

# Factors affecting learning the Russian language

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**Abstract.** The article discusses the factors, problems and difficulties affecting the study of Russian in Uzbek groups, and comments on the existing textbooks. Suggestions were made for the development of students' Russian language skills in military academies.

**Keywords:** Military education system, problems, Russian as a foreign language, environment, communication, factors influencing language learning

As we get acquainted with articles on teaching Russian as a foreign language, we face this: many researchers and practitioners are united: learning a foreign language plays an important role first and foremost in the environment. This is a very correct idea, but we are disgusted with the idea that a language learner will have no further difficulties in the existing environment, that he needs a variety of advanced equipment, literature and even experienced teachers to learn the language.

According to I.A. Orexova, a professor of pedagogy, Students who learn Russian as a foreign language under the influence of objective attributes of the language environment should know a certain amount of "knowledge of linguistic horses," namely, "words, phrase units, vocabulary, phrases, paremias, complex synthetic wholes, texts, etc."

"Because language is a cultural fact, a component of the culture we inherit and at the same time a weapon. The culture of the people is spoken through the language, the basic concepts of the same language culture, the key concepts of the culture of the language, and the basic concepts of the same language culture," he said.<sup>1</sup>

Some other scholars approve of the idea that "a person's age plays an important role in learning the language" and recommend teaching a foreign language from the age of 1.5-3.

Valerie Demaryova, associate professor of psychophysics at the University of Nigeria, N.I. Lobachevsky, proposed starting teaching a foreign language from the garden era. He believes that the language should be instilled by teaching a child to communicate more without grammatical rules, by teaching him or her vocabulary and vocabulary theme, by singing in the language studied, and by showing short movies.

Indeed, it is the same if a learner of the language is given the ability to speak the language from an early age. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. It is proof of our word that parents give their children Russian-speaking gardens, training courses, and pay special attention to their language learning.

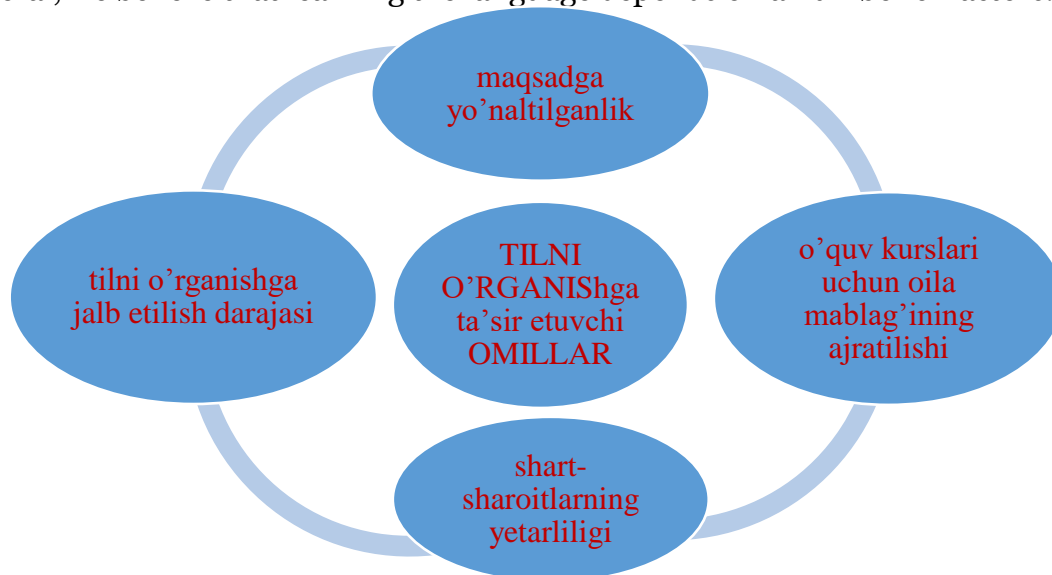
Russian classes will continue in the next phase after the garden - at school.

In secondary schools, Russian classes are taught in Uzbek groups from 45 minutes a week to 2-3 hours. Sadly, despite so much effort, students come to military academic lyceums with a degree of knowledge very low than Russian. They act as Russian-language communication in places where ethnic groups mingle for dialogue.

Given this situation in the provinces and in the city of Tashkent, students from Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and Navoi have a strong tendency to learn the language. This is the prevalence of tourism in these cities, The availability of Russian-speaking people, the abundance of language-oriented courses, the intellectual allocation of funds from parents' family budgets, the directive of their children to learn the language, and the ability of the reader to communicate in Russian in magazines, markets, libraries, and so on, are more widely used it's bringing it.

<sup>1</sup> Vorobyov M.M. Lingvokulturologiya. Theory and methods. -M., 1997.

In general, we believe that learning the language depends on a number of factors. Table 1



It turns out that where there is no environment for learning the language, it is difficult to achieve positive results. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) On the one hand, despite the high demand for the language, the reduction of school hours from the following years will make it scarce for students to develop their interest in learning Russian and enrich their speech. The resulting rise in bed and visit the people all day long. On the other hand, during the course, the student is restricted to hearing the teacher's speech (sometimes audio materials), and is engaged only in answering questions based on the program, reading the mantle, and performing certain exercises in the same lesson or on a day-to-day basis. The resulting embryo was allowed to become so intertwined, and the tongue of the speechful one will outgrowth.

Most of the students enrolled in military academic lyceums take exams in the field of mathematics, physics and native languages, history, English and native languages in the field of humanities. Sadly, students who have entered high schools participate very slowly in Russian language classes based on the Lyceum Program (10-11th grade textbooks of secondary schools), in most cases they cannot speak at all. Additionally, existing textbooks and literature in textbooks require a higher level of knowledge than the middle. It should be recognized that the story of I.S.Turgenevning "Poetry", excerpts from N.V.Gogol's poem "The First Dosh", V.M. Shukshinn's "Uporny" story is complicated for students studying Russian as a foreign language. Only with the efforts of the teacher are common concepts. Independent preparation for Assyria (i.e. homework). They lived in the dormitory of training in military schools. Assignments are carried out in independent classrooms.) To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) The lack of vocabulary and the limitations of vocabulary can lead to students weakening in their classes, and a teenager feels as if his pride and dignity have been accumulated.

In the meantime, we found that some problems should be interrupted. During the two-year study at the Academic Lyceum, the student lives and studies on a strict day-to-day basis. There are a number of important issues, such as adapting to military life for a teenager who walks freely in the care of his parents yesterday, deepening his curriculum from all subjects, and preparing for entrance exams of military and civil OTMs. Problems such as the fact that the dialogue is only within the classroom, that the student cannot leave the specified agenda, and that it is not possible to cover all students in an existing Russian-language fanfare will cause the teacher's need to learn Russian not to be satisfied.

Most of the military personnel who communicate directly with a military lyceum student in the second part of the day cannot speak Russian freely. A lack of mature officer staffing also hinders the development of students' Russian-language discourse to some extent.

Interestingly, given that most of the military equipment and weapons currently available in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are manufactured in Russia (formerly alliance), military-technical cooperation between the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan, and the advancement of cursors to Russian universities as part of cooperation, Russian in the DTS basic curriculum to educate students of military-academic lyceums as mature professionals in the future does not cover the requirements of 144 hours allocated to the language fan at all. (108 hours in civil academic lyceums)

In our view, it is very necessary to study, analyze, and develop specific recommendations for the large and small problems that hinder learning Russian.

First of all, it would be appropriate for candidates who have submitted documents to military academic lyceums to be tested on the basis of a Russian-language oral conversation in entrance exams. Then the students who wanted to become martians would have focused not only on in-depth subjects but also on Russian.

Taking into account the uniqueness of the direction in military academic lyceums, if Russian textbooks are revised by experts, it is related to the profession, such as "My Mother's Academy of Sciences," "Rexim dny", If texts or military terms, commands, official papers, as well as examples of various situational dialogues, etc., are included, the assignments assigned to them are one purpose, namely, the future military it would be appropriate to focus on preparing a mature cadre.

As examples of Russian literature, excerpts from N.V. Gogol's "Trs Bulbo" that encourage the same patriotism in the textbook, For examples of L.N. Tolstoy's stories on this topic, it would be more accurate if poets such as A.S.Pushkin, M.Y.Lermontov, N.A.Nekrasov, S.A.Esenin, and A.A.Blok were quoted as saying excerpts from Uzbek literature that encouraged patriotism translated into Russian by experts.

Learning a language requires constant preparation, constant communication. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, one of the most widely used languages of communication among peoples in our country is the emphasis on learning English: the learning hours have been increased, special didactic materials have been developed for the learning process, the textbooks are provided with the necessary literature, and textbooks have been selected. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

Of course, we cannot say that Russian-language programs and textbooks can meet these requirements. Frankly, Russian teachers working not only in military education but also in civil schools are optimistic about the emphasis allocated to Russian language classes.

More importantly, to teach future military personnel how to communicate freely in Russian, you should correctly select the learning materials, and organize the learning process based on innovative teaching methods using modern textbooks and textbooks that are consistent with the world's education system.

In conclusion, it would have been appropriate to increase Russian-language hours in the curriculum and thus develop a separate textbook, taking into account the uniqueness of the students of military academic lyceums in the living, studying, and military profession.

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4. Higher education under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, For more information, please contact the Treasurer's Office by writing to the address noted above or by telephoning (718) 560 - 7500. Curriculum for the "Russian" Course in Academic Lyceums, approved by Order 418 of August 14, 020