



## Problems in Learning the Russian Language among Students in a Non-Linguistic Environment

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**Abstract:** *The Russian language is one of the most difficult languages in the world, so students face some difficulties when learning it. However, not only students, but also teachers can face problems in the learning process. In order for the teaching of Russian to foreigners to be effective, the teacher must competently organize the educational process, taking into account the typical difficulties that arise during the educational process.*

**Keywords:** *learning, word order, phonetics, grammatical category, vocabulary, teacher, student.*

The case system of the Russian language causes particular difficulties for foreign students. Also, syntax, namely word order, is a great difficulty in learning the Russian language for foreigners. There is no strictly fixed place in the proposal for one or another of its members. This word order is called free or not fixed. Foreign students often have various problems when studying the Russian language, due to the complexity of the material being studied. However, this issue also becomes a teacher's problem, since he needs to find the best way to explain complex linguistic phenomena. Consider the most common difficulties that arise in the process of teaching Russian as a foreign language. phonetic aspect. Phonetics is a great challenge for foreign students, so teachers should pay special attention to this aspect and regularly conduct phonetic exercises and various exercises, including phonetic dictations, to practice sounds. In this aspect, special attention should be paid to declination, i.e. changing the word according to the grammatical categories of gender, number and case.

Therefore, words can go in different sequences. However, the arrangement of words in a sentence depends on the purpose of the statement, its communicative task. Therefore, it is important to teach foreign students how to compose a sentence in such a way that it fully corresponds to the communicative goal, and also that the meaning and logic of what was said does not change. Lexical aspect. When studying the vocabulary of the Russian language, foreign students may experience difficulties in interpreting the meaning of a word. These problems are most often associated with the phenomena of homonymy or ambiguity. Therefore, this aspect should be given special attention and students should be explained the cases of using certain homonymous words. It is also necessary to note a significant problem of teaching Russian as a foreign language - the content and organization of educational activities. The teacher should use materials that are relevant to students (for example, when speaking about an adult audience, it is important to select educational materials that correspond to the professional orientation of students). Russian is an inflectional language, i.e. in the expression of grammatical meanings, inflection dominates.

Students need to learn to distinguish sounds by ear, i.e. it is important to establish phonemic hearing, since there are certain difficulties in recognizing a word by sound (for example, the words "eye" and "voice" sound the same for foreign students). grammatical aspect. You can use the game as a kind of vocabulary dictation, spelling five minutes. The game also brings interest to the work preceding the writing of educational presentations, creative and preventive dictations, and



causes the activity of students. For example, the teacher planned to conduct a presentation in order to consolidate the topic “Adjective”. First, the entire text is read expressively. Then the game "Grammar Relay Race" is held. Students choose from the text and write on the board adjectives with words related in meaning. Then the text is read again. Students write it down according to the words they have written. Problems in learning the Russian language can begin at a very early stage when learning the alphabet. In this case, the difficulties are phonetic in nature. Students need to memorize how each letter is pronounced, as well as each sound. It is important to explain to students the features of hard and soft signs: they do not have a sound, but are separating signs and indicate the hardness or softness of the consonant in front, respectively.

Thus, in order to ensure greater interest of students in the Russian language, it is necessary to use educational materials containing the following information: information about the language, history, culture, lifestyle, as well as information related to the professional field of students and their interests.

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