



RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract:

The Russian language is one of the leading subjects of the humanities cycle in the system of higher education, since it not only forms important practical skills and abilities, but is also the most important means of cognition of other sciences, a means of developing thinking.

Keywords: Russian as a foreign language, higher education, humanitarian cycle, practical skills and abilities, speech activity.

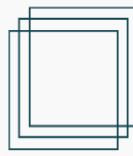
The main goal of teaching the Russian language is to ensure the language development of students, to help them master speech activity: to form the skills and abilities of competent writing, rational reading, full perception of sounding speech, to teach them to speak and write fluently in Russian.

Learning objectives:

- 1) to form a scientific and linguistic worldview in students, to equip them with the basics of knowledge about the Russian language (its structure and functioning), to develop a linguistic and aesthetic ideal, i.e. ideas about beauty in language and speech;
- 2) develop strong spelling and punctuation skills (within the program requirements);
- 3) to teach the ability to coherently express one's thoughts in oral and written form;
- 4) to teach the ability to independently replenish knowledge of the Russian language;
- (5) To educate pupils by means of the subject.

The study of the Russian language in Technical Universities is aimed at achieving the **following goals:**

- development and upbringing of the pupil, his/her socialization, development of intellectual qualities; formation of value orientation – awareness of the Russian language as a spiritual value, its importance in the life of modern society; formation of love and respect for the Russian language, development of the need for verbal self-improvement;



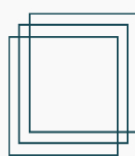
- mastering the Russian language as a means of communication in everyday life and educational activities; development of the ability for verbal interaction and mutual understanding; mastering the Russian language as a means of acquiring knowledge in other academic subjects;
- mastering knowledge about the Russian language, its structure and functioning; enrichment of vocabulary and grammatical structure of students' speech; mastering the stylistic resources of the Russian language, mastering its basic visual and expressive means;
- formation of the ability to identify, analyze, compare, classify linguistic and speech phenomena and facts, evaluate them from the point of view of normativity, compliance with the situation, the sphere of communication; carry out information retrieval, extract, transform the necessary information, work with the text, make its information processing;
- Acquisition of competence in the field of Russian language and verbal communication:
 - *Speech competence* – mastering all types of speech activity and the basics of the culture of oral and written speech, basic skills and abilities in the use of language in spheres and situations of communication that are vital for this age;
 - *Language (linguistic) competence* – mastering the basics of the science of language, the basic skills and abilities of analyzing the phenomena and facts of language, the formation and/or improvement of students' ability to use words, their forms and syntactic structures in accordance with the norms of the literary language, to use synonymous resources of the Russian language;
 - *Socio-cultural competence* is the mastery of language units with a national and cultural component of meaning and Russian speech etiquette.

The modern concept of teaching the Russian language is that it proposes to combine the theory of language, spelling and punctuation rules, the development of speech culture, making the text the main object of consideration in the Russian language lesson, since it is in the text that the implementation of language rules takes place. It is necessary to clearly show the student how each language level (phonetics, vocabulary, morphology, syntax) helps to create and understand the text.

Requirements for the level of training of students.

As a result of learning Russian, the student should **know/understand**:

- the meaning of the concepts: oral and written speech; monologue, dialogue; the scope and situation of verbal communication;
- the main features of colloquial speech, scientific, journalistic, official and business styles, the language of fiction;
- features of the main genres of scientific, journalistic, official and business styles and colloquial speech;



- features of the text and its functional and semantic types (narration, description, reasoning);
- basic units of the language, their features;
- basic norms of the Russian literary language (orthoepic, lexical, grammatical, orthographic, punctuation); norms of speech etiquette;

can

- distinguish between colloquial speech, scientific, journalistic, official and business styles, the language of fiction;
- determine the topic, the main idea of the text, the functional and semantic type and style of speech; analyze the structure and linguistic features of the text;
- identify linguistic units, conduct various types of their analysis;
- explain the meaning of words with a national-cultural component with the help of a dictionary;

Listening & Reading

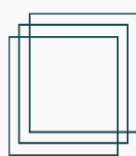
- adequately understand the information of oral and written communication (purpose, subject of the text, basic, additional, explicit and hidden information);
- read texts of different styles and genres; master different types of reading (studying, introductory, viewing);
- extract information from a variety of sources, including the media; freely use linguistic dictionaries and reference literature;

Speaking and Writing

- reproduce the text with a given degree of convolution (outline, paraphrase, exposition, synopsis); • create texts of various styles and genres (review, annotation, abstract, speech, letter, receipt, statement);
- to choose and organize language in accordance with the topic, goals, scope and situation of communication;
- master various types of monologue (narration, description, reasoning) and dialogue (inducement to action, exchange of opinions, establishment and regulation of interpersonal relationships);
- freely and correctly express their thoughts in oral and written form, observe the norms of text construction (logic, consistency, coherence, compliance with the topic, etc.); adequately express their attitude to the facts and phenomena of the surrounding reality, to what they have read, heard, and seen;
- observe the basic pronunciation, lexical, and grammatical norms of the modern Russian literary language in the practice of verbal communication;
- observe the basic rules of spelling and punctuation in the practice of writing;
- observe the norms of Russian speech etiquette; it is appropriate to use paralinguistic (non-linguistic) means of communication;

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- exercise verbal self-control; evaluate your speech from the point of view of its correctness, find grammatical and speech errors, shortcomings, correct them; improve and edit their own texts;

Use the acquired knowledge and skills in practical activities and everyday life to:

- awareness of the role of the mother tongue in the development of intellectual and creative abilities of the individual; the importance of the mother tongue in the life of the individual and society;
- development of speech culture, careful and conscious attitude to the native language, preservation of the purity of the Russian language as a cultural phenomenon;
- meeting communicative needs in educational, domestic, socio-cultural communication situations;
- increasing vocabulary; expanding the range of grammatical tools used; developing the ability to self-evaluate based on the observation of one's own speech;
- and the use of the mother tongue as a means of acquiring knowledge in other academic subjects and continuing education.

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