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Research Methods In The Methodology Of Teaching The Russian Language

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Abstract: The article discusses the main research methods used in the methodology of teaching the Russian language. Theoretical, empirical and experimental approaches, their features, advantages and areas of application are analyzed. Special attention is paid to innovative methods, including the use of digital technologies, corpus analysis and data visualization Russian language.

Keywords: teaching methods, Russian language, theoretical methods, empirical methods, pedagogical experiment, innovative technologies, educational process.

Introduction:

The methodology of teaching the Russian language as a discipline is at the intersection of pedagogy, linguistics and psychology, which determines the variety of research methods used. The purpose of these methods is to study the processes of learning and teaching the Russian language, to develop optimal pedagogical solutions and to evaluate their effectiveness. All methods can be divided into three main groups: theoretical, empirical and experimental.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Theoretical research methods are used to analyze and systematize scientific data, develop hypotheses and models of the pedagogical process. These methods include analysis and synthesis, which allow you to study existing theories and approaches to teaching the Russian language, identify their strengths and weaknesses, as well as integrate new ideas into a single concept. Classification and systematization serve as a basis for structuring various phenomena, such as teaching methods, types of learning assignments or categories of student errors. A special role is played by modeling, which involves the creation of abstract models of the educational process that help predict possible results and risks. Forecasting, as a key component of the theoretical approach, is aimed at identifying trends in the development of teaching methods and identifying promising areas of research. These methods are especially important when creating new textbooks, courses, and curricula.

Empirical methods are based on the collection and analysis of factual data obtained in the process of educational practice. Observation, as one of the main methods, involves the study of the interaction between the teacher and students, the behavior of students in the classroom, their participation in dialogues and the performance of tasks. This method allows you to record the characteristic features of the educational process and identify typical difficulties. Surveys, including questionnaires and interviews, help to study the opinion of participants in the educational process, clarify their needs and expectations. An important place is occupied by the analysis of the products of students' activities, such as essays, tests and dictations, in order to study the level of language acquisition, typical mistakes and the dynamics of progress. Testing is used to diagnose knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as to assess the effectiveness of the methods used. A complementary method is statistical analysis,



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which allows you to process quantitative data and identify patterns, for example, the relationship between teaching methods and student performance.

Results:

Experimental methods are one of the key tools for testing hypotheses and introducing innovative approaches to teaching the Russian language. A pedagogical experiment involves the creation of controlled conditions in which the influence of certain methods or technologies on the educational process is studied. The ascertaining experiment is aimed at fixing the initial level of knowledge and skills of students before the experiment, while the formative experiment allows you to introduce a new method or material and study its impact on students. A control experiment is carried out to assess the stability of the results achieved and their application in other conditions. The method of trial learning is testing a new methodology on a limited sample of students, which allows you to assess its prospects before widespread implementation.

Discussion:

Modern research on methods of teaching the Russian language is increasingly based on innovative approaches and digital technologies. The use of corpus analysis makes it possible to study real linguistic data and identify the features of grammatical structures and the use of lexical units. Analysis of textual content, especially in the digital environment, helps to identify current language trends and features of interaction in various communicative situations. Data visualization techniques such as graphs, charts, and interactive models are used to visually represent research results, making them easier to interpret and implement into the learning process.

The methodology of teaching the Russian language is a pedagogical science that determines the goals, content, scope and structure of the subject "Russian language", as well as studies and describes the most rational methods and techniques of teaching the Russian language and investigates the conditions and ways of assimilation by students of a precisely outlined range of knowledge, mastering certain skills and abilities. All training should be aimed at ensuring that students master new skills and abilities from lesson to lesson. At the same time, it is important that mastering speech at school is not only the assimilation of ready-made samples, but the ability to apply the learned language material in practice, which is associated with the awareness of certain patterns of a given language, cognition of its rules and laws, the assimilation of a certain amount of knowledge, on the basis of which the corresponding skills and abilities of speech are formed.

Inference:

In conclusion, it can be said that the variety of research methods in the methodology of teaching the Russian language is due to the complexity and versatility of the subject itself. The combination of theoretical, empirical and experimental approaches makes it possible to comprehensively study educational processes, develop and implement effective teaching methods adapted to the changing conditions of the modern world.

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