



THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN METHODOLOGIES IN TEACHING  
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS

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**Annotation:** This article provides information about the methodology of teaching the Russian language, the history of its development as a science, the types of modern methods used in the teaching of the Russian language and their use.

**Keywords:** Development, language learning, society, Russian, knowledge, skills, qualifications, didactics, thinking, modern languages, communication.

The development of modern education has led to a new direction of innovative pedagogy. Innovative - English means "introduction (dissemination) of innovation". The socio-psychological aspect of innovation was developed by American researcher E. Rodgers. He studied the classification of participants in the innovation process, their attitudes toward innovation, and more. In scientific areas, the concepts of novelty and innovation differ. "Innovation" means a tool, a new method, technique, technology. "Innovation" is an education, a process that develops at certain stages. The development of world science is gaining momentum day by day. It is this positive development that has affected our country as well. Advanced innovative technologies are being applied to the world of science. It is safe to say that the widespread application of advanced, modern innovative technologies in the field of education has opened a wide range of opportunities and milestones for young people learning Russian.

Language learning is one of the most important areas in human society. Language, which is a means of communication, can be practiced in a natural environment, that is, in the family, in the community, or in an organized manner. Knowledge of linguistic phenomena is taught theoretically. In today's world of international relations, knowledge of languages, especially multilingualism, is of great importance. Pupils and students studying in our country usually learn three languages. These languages are referred to by special names. These are: native language, second language, and foreign language. The mother tongue is the first language to play a special role in the formation of thinking. When it comes to the second language, it is considered to be the language of the brothers and sisters of other nationalities, the language of the neighbors.

Russian is a foreign language. Russian language is taught in our republic. These languages are included in the curricula of educational institutions. The process of teaching three languages is different. The mother tongue and the second language are natural, and communication in Russian takes place mainly in the classroom under the guidance of a teacher. Among the three languages, there are sharp differences in certain aspects of learning and teaching Russian. This, in turn, requires the use of appropriate Russian language teaching technology. By thoroughly mastering the

achievements of the methodical science, the Russian language teacher achieves a clear understanding of the norms of language experience of the student and its further improvement. Effective teaching of Russian requires knowledge of its methodology. The study and teaching of the Russian language depends in many respects on the theoretical development of the methods of teaching the Russian language and the creative application of the theory in practice. methods, the science of Russian language teaching, the study of teacher and student activities are the subject of methodology. The basic concepts of methodology - method, method, principle.

Didactics - what do we teach? is the content of training. Methodology - how do we teach? means teaching methods and techniques. The concept of method is derived from the Greek-Latin word "metodos-" metodus ", which means the way to a specific goal, the method. In various literatures, the term can be found in a narrow and broad sense." Methodology "The term in a narrow sense refers to the concept of a specific course of learning. It is interpreted as a managed course of action that includes instructions related to lesson planning and the preparation of teaching materials." Method The term "didactics" and "methodology" have been used in a narrow sense in the Federal Republic of Germany since the 1960s. What is taught? How is the methodology taught? The study of the Russian language is not only a means of intellectual education, but also an acquaintance with the educational riches and values of other cultures and their application. z cultural h is the process of forming a person's personality by applying it to life. The methodology of teaching Russian as a science has a history of more than 200 years. During this period, it is possible to observe different approaches to the methodology of teaching the Russian language. One such view belongs to academician L.V. Shcherba. In his view, the teaching methodology of any subject is not a theoretical science, even though it is a science.

The term method is used to mean "set of teaching methods" and "direction of teaching". The first is used in the theory of education in the sense of process methods, while the second sense can be found in works on the history of teaching methods. For example, the method of translation of Russian language teaching, the correct method, the comparative method, the traditional method, the intensive method, etc. Natural and social phenomena are interconnected and develop in a continuous relationship. Since the sciences are the reflection of objective reality, none of them exists in isolation from the others. An event and a subject can be a source of research for many disciplines at the same time, for example, the study of the social phenomenon of "language" from its point of view linguistics (psychology), psychology (psychology), pedagogy (didactics). The term "Russian language methodology" evokes in the human mind the association "connection": first, a set of methods and methodological approaches to language teaching, or scientific knowledge of teaching methods, and finally, independent pedagogical science comes to mind. The methodology of teaching the Russian language has developed in harmony with didactics, in an interconnected way. It is well known that the teaching theories of all disciplines are based on the science of didactics, from which they receive scientific nourishment. Russian language teaching is also based on didactics.

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