

FORMATION OF STUDENTS' COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES

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Abstract

The article examines the issue of developing communication skills among students during Russian language classes. Communication skills include the ability to communicate effectively, listen, and express thoughts both orally and in written form. Special attention is given to various methods and techniques that can be applied during lessons to develop these skills, such as group tasks, dialogues, discussions, the use of games, and creative assignments. These methods contribute not only to speech development but also to the formation of students' social competence.

Keywords: Communication skills, development, dialogue, group work, creative assignments.

Introduction

The development of communication skills in modern society has become an extremely relevant issue. Today's society demands well-rounded, literate individuals who are proficient in oral and written communication skills.

Communication, in a broad sense, is understood as both the system in which interaction takes place, the process of interaction itself, and the methods of communication that allow for the creation, sending, and receiving of diverse information. Through communication, a person fulfills their professional and personal plans. In S. I. Ozhegov's explanatory dictionary, "communication" is defined as the way of conveying information or interaction, and "skill" is the ability developed through practice or habit. Thus, communication skills can be defined as the ability to communicate effectively [1, p.288].

During Russian language lessons, it is particularly important to focus on developing communication skills. Developing these skills involves not only working on vocabulary and grammar but also enhancing the ability to build dialogues, understand the interlocutor, and respect differing opinions.

In developing students' communication skills, it is necessary to follow these principles: teaching students how to properly distribute responsibilities in group activities, fulfill individual roles, take leadership in social activities, adhere to established rules in teamwork, engage respectfully in dialogues, build complementary relationships, work independently within a team, express intentions clearly, and understand others' viewpoints.

For this, instructors should employ various methods and techniques that encourage students to actively participate in the learning process, teaching them not only to listen but also to truly hear one another, interact within a group, and articulate their ideas correctly. Students must learn to organize their speech activities appropriately in different situational contexts, applying their communication competence.

The teaching process in Russian language lessons should aim at forming various communication skills and abilities, such as:

- Understanding the topic and logic of the message.
- Extracting necessary information (fully or partially).
- Grasping the meaning of the statement.
- Engaging in dialogue and constructing monologues.
- Understanding the topic and main idea of the statement.
- Collecting and organizing material.
- Creating plans and utilizing different types of speech.
- Structuring statements in a specific style.
- Selecting appropriate linguistic tools.
- Improving the quality of statements.

There are numerous ways and tools to enhance communication skills.

Group work is one effective method for developing communication skills. Pair or small-group activities allow students to learn cooperation, share ideas, discuss problems, and collaboratively seek solutions. For example, the teacher might ask students to discuss a text read in class, pose questions about the content, or imagine a continuation of the story. Such interactions help students not only express their ideas but also develop argumentation skills and respect for others' opinions, which are crucial for forming communicative competence.

Dialogical forms of work also play a significant role in the development of communication skills. Dialogue serves as a means of self-discovery and understanding of the surrounding world in the context of subject-meaningful learning. As noted by A. N. Astashova, dialogue is characterized by the search for values based on a multifaceted palette of experiences. It is in dialogue that the individual conveys their uniqueness and originality, provided there is adequate self-assessment, full self-realization, the ability to determine the meaning of phenomena and objects, critical thinking, etc. [2, p.135].

The teacher can organize dialogues between students based on the material being studied, such as role-playing scenarios based on dialogue texts discussed in class. To master the methods of constructing dialogical texts, special exercises are needed that train the skill of linking remarks to one another and to the context. Examples of such exercises include: reconstructing missing remarks, completing the dialogue at the beginning or end, and composing mini-dialogues. These assignments help students master various speech models, develop flexible thinking, enhance creativity, and build confidence. Under the teacher's guidance, students analyze and correct communication errors. It is important for the teacher to create a friendly and supportive atmosphere where students feel safe to make mistakes and try new things.

Discussions and debates are also beneficial for developing communication skills. Discussions allow students to analyze information, make informed decisions on a topic, and overcome communication barriers. This method expands vocabulary, teaches students to plan their statements, and promotes deep knowledge assimilation. Discussions enable students to compare their viewpoints, exchange ideas, and solve problems collectively. This interactive method encourages students to defend their opinions, find solutions, and evaluate their own and others' speech objectively.

Discussions are particularly effective in developing oral skills, stimulating critical thinking, and increasing interest in the subject being studied.

A special role in enhancing oral and written speech is played by role-playing games, which combine speech, play, and learning activities. The goal of games in Russian language lessons is to develop students' speech skills. Role-playing games allow students to explore topics from various perspectives. There are different types of role-playing games: controlled (participants receive necessary prompts), moderately controlled (students receive a general plot description and role descriptions), free (students are provided with communication circumstances), episodic (a single episode is enacted), and prolonged (a series of episodes is played over an extended period) [4, p.59].

Role-playing games are designed to solve complex tasks, activating not only speech skills but also creative abilities and teamwork, while establishing interpersonal contacts and refining skills. During lessons, teachers should use role-playing games to teach dialogical communication. In games, students can practice starting conversations, listening to opposing views, agreeing or disagreeing, asking clarifying questions, and more.

Creative assignments are another effective way to develop communication skills. They enhance student engagement, encourage critical thinking, and foster the ability to analyze information, find unconventional solutions, and express ideas in an organized manner. Teachers should take into account students' interests and skill levels when designing creative tasks. Writing stories, creating dialogues, and completing listening exercises are some examples.

In conclusion, the development of communication skills among students plays a crucial role in their successful adaptation to modern informational society. Well-developed communication skills will help students overcome challenges in communication and succeed in various professional and personal aspects of life.

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