

LEXICAL ASPECT IN THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS*Fayzieva Charos Toshmat kizi**2nd year Master's student of Chirchik**State Pedagogical**University, Faculty of Humanities*

Abstract: The article discusses traditional and innovative methods of teaching vocabulary of Russian as a foreign language, with an emphasis on the use of multimedia technologies and gamification. The author analyzes the role of the lexical aspect in teaching, highlighting the key components and approaches that help students effectively learn and apply new vocabulary. The importance of a balanced use of traditional methods, such as memorization of words and grammar exercises, with modern innovations, including multimedia, interactive tasks and games is noted. The article discusses the impact of these methods on students' motivation, improving their language competence and confidence in using the Russian language in real situations. The conclusion emphasizes the need to combine different approaches to achieve the best learning results.

Keywords: vocabulary, teaching Russian, innovative methods, multimedia technologies, gamification, learning, traditional methods, interactive tasks, language competence, teaching foreign languages.

The lexical aspect plays a key role in teaching Russian as a foreign language. Teaching vocabulary has undergone significant changes due to the introduction of both traditional methods and innovative approaches. Traditionally, teaching vocabulary in foreign language classes was based on memorizing words, through repetition and association. However, modern pedagogical practices are focused on a more dynamic, communicative approach to teaching languages, including various multimedia tools, interactive exercises and tasks aimed at active use of the language.

In the methodology of teaching Russian, the use of new technologies and innovative practices provides students with more effective ways to acquire and retain lexical material. The balance between traditional methods, which focus on structured teaching of grammar and vocabulary, and innovative approaches, such as multimedia and gaming technologies, allows for a more complete development of students' language skills.

This article is devoted to the role of the lexical aspect in the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language. It examines the changes in teaching methods, from traditional to more modern innovations, and explores how these two directions can coexist, improving the learning process of students. The article also analyzes the advantages and problems of introducing both approaches into the educational process.

The lexical aspect in teaching Russian as a foreign language includes several key components, each of which plays an important role in the development of students' lexical skills. Traditionally, the emphasis has been on learning individual words and their meanings, often through methods such as

memorization, repetition, and translation. These traditional methods, while effective in some cases, have their limitations, especially when trying to develop a deeper understanding of words and their use in different contexts. The traditional approach to teaching vocabulary often relied on textbooks and word lists. Teachers provided students with a set of words to memorize, often without the context to show how the words were used in real life. This approach may be effective in the early stages of language learning, especially for learning basic vocabulary, but it often does not provide students with the tools they need to use words flexibly in real communication situations.

In contrast, modern teaching methods emphasize context, interaction, and real-world use of vocabulary. The introduction of multimedia, digital resources, and interactive learning activities has revolutionized the way vocabulary is taught in the classroom. These innovative methods encourage students to actively use language by engaging in communication, role-play, and other interactive activities that simulate real-life situations.

For example, the use of digital media such as language apps, videos, and podcasts gives students the opportunity to encounter authentic language material and understand how words are used in different contexts. Multimedia also helps create visual associations and learn words in context, which helps improve retention and comprehension. Additionally, the use of interactive technologies such as virtual classrooms, online discussions, and collaboration platforms provide students with the opportunity to use language in a more immersive and communicative environment. One of the key innovations in modern education is the emphasis on task-based learning. In this approach, vocabulary is learned through specific tasks that simulate real-life situations. For example, students may be given tasks such as planning a trip, writing a report, or participating in a debate, and they use vocabulary related to these tasks. This not only helps students learn new words, but also teaches them to use vocabulary in context, which improves overall language competence.

Another innovative method that is gaining popularity is gamification, which is the integration of game elements into the learning process. Language games, quizzes, and competitions help students engage in the learning process and make memorizing vocabulary more fun. Gamification encourages active participation and motivation, making students more willing to learn and use new words. Incorporating game elements into the learning process helps create a dynamic and engaging atmosphere, which improves students' vocabulary skills.

Despite the many benefits of innovative approaches, traditional methods still play an important role in learning. Grammar instruction, word lists, and memorization exercises can still be useful in building a foundation of language knowledge. The key is to find a balance between these traditional methods and more modern ones that focus on active language use.

Effective vocabulary teaching requires a comprehensive approach that combines both traditional and innovative methods. Teachers should continue to use structured methods such as word lists and grammar explanations, but also integrate new technologies and interactive strategies to encourage active learning and real-world use of vocabulary. In addition, teachers should consider students' individual styles and preferences when choosing teaching methods. Some students may do better with traditional methods, while others will benefit from innovative and interactive approaches. The key to success is to adapt teaching methods to students' diverse needs, providing them with the best opportunities to acquire vocabulary and use the language effectively.

In conclusion, teaching Russian as a foreign language vocabulary has changed significantly over time. Traditional methods, such as memorizing words and grammar exercises, still play an important role in developing basic language skills. However, the introduction of innovative methods, such as multimedia tools, task-based learning, and gamification, significantly improves students' ability to use vocabulary in real-life situations.

The combination of traditional and innovative approaches creates a more dynamic and engaging learning environment, which contributes to better vocabulary acquisition and students' confidence in using the language. As teaching methods evolve, it is important for teachers to stay abreast of new technologies and approaches that can enhance the learning process and ensure that students are well prepared to communicate effectively in Russian.

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