



PROBLEMS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:

The article is about problems of teaching Russian language in foreign language environment. In recent years, there has been an increase in interest in the study of the Russian language among young people in our country in a foreign language environment. Let's consider the problems in teaching Russian language, connected with the peculiarities of its phonetic, grammatical and lexical systems. Russian language is considered to be one of the most complicated in the world.

Key Words: foreign language environment, teaching Russian language, hardness and softness, sonority and deafness, verb conjugation, unidirectional and multidirectional verbs of motion

In recent years, there has been an increase in interest in the study of the Russian language among young people in our country in a foreign language environment. Let's consider the problems in teaching Russian language, connected with the peculiarities of its phonetic, grammatical and lexical systems. Russian language is considered to be one of the most complicated in the world. Problems can arise at an early stage - when studying the alphabet. In Russian, consonant sounds prevail, in 5 vowel 36 consonants. Consonant phonemes are characterized by the following opposition: hardness and softness, sonority and deafness. Such opposition is far from being present in all languages, so it is very difficult for many foreign-speaking students to master Russian sounds. Vowel phonemes also differ in row and pitch. In addition, the Russian language has letters that do not indicate the sound. Grammar difficulties in learning any foreign language are related to the fact that the student tries to transfer the characteristics that are peculiar to their native language.

The grammatical difficulties in learning any foreign language are due to the fact that the student tries to transfer the characteristics that are characteristic of their mother tongue. Problems in the process of teaching Russian grammar arise in the field of differences with other languages.

Russian is one of the languages with a complex morphological system. Russian word changes and word formation are extremely diverse. Three types of noun declension, two types of verb conjugation, different ways of word formation with the participation of numerous affixes. We can distinguish the following distinctive features of the Russian grammar:

- flexibility,
- complex expression of grammatical meanings at the end of the presence of variable parts of speech in the structure of the word prefixes,
- suffixes,
- the end of the category of the type of verbs unidirectional and multidirectional verbs of motion.

The greatest difficulty for a foreigner is the mastering of grammatical categories, as it is in this area that the Russian language differs most from the native language. The maximum number of grammatical errors is in the sphere of choosing the right case, the right form of the genus, the right kind of verb. Any person who does not speak one of the Slavic languages makes it difficult to choose the perfect and imperfect verb, but without it it is impossible to build a full statement containing the verb. No less serious problem is the mastering of the formation of nouns and the system of meanings of nouns in different case forms and the combination of nouns with pretexts. One of the common mistakes is the use of nouns in the original form of the nominative case. Difficulties can be caused by interference, influence of native language. Since there is no category of inanimate nouns in the native language.

The syntax, namely the free word order, is also very complex. In the Russian sentence, there is no strict place for different members. However, the way the words are arranged may affect the meaning of the message, the purpose of the statement and the emotional coloring, as well as the different arrangement of the word may be different members of the sentence.

The process of studying vocabulary is complex and endless. Difficulties in studying Russian vocabulary are related to understanding and interpreting the meaning of words. A significant problem is represented by homonyms or ambiguous words, homofoms, homographs and homophones. Understanding the meaning of historicalisms, phrasesologisms, and vocabularies of oral folklore is complicated by the fact that

linguistic commentary or explanation of components of meaning that do not coincide with the native language is required.

There are objective reasons that lead to certain problems when learning Russian by non-Russians. They are related to the peculiarities of the phonetic, grammatical and lexical level of the Russian language. Therefore, when organizing the educational process, it is necessary to take into account the likelihood of such problems to minimize them, as well as to achieve maximum results in the study of the language.

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