



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITIES IN STUDENTS DURING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses various methods for enhancing students' speech activities during Russian language classes. The focus is on the interaction of different types of speech activities, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The study emphasizes the importance of an integrated approach to teaching, which aids in improving students' communicative skills. The article provides recommendations for optimizing teaching methodologies.

**KEYWORDS:** Speech activity, listening, speaking, reading, writing, communicative skills, integrated approach, teaching methodology, curriculum, skill development, higher education, Russian language classes.

### INTRODUCTION

Language activity is a fundamental component of linguistic education, encompassing both oral and written forms of communication. Its significance in the educational framework is unequivocal, as it not only enhances communicative abilities but also enriches students' cognitive capacities by refining their analytical and synthetic skills. Scholars highlight that the simultaneous acquisition of native and Russian languages fosters a comprehensive and reflective approach to understanding the surrounding world. This multidimensional perspective enables learners to grasp linguistic nuances and cultural context effectively, broadening their intellectual horizons.

Modern pedagogical methodologies for teaching Russian emphasize the holistic development of all facets of language activity, including speaking, listening, reading, and writing. These approaches are designed to create a dynamic learning environment that integrates diverse exercises targeting these skills. The implementation of such methods ensures that students engage deeply with the material, thereby fostering a more profound mastery of the language. For instance, lessons often incorporate techniques such as critical text analysis, the systematic use of varied dictionaries, and consistent practice in both oral and written interactions.

By utilizing these strategies, educators cultivate a learning process that not only focuses on linguistic proficiency but also encourages active student participation. This engagement is vital for reinforcing language acquisition and bridging theoretical knowledge with practical application. Through the integration of interactive activities, students are better equipped to adapt their language use to diverse communicative contexts, thus achieving a more comprehensive command of Russian.

## METHODS

The communicative-action approach emphasizes the active engagement of students with linguistic material through practical application in diverse communicative scenarios. This methodology fosters the development of all primary language skills: speaking, listening, reading, and writing. By encouraging students to apply their knowledge dynamically, this approach ensures they acquire the ability to use language autonomously and adapt it to various communicative contexts. Such techniques not only enhance linguistic proficiency but also build confidence in real-world language use, making the learning process more relevant and impactful.

Contemporary instructional strategies integrate multiple types of language activities within the educational process, enabling students to develop a comprehensive understanding of language. This synergy between different speech activities promotes a deeper assimilation of linguistic material. The integration ensures that students can transfer skills learned in one mode—such as reading—to others, like writing or speaking, thus solidifying their overall communicative competence. Research suggests that these combined approaches contribute significantly to the practical mastery of language.

The adoption of active teaching methods, such as role-playing, debates, and project-based learning, further supports the goal of comprehensive language education. These methods encourage students to seek information independently and apply their acquired knowledge creatively in practical situations. Role-playing exercises allow learners to simulate real-life dialogues, while debates enhance critical thinking and the ability to construct logical arguments. Similarly, project-based activities encourage collaboration and the practical application of language skills, which are essential for fostering deeper engagement with the material. Active learning not only develops critical thinking but also nurtures students' creative abilities, ensuring they become not just proficient language users but also versatile communicators.

## MATERIALS

High-quality educational materials tailored to the students' proficiency levels form the foundation of systematic language learning. Such resources should encompass a variety of exercises that target all aspects of speech activities, including speaking, listening, reading, and writing. By providing structured opportunities for language practice, these materials ensure the consistent development of essential linguistic skills. Carefully designed textbooks and workbooks not only reinforce theoretical knowledge but also create a practical framework for applying language concepts effectively.

The incorporation of audio and video materials into the curriculum significantly enhances the learning experience by improving students' listening skills and comprehension of spoken language. Exposure to authentic recordings helps learners grasp nuances such as intonation, stress patterns, and regional accents, which are crucial for effective communication. Audio-visual content also introduces learners to cultural and contextual elements of the language, enriching their understanding beyond mere grammar and vocabulary. This multidimensional approach ensures a deeper and more immersive engagement with the language.

Modern technological advancements provide access to a wealth of online resources, including interactive courses, discussion forums, blogs, and multimedia platforms. These tools allow students to practice language skills in authentic contexts, enabling them to engage with native

speakers and apply their learning in real-life situations. Platforms such as language exchange websites and virtual classrooms facilitate peer-to-peer interaction, fostering a sense of community and collaboration. Additionally, digital resources offer flexibility, allowing students to learn at their own pace and revisit challenging material as needed.

Internet-based tools also play a pivotal role in developing written and oral communication skills. For instance, engaging with online discussions and blogs helps refine writing abilities, while participating in webinars or virtual meetings enhances speaking proficiency. Such platforms not only provide practical language exposure but also expand students' horizons by introducing them to diverse perspectives and global issues. The integration of these resources into traditional language education bridges the gap between classroom learning and real-world application, making the process both dynamic and impactful.

### **Experiment**

The development of students' speech activities during Russian language lessons remains a cornerstone of fostering their communicative competence. To explore effective methodologies for improving the four primary types of speech activities—speaking, listening, reading, and writing—an experimental framework was designed. The experiment aimed to assess the effectiveness of targeted pedagogical strategies in enhancing these skills and their integration into academic and social communication contexts.

The speaking component focused on activities designed to improve pronunciation, intonation, and lexical variety. For this purpose, students participated in role-playing exercises, debates, and group discussions. These activities simulated real-life communication scenarios, encouraging students to formulate and articulate their thoughts clearly and confidently. Detailed feedback was provided on their pronunciation and intonation, reinforcing the importance of phonetic accuracy. This approach helped learners understand the nuances of spoken Russian and improved their fluency over time.

Listening, as a receptive skill, was developed through targeted audio exercises. Students were exposed to a variety of authentic recordings, including interviews, lectures, and podcasts. These materials were selected to represent different accents, speech rates, and topics, ensuring comprehensive listening practice. To measure improvement, students were given comprehension tasks that required them to analyze and respond to the information they heard. This systematic approach enhanced their ability to process spoken language effectively, a skill critical in both academic and social interactions.

The reading component emphasized comprehension and analysis of academic and literary texts. Lessons were structured around study materials that combined linguistic and cultural elements. Students were tasked with summarizing content, identifying key themes, and discussing their interpretations. This method not only improved their reading fluency but also broadened their understanding of Russian linguistic and cultural contexts. Additionally, guided exercises encouraged students to develop critical reading skills, such as identifying the author's intent and evaluating arguments.

Writing skills were cultivated through a series of structured activities aimed at enhancing grammar, punctuation, and text organization. Assignments included essay writing, crafting reports, and composing reflective journals. Students received detailed guidance on organizing their ideas coherently, using appropriate vocabulary, and adhering to stylistic norms. Peer review sessions were incorporated to foster collaborative learning and encourage constructive

feedback. This process ensured that students developed a robust command of written Russian suitable for academic and professional settings.

## DISCUSSION

Effective teaching requires the integration of all types of speech activities, emphasizing their interconnectedness. On Russian language and literature lessons, developing one type of speech activity inherently supports the enhancement of others. This comprehensive approach ensures holistic development of students' communicative skills, equipping them with the ability to navigate various linguistic contexts. By interlinking speaking, listening, reading, and writing, educators enable students to achieve both academic success and professional readiness.

The development of students' speaking skills involves structured activities that encourage oral expression and confidence. Techniques such as debates, presentations, and role-playing serve as effective methods for enhancing articulation and interactive communication. Oral speech, as noted in pedagogical research, is a dynamic and multifaceted medium that facilitates human interaction across all areas of activity. Strengthening students' speaking skills during Russian language lessons equips them with the ability to engage meaningfully in various real-life situations. Such training not only sharpens their linguistic accuracy but also fosters adaptability in diverse communicative environments.

Listening, or auditory comprehension, is another essential aspect of speech activity, enabling the perception and understanding of spoken language. Through consistent exposure to audio materials, participation in dialogues, and critical discussions, students improve their ability to interpret and respond to verbal input. This skill is crucial for effective communication, especially in academic and professional settings. Modern resources, including individualized search systems and curated audio libraries, provide learners with diverse auditory experiences. By leveraging these tools, educators can tailor listening exercises to meet the specific needs of their students, thereby enhancing their overall communicative competence.

By integrating these strategies, the study highlights the importance of a multifaceted and interconnected approach to teaching Russian. Each activity contributes uniquely to the overarching goal of linguistic mastery, while their synergy ensures a deeper and more practical command of the language. As students refine their ability to express, comprehend, and analyze language, they are better prepared to meet the demands of academic, social, and professional communication. This holistic perspective underscores the transformative potential of an integrated methodology in language education.

Writing represents a productive form of speech activity, enabling students to express and structure their thoughts clearly and coherently. In Russian language lessons, writing skills are cultivated through assignments such as essays, research papers, and reflective journals. These tasks not only enhance students' ability to articulate ideas in written form but also prepare them for academic and professional environments where clarity and accuracy in writing are essential. The consistent practice of writing builds confidence and familiarity with linguistic norms, contributing significantly to overall language proficiency.

Reading, on the other hand, facilitates the comprehension and interpretation of written texts, serving as a vital medium for acquiring information. During Russian language lessons, reading skills are developed through the analysis of literary and scientific texts, which expands students' vocabulary and enriches their cognitive and emotional understanding. This

engagement with diverse textual materials deepens their appreciation of language structure and style while fostering critical thinking skills.

Effective language teaching emphasizes the integration of all types of speech activities. For instance, discussing a read text combines reading, listening, and speaking, while writing an essay based on an audio material merges listening and writing. This interconnection fosters a comprehensive development of speech skills, ensuring students are well-equipped to adapt to varied communicative contexts. Modern tools, such as personalized search engines and digital platforms, further support this integration by providing access to diverse learning resources. These technologies enable students to practice and refine multiple language skills simultaneously, significantly enhancing their communicative competence.

The teacher plays a pivotal role in developing students' speech activities. By organizing the educational process, selecting appropriate materials, and employing effective teaching methods, the educator not only facilitates learning but also inspires students to engage actively with the language. Motivation and interest, fostered by the teacher, are crucial for maintaining students' commitment to language acquisition.

There are numerous methods and approaches aimed at advancing speech activities, including the communicative approach, project-based learning, and the application of information and communication technologies. Employing a variety of teaching strategies allows educators to address the diverse needs and abilities of students, fostering a balanced development of their speech skills. This variety ensures that each student benefits from a well-rounded approach to language learning, which integrates theoretical knowledge with practical application. Ultimately, the strategic use of these methods contributes to the comprehensive development of students' communicative competence, enabling them to thrive in academic, social, and professional settings.

### CONCLUSION

The development of students' speech activities in Russian language lessons requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses all forms of speech activity. A diverse range of teaching methods and techniques is essential for cultivating communicative competence, which is critical for both professional success and social integration. Addressing all aspects of speech—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—not only facilitates academic achievement but also ensures students' preparedness for real-world communication.

The study of the Russian language and culture emphasizes the formation of communicative competence through a structured and integrated approach. Oral and written speech development, vocabulary enrichment, and mastering literary norms are interdependent and integral to achieving balanced linguistic proficiency. This holistic perspective underscores the importance of incorporating all speech activities into the learning process, enhancing students' overall communicative abilities.

Active engagement of students through diverse teaching strategies plays a pivotal role in the learning process. Interactive methods such as discussions, role-playing, and project-based activities not only increase motivation and interest but also improve knowledge retention and application. Systematic and consistent efforts in developing all aspects of speech activities create a focused and effective learning experience, enabling students to achieve higher levels of proficiency.

An analysis of various studies demonstrates that the development of speech activities requires a multidimensional teaching approach. This includes the application of diverse instructional methods designed to enhance all types of speech activities. Special attention should be given to active and interactive methods of instruction, which encourage student motivation and active participation. Additionally, educators must account for individual student differences and adapt teaching methodologies to their specific needs and skill levels.

The multifaceted nature of speech activity development highlights the need for an integrated approach that combines all speech activities, diverse teaching methods, and adaptive strategies. The role of the teacher is central to this process; their professionalism and organizational skills significantly influence the success of developing students' communicative competence. Thus, the integration of innovative methods, tailored resources, and interactive approaches ensures that students acquire the comprehensive communication skills required for academic, professional, and personal success.

### **Methodological Recommendations**

To effectively develop students' speech activities, educators are encouraged to employ a variety of teaching strategies tailored to enhance different aspects of communication. These methods not only improve linguistic proficiency but also foster active student engagement and motivation.

- interactive teaching methods: Employing strategies such as critical thinking exercises is instrumental in enhancing students' cognitive abilities, enriching their vocabulary, and increasing their active participation in Russian language lessons. These methods encourage students to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information, promoting deeper understanding and application of the language.
- utilization of multimedia resources: Incorporating audio and video materials into the curriculum significantly aids the development of listening and speaking skills. Authentic recordings, such as interviews, podcasts, and films, provide exposure to diverse accents, intonations, and cultural contexts, enabling students to better understand and reproduce spoken language.
- project-based learning: Engaging students in projects conducted in Russian stimulates the simultaneous development of speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills. These activities encourage collaboration, creativity, and practical application of language knowledge, while also boosting students' motivation and interest in the subject.
- discussions and debates: Facilitating discussions on current topics and organizing debates cultivate argumentation skills and critical thinking. These activities provide students with opportunities to express their opinions, defend their viewpoints, and engage in meaningful dialogue, all of which are essential for mastering communicative competence.

By integrating these diverse teaching methods into the educational process, instructors can create a dynamic and interactive learning environment. This comprehensive approach not only addresses all facets of speech activity but also ensures that students are well-prepared for both academic and real-world communication challenges.

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