

PRINCIPLES OF USING MUSIC IN STUDYING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE*Mehriniso Tairovna Razakova**Teacher of Russian language, Department of Languages,**ZARMED University, Bukhara*

Abstract: The article discusses the main principles of using music in studying Russian as a foreign language. Particular attention is paid to the role of music in creating motivation, improving the perception of phonetics and grammar, as well as in the development of vocabulary. Examples of the practical application of musical methods in Russian language lessons are given.

Keywords: music, Russian language, learning, motivation, vocabulary, phonetics, foreign students.

Introduction

Learning a foreign language is a complex process that requires a systematic approach and the use of a variety of methods. Music as a teaching tool has unique properties that contribute to the effective assimilation of material. It helps to create an emotionally comfortable atmosphere, activates memory and increases interest in learning the language. In this article, we will consider the basic principles of using music in Russian language lessons and provide recommendations for its use.

Main part

The role of music in learning Russian

Music plays an important role in learning Russian due to the following aspects:

1. Developing phonetic skills. Listening to songs in Russian helps students better perceive intonation, rhythm, and pronunciation. For example, songs by Vladimir Vysotsky or Alla Pugacheva can be used to practice intonation perception, and modern pop songs can be used to study colloquial vocabulary.
2. Motivation and emotional involvement. Music lessons create a positive mood and reduce anxiety. Students enjoy listening to songs, which increases their interest in the language.
3. Expanding vocabulary. Song lyrics offer rich material for learning vocabulary. For example, by studying the lyrics to the song "Katyusha", you can get acquainted with poetic words and the historical and cultural realities of Russia.
4. Reinforcing grammatical structures. Musical lyrics help students remember complex grammatical structures in context. For example, the song "I asked the ash tree" can be useful for learning the past tense and reflexive verbs.

1. Correspondence to the level of students' knowledge. Musical materials should be adapted to the level of language proficiency. For example, for beginners, it is better to use children's songs with

simple lexical and grammatical content ("A Christmas tree was born in the forest"), and for advanced students - compositions with more complex lyrics.

2. Integrating musical assignments into the lesson. Musical fragments can be used at different stages of the lesson: for warming up, introducing a new topic or consolidating the material. For example, when studying the topic "Weather", you can use the song "Clouds" (author - Vladimir Shainsky).

3. Cultural context. Music is a source of information about the culture and traditions of the country of the language being studied. Analysis of the song "Moscow Nights" will introduce students to the cultural characteristics of Russia and its images in art.

4. Interactivity and creativity. Classes using music can include creative elements, such as composing your own lyrics to the melody of a popular song or creating drawings based on it.

Practical recommendations

1. Creating vocabulary cards. After listening to the song, students make cards with new words and phrases that they encountered in the text.

2. Interactive tasks. You can ask students to fill in the gaps in the lyrics or make up questions about its content.

3. Imitation and karaoke. Performing songs in karaoke format helps to consolidate pronunciation and improve confidence in using the language.

4. Creating projects. For example, students can prepare a presentation about a selected song, its author or performer, analyzing its lyrics and historical context.

Examples of using music

In Russian language lessons for beginner-level students, a teacher can use the song "Chunga-Changa". Its lyrics are simple and memorable, and the rhythm helps to better assimilate the material.

For intermediate students, we can recommend the songs "Oy, tsvetyot kalina" or "Veter perem" (Wind of change), which help to learn new words and grammatical constructions.

Advanced students can analyze complex lyrics of songs by artists such as Boris Grebenshchikov or Zemfira, which will help to deepen knowledge of cultural context and metaphorical language.

Using soundtracks to famous films, such as "The Irony of Fate" or "White Sun of the Desert", allows you to get acquainted with key themes of Russian culture.

Advantages of the musical approach

1. Emotional involvement. Music helps reduce stress and make learning more interesting.

2. Increased creativity. Working with songs develops creative thinking, especially when creating your own lyrics.
3. Long-term memory. Melodies contribute to a deeper memorization of the material.
4. Enculturation. Music promotes immersion in the cultural context of the country of the studied language.

Conclusions

The use of music in learning Russian helps to improve students' motivation, develop phonetic and lexical skills, and study the cultural context. Music is a universal tool that makes the learning process more interesting and effective. Including musical assignments in Russian language lessons has a positive effect on the assimilation of the material and the creation of a favorable atmosphere for learning.

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