

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEXTS IN NON-LINGUISTIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES

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### **Annotation:**

In the article, the author touched upon the problem of teaching the Russian language, the development of Russian speech, the enrichment of vocabulary and the construction of a logical coherent speech. The author believes that for the successful mastery of Russian speech is the interest in the material and active participation in the conversational process.

**Keywords:** vocabulary, language proficiency, work on vocabulary, word compatibility, polysemy of words, lexical meaning of words, word interpretation, dictionary enrichment, speech development, training exercises.

The problem of speech training is very relevant. This problem is acute in the teaching of the Russian language to a national audience. The reason for this is the unequal command of the Russian language of students after graduating from a secondary school, the inability to build a logical coherent speech, and the poverty of vocabulary. In order to successfully master the Russian language, it is necessary for the trainees to have two main, in our opinion, moments - this is an interest in the proposed material and their active participation in the conversational process. In our classes, we focus on the development of students' communicative abilities: speak and write freely, analyze any speech situation, form students' skills and abilities to use terminological vocabulary. To this end, in the classroom a certain place is given





to work on the text. There are several stages in the work on the text. First, the text is read by students who are fluent in Russian. From the text, students write out words and phrases in a notebook, where each of these words is considered in tandem with other words, that is, in phrases: a definition with a defined word, a subject with a predicate, and so on. Work on vocabulary is one of the most important stages of work that contributes to the enrichment of vocabulary and the development of students' speech. Work on vocabulary is especially important, since very often students, even those who have a vocabulary and know the basics of grammar, make a large number of mistakes related to ignorance of the compatibility of words, their ambiguity, and the mismatch of their meanings in their native language and Russian. When choosing vocabulary, it is necessary to take into account the points that will determine the types of work with it. After the circle of vocabulary is determined, the teacher proceeds to the next stage - the interpretation of words. The lexical meaning of words is explained, the word is translated into the native language, synonyms and antonyms are selected, phrases and sentences are made. Systematic work with text helps students develop Russian speech, practically master vocabulary, enriches vocabulary, promotes the free construction of sentences, and creates the habit of using words in their speech. The main point in working with the text is to develop the skills to correctly compose sentences, put questions to the text and give detailed answers to them. Question-answer conversation helps to develop an understanding of living speech, which helps to consolidate words in memory. After the text is completely parsed, the teacher asks students a series of questions on the text, activating the vocabulary of the text. Answering questions, students not only memorize the meaning of words, but also learn to form them grammatically and phonetically correctly. Question-answer exercises are training exercises, but despite this they create the impression of live communication between students and the teacher and with each other, this arouses interest in the classes and brings undoubted benefits. For correct and effective work with textual material, we work in a certain sequence: 1. Acquaintance with the text: On the choice of a profession Choosing a profession is a vital issue. The future fate of a person depends on his decision. Happiness is when a person can say: "I love my profession," when he gets his bread in any business. Then a person puts his work, his whole soul, working with passion, rooting for the results of his work, proud of his profession.



The Russian writer-critic K. Ushinsky wrote "If you successfully choose work and put your whole soul into it, then happiness will find you." And if the specialty is not chosen by vocation, then a person, to put it mildly, works without much joy, serves in production "from and to", and sometimes curses his work. Because of this attitude to work, both the person himself and the business he is engaged in suffer. For example, a man put on new shoes, but the soles fell behind on the third day. Or hanging in the store clothes made of expensive and beautiful fabrics that are not bought. All this is the result of work that is not loved. Of course, the sole can be knocked out. Clothes that no one bought can be sold at a discount. But how can one correct, eliminate the shortcomings of a doctor who does not know his job well? More is required of a healthcare worker than of any other specialist. It is not enough for him only to be a good specialist, to be able to make the correct diagnosis and provide medical assistance to the patient at a high level. A wise Arabic proverb states: "A good doctor cannot be a good doctor if he is only a good doctor." Only a sensitive person, a person who endlessly loves people, always ready to help them in difficult times, can be a medical worker by vocation. The great humanist of the East, Abu Ali ibn Sina, argued: "A person who has devoted himself to healing must be kind, simple, disinterested, honest, truthful ... His whole appearance must inspire confidence and sympathy. The doctor's heartiness is one of the means of treatment." 2. Work with vocabulary: Profession - specialty, qualification hobby - affection, passion, favorite occupation work - work, activity, occupation vocation - service, talent, talent flaw - mistake, weakness sensitive - attentive, sympathetic, vigilant dedicated - invested, given away trust - benevolence, faith, confidence cordiality - kindness, sincerity, caring disinterestedness - nobility, generosity Tasks 1. Answer the questions: 1. Describe what qualities a person who decides to become a health worker should have? 2. What does the Arabic proverb say? 3. How do you understand Avicenna's words about doctors? 2. Using words for reference, pick up synonyms for the following words: Fate, work, knowledgeable, beautiful, suffer, happiness, sensitive, humane. Words for reference: well-being, share, attentive humane, beautiful, experienced, work, suffer. 3. Using the text and the dictionary, pick up antonyms for the following words and make sentences with them. Determine the gender, case, number of nouns: Good, happiness, important, beloved, dear, sick, kind, trust.



This means that the work done in this way with textual material in the Russian language classes will greatly help to master the culture of communication, navigate in various speech situations, develop the desire to find your own style and ways of communication, facilitate and determine independent study of scientific, educational literature in Russian, to master such genres of oral speech that are necessary for free communication and will serve well in the future for professional communication in the process of work.

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