

## About Specific Training of a Foreign Audience in Russian

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**Annotation:** All words of the English language are divided into certain lexical and grammatical categories, called parts of speech. Parts of speech are the main lexicographic categories into which words of a language are distributed based on the following characteristics: a) semantic (generalized meaning of an object, action or state, quality), b) morphological (morphological categories of a word), and c) syntactic (syntactic functions of a word)

**Key words:** English language, lexical and grammatical categories

The reforms and fundamental changes in the field of lifelong education in our country are aimed primarily at training highly qualified competitive specialists with modern knowledge, skills and abilities in accordance with the requirements of international standards. Mastering foreign languages and information and communication technologies is today a matter of paramount importance.

The recent events on the problems of teaching the Russian language and literature in educational institutions of Uzbekistan have helped to determine the role and place of the Russian language in today's life of our republic, to set tasks for improving the organization of the educational process, filling it with new content, taking into account modern realities and needs.

Pupils and students of Uzbekistan see in the Russian language a means of broadening their horizons, obtaining high-quality professional knowledge. When recruiting young specialists, proficiency in Russian is assessed as a positive factor confirming a high level of education. It should be noted that the need for training specialists who speak Russian is increasing, as evidenced by a significant increase in the quota for admission of freshmen in all specialties and areas in the current academic year by 30%. All this confirms the objective relevance and high social significance of the Russian language in Uzbekistan in the new socio-political conditions.

The Strategy of Actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev dated February 7, 2017, emphasizes the need to "continue the course of further improving the system of lifelong education, increasing the availability of quality educational services, training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market" [2, p. 10].

What should be the focus to meet these requirements? How to ensure that students of foreign language groups can perfectly master the language of their specialty, in particular Russian? From the point of view of theoretical premises, "the professional and methodological training of students consists of their assimilation of the theory of teaching the Russian language and of mastering the skills to teach children to use the Russian language in various spheres of its application. Mastering the Russian language should be based on methodological principles that take into account the concept of lifelong education in the republic, which is based on democratization, humanization, differentiation and individualization of the learning process, reliance on national and cultural traditions and universal values" [1, p. 3].

From the point of view of the practical implementation of this issue, in our opinion, attention should be paid primarily to identifying the factors that cause difficulties in the process of language learning. First of all, it is necessary to take into account the multi-system factor of the Russian and Uzbek languages. These languages represent different language families, which is why they are very different from each other (they belong to the inflectional and agglutinative types of languages, respectively). For students of foreign language groups studying Russian, it is not customary to think and, moreover, to build sentences taking into account the norms of the Russian language. Lack of skills in mastering the orthoepic, spelling and stylistic norms of the Russian language among students leads to a lack of distinction between correct or erroneous variants of lexical and syntactic units.

One of the main ways of teaching a language is communication, since it can only be learned through communication, through lively spoken speech. This is an axiom confirmed by centuries of experience. For the competent design of a written text (dictation, presentation, composition, essay and other forms of writing) in Russian, of course, you should know the rules of the Russian language at all its levels. However, remembering all the rules of the language is very difficult. A student for whom Russian is not a native language should carefully work with the text, that is, carefully read each word from the point of view of both spelling and spelling and content.

This does not mean that you have to spend many hours reading the text. The essence of this technique lies in the fact that, peering into the writing of a particular lexeme, the student visually remembers its graphic image, which makes it possible for him to correctly reproduce this lexeme both in oral and written speech. The mastery of punctuation skills is one of the important criteria for the competent design of a written text, which requires concentration, concentration of attention and hearing. For this, trainees must systematically listen to their native Russian speech (audio texts read by native speakers of the Russian language) and repeat words, phrases, sentences after the speaker.

Doing daily vocabulary work will give an effective result in the process of enriching the student's lexical baggage. Knowledge of equivalent or similar variants of stable combinations of words in the Russian and Uzbek languages contributes to the intensive mastery of the language of the specialty. When mastering the syntagmatic norms of the Russian language, one should pay attention to the difference in the compositional structure of the Russian and Uzbek sentences, that is, to the location of the main and secondary members of the sentence.

Thus, in order to successfully master the language of the specialty, students of foreign language groups will have to carry out systematic work on the formation and improvement of skills in accordance with the above methodological recommendations.

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