assimilation of the Russian national culture, and therefore the elements of the national culture must be continuously introduced in university trial. The substance of Russian dialect courses at college is decided by two components: the subject and the reason of ponder. Learning Objective: To instruct understudies to precise their contemplations unreservedly and to instruct understudies fundamental dialect aptitudes. The subject of the Russian dialect college course is the advanced Russian scholarly dialect in different ethnic and sociolinguistic settings. Russian courses incorporate the advancement and enhancement of all sorts of talking outside dialect learners.

Acing a dialect implies acing the phonetic framework and acing the phonetic fabric itself. The arrangement of phonetic aptitudes incorporates learning unused layers of lexicons, improving the phraseological finance, acing morphological standards, planning coordination, acing administrative standards, making distinctive sorts of sentences, improving the student's discourse with syntactic structures. Information of the dialect - information of the essential components of Russian science and dominance of the conceptual establishments of the characterized handle. The content appears the child's advance beneath supervision it is making your possess articulations by analyzing the statements of others. It is evident that a utilitarian and precise approach to dialect learning is conceivable through comprehensive content investigation Intrigue associations.

blunders and essentially develops the stylistic-sestylistic-semantic recognition of works of craftsmanship writing. etymological examination of the content extends the issue understanding the content, understanding the development show, introduction the complex apparatuses of dialect shape the peruser. and talking works out required for autonomous utilize information procured amid autonomous composing of the content. The arrangement of complex concepts, thoughts "almost how the Russian dialect works and changes". Amid the arrangement of phonetic competence, it is fundamental to work on acing the components of the history of the Russian dialect, the strategies of phonetic examination of writings.

Communicative competence is the knowledge, skills and abilities needed to understand other people and to create one's own programs of language activities in accordance with the purposes, domains and situations of communication. This competence includes knowledge of the basic concepts of phonetic linguistics (style, types of speech, how texts are connected, etc.), text analysis skills and related communication skills - vocal communication skills related to different domains and situations be mindful of your communication with the beneficiary.

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