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Annotation: Students who communicate with Russians on a daily basis very quickly begin to speak quite fluently in a new language for themselves; and only by grammatical errors one can guess that they have not been studying Russian for so long. But what about the "less fortunate" students who have no one to speak Russian with outside of class? After all, this affects the speed of learning.

Key words: Russian language, effective ways, alternative language partners.

Of course, communicating with native speakers is the best option, but there are other quite effective ways to practice a foreign language. True, in this case, the student needs more motivation for regular practice than the "lucky ones" (if you need to communicate in Russian at work, like it or not, you will communicate). It is necessary to have a rich vocabulary in order to learn a foreign language. And for this you need to read a lot of fairy tales, stories, novels in Russian.

(For example: the story "Mumu" by I.S. Turgenev, the novel "Fathers and Sons" by I.S. Turgenev, the story "Chamelion" by A.P. Chekhov, the story "I want to sleep" by I.S. Turgenev. This can still be done question-answer form:

The story "Trouble" by A.P. Chekhov (written by Chekhov at the end of the 19th century)

1. Who are the main characters of the story?

- Masha Poveletskaya - she graduated from the institute and began to work as a governess, Nikolai is the owner of the house, Marya Andreevna is the owner of the house, Fedosya is the maid.

2. What is the story about?

-How an ordinary girl showed her character.

3. What was Masha Poveletskaya's job?

She worked as a governess for a wealthy lady.

4. What kind of work did Masha do?

- She taught children.

5. What happened one day when Masha returned from a walk?

-A search was conducted in her house. (The maid Fedosya conducted a search)

6. What did Masha ask the maid?

-About what happened. And the maid said that the mistress lost an expensive brooch.

7. Why did Masha cry?

-Because the search they did in her room was offensive to her. Nobody has insulted her as a street girl yet.

8. Why did Masha not want to dine near the hostess?

-Because the hostess cried and said, there are thieves in her house and it was insulting for her. Hearing this, Masha went to her room.

9. What was Masha thinking about in her room?

- I didn't want to stay in this house and live under the same roof with such a hostess. I knew it was hard to find a job.

10. Who entered the house?

- Nikolai, the owner, went into the house and asked for a petition for his wife.

Anyway, Masha did not want to stay in this house.

11. What did Nikolai confess to?

- He stole the brooch. He needed money and he stole. This house and this brooch also belonged to Nikolai, and Zhenya owned all of them.

12. Why did Masha leave this house forever?

- Although she is a poor girl, she also has dignity (gurur).

Alternative language partners

Students quite often complain that in life they have no one to speak Russian with: some have no Russian acquaintances at all, some have Russian acquaintances who speak English perfectly, and some simply have little contact with Russians during the day. But is a native speaker really necessary?

Surely you have friends or acquaintances who are also studying Russian, and they also have no one to speak Russian with ... In my opinion, this is a great option! Maybe your language partner will not notice some of your mistakes and will speak with an accent, but in the same way you will have to formulate your thoughts in Russian and pronounce words more or less correctly so that the interlocutor understands you correctly. Yes, and for some students (especially beginners) it may be psychologically more comfortable to communicate with another student, rather than with a native speaker.

Your friend does not want to communicate in Russian and continues to speak his native language? It's a pity, of course, but this is his decision. You can continue to speak Russian (if he understands you). Most likely, after some time, your interlocutor will also "switch". So, one day my colleague and I agreed to speak to each other only in Russian. And when another colleague joined us during lunch, we continued to speak Russian. For about a minute she answered us in Uzbek, but then she nevertheless joined our "game".

You can even arrange a small competition: the first one to say 10 words not in Russian, he buys ice cream for all participants. And after that, I arranged a competition "Who will tell more sentences in 30 seconds?". This method will also help you express your thoughts correctly.

Be your own language partner

Among your acquaintances, no one studies Russian? Or do you only see them in Russian lessons? Then try to speak Russian with yourself (translate your thoughts from your native language into Russian). I first read about this method in the book "How I Learn Languages" by the Hungarian polyglot translator Kato Lomb.

I like this way: you really remember new words and grammar so quickly. And you immediately understand which words you especially lack (you can look them up in the dictionary and learn them now, and not wait until they finally appear in the textbook). At first, this is not easy: you constantly forget that you planned (s) not only to think, but also to translate. But after a while you start translating automatically, and then you immediately think in a foreign language.

Listen and repeat

To prepare for communication with native speakers, it is not enough just to formulate your thoughts well, you also need to pronounce the words correctly (so that the interlocutor understands you). Therefore, it is very important to work on pronunciation, especially if the Russian sounds are noticeably different from the sounds of your native language. And here I really like the Listen and Repeat exercise.

First you need to find a good text with audio, and then listen and repeat phrase by phrase.

The goal is to pronounce the phrase, if possible, with the same speed, sounds and intonations as on the audio. This exercise should be repeated several times with each phrase (until you like the way you sound).

I actively used this method when I studied literature. The most difficult thing is to retell the content of the works. The meaning of the work depends on them. Therefore, it is very important to pronounce the word with the correct tone, otherwise you may not be understood.

Read, write, communicate

Are you interested in spoken Russian? Do you want to know how Russians communicate with each other in everyday life? I think social media is great for this. And it's not at all necessary to look for a Russian pen pal for this, it's better to choose a Russian-speaking group, forum or page to your taste (for example, it is related to your hobby) and participate in discussions. There will be Russians who also share your interests, which means that you will be able to communicate not so much for the sake of the language, but for the sake of communication itself!

Watch and learn

During a conversation, it is important not only to speak yourself, but also to understand your interlocutor. I think you yourself know very well how to work on listening: you can watch movies, TV shows, cartoons, news, advertising, listen to music, radio, podcasts, audio books. There are many options for every taste.

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