



THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN NATIONAL GROUPS

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The use of innovative technologies in the teaching process of the Russian language as a Foreign Language (RFL) in particular, seems to be particularly relevant in recent decades in connection with the increase in the general level of technical support, the development of the methodology itself, which is constantly on the Finding the most effective methods, techniques and teaching methods available is aimed at "achieving the greatest possible understanding in a multipolar world". In the current phase of development, Uzbekistan faces strategic tasks, including the further development of the education system as the most important factor for the country's prosperity, sustainable economic growth and securing employment for the population. The resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of the higher education system" of April 20, 2017 became a new impetus for the radical improvement of the sphere, a radical revision of the training content at the level of international standards. The comprehensive reforms carried out in the years of independence have laid a solid foundation for national statehood and the sovereignty of security and law and order, the inviolability of state borders, the rule of law, human rights and freedom. At the same time, the program for the integrated development of the higher education system was approved for the period 2017-2021, which includes measures to strengthen and modernize the material and technical base of universities, equipping them with modern educational and scientific laboratories and means of modern information and communication technologies.

Today, the introduction of pedagogical innovations into educational practice is extremely important. A positive solution to this problem has increased the vital need in the search for advanced experience, new pedagogical technologies and the practical implementation of experiments of their didactic skills. The logical conclusion from this: The task of creating innovative scientific developments in education and implementation in pedagogical practice became even more relevant. Below is an example of conducting an interactive lesson in national groups on the topic of "Russian as the Language of International Communication". The following is a sequence of tasks that will be performed during the session.

Exercise 1. Correctly distribute the definitions of the main elements of the sentence (method "confused terms"). - Subject - consists of an auxiliary verb and an indefinite form of the verb expressing its main lexical meaning. - Predicate is a predicate that consists of a verb - a bundle and a nominal part. - The compound nominal predicate is the main element of the sentence, is assigned to the predicate and answers the questions of the nominative Who? What? - The compound verb predicate is the main element of the sentence associated with the topic that answers the questions: What does the topic do? What's wrong with him? How is he?

Exercise 2. Choose a rhyme ("rhyme"). House - action - issue - drawing - shop - credit - fairy tale - salt - stock - date - entry - base -

Exercise 3. Consider the following situations, assess their typicality and think about how you can safely solve them ("hear and think"). - You were (on a business trip, on vacation) in one of the Western European countries. Broke off from the group or just got lost. In what language do you get the information you need from the locals? - You were (on business trip, on vacation) in one of the Central Asian countries. Similar measures to get information from the local population. - Colleagues from Germany and Russia have come to your company. The management has instructed you to conduct an orientation tour with the guests. You don't speak Russian very well and you can't speak German at all. Your actions. - You had the opportunity to publish your scientific article on this subject in one of the Japanese magazines. How do you negotiate the terms of publication with the Japanese side?

Exercise 4. Answer the questions ("brainstorming"). Which criteria should be considered when choosing a foreign language? What is the purpose of learning Russian? What does studying foreign languages give? Do you agree that Russian is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world? In what area do you think the Russian language is most commonly used? What is the place of the Russian language that we are learning among other languages?

Exercise 5. Fill in the table of categories correctly: - These have different meanings, but are similar in sounding words ("Basis" and "Basis"). - Are the words of the same part of a word, the same spelling and the same sound, but different in lexical meaning. - These are words from part of the language that mean the same thing, but differ from each other in lexical meanings and in how they are used in the language. - are called stable word combinations that usually have a holistic meaning. - These are words of the same part of the word with the opposite lexical meaning. Category Definition of Category Synonyms antonyms, homonyms, paronyms, phraseologisms.

Exercise 6. Explain the meaning of the words in the expression units given below (the method of "interviewing five"). - fallen into oblivion (summer is the river of oblivion). - Filkin's letter - make porridge - aim like a hawk - run upside down - eat a dog - Sharashkin's office

Exercise 7. In two columns, write down the original Russian words borrowed from the French language. Argue your conclusion ("whiteboard" method). Uncle, bracelet, squirrel, now hand, corsage, jam, poster, wardrobe, schnitzel, nephew, daughter, veil, prompter, game, flour, prize, battalion.

Exercise 8. Fill in the "T-diagram" with positive or negative human characteristics. T-Chart is a versatile graphical organizer for recording double (yes / no, for / against) or comparing two aspects of the same concept / information. - This is a comparison table. - Develops critical thinking skills. - It is used in the final lecture / at the end of the thematic lecture. For the allotted time fill in the diagram individually / in pairs: On the left hand side you write the reasons "for" and on the right side - reasons / factors etc. opposite ("against") the ideas given on the left side. Aggression, impetuosity, chaos, suddenness, haste, courage, uncomplicated statements, perseverance, stubbornness, calm, indolence, haste, practicality, greed, the ability to do a lot, laziness, caution, insecurity, ingenuity, sociability, cunning, curiosity, Curiosity, talkativeness, talkativeness, skill, cheating, thirst for information, resentment, tyranny, defensiveness, caring, self-esteem, arrogance, desire to show the best. "Yes" ("For") "No" ("Against") During the implementation of this interactive lesson, students will have the opportunity to fill up their Russian vocabulary, make optimal and correct decisions and develop critical thinking skills, increasing the cognitive activity and communication skills development.

The modern method of teaching the Russian language in the universities of Uzbekistan recognizes that the difficulties of mastering words are related, on the one hand, to the peculiarities of the lexical system of the Russian language itself and, on the other hand, to the peculiarities of the vocabulary of the native language of students. Since Russian words do not exist in isolation but in conjunction with others, students learn vocabulary in conjunction with each other, which facilitates the process of mastering the material. In the learning process, the semantics of words should be given a high priority as they are linked to the correct understanding of the word and its use in the language. Lively words from the teacher, his direct appeal to the students, the possibility of constant feedback - all of these undoubtedly have advantages. It should always be remembered: regardless of what technical means we use, the teacher remains the central figure in the educational process, and he must carefully monitor his language, have good, clear pronunciation and avoid grammatical and stylistic errors.

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