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Studying the Russian Language at the National School

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Abstract: *The article describes the process of teaching Russian as a foreign language in national schools. Communication skills are described in the lessons of the Russian language, in the intellectual development of students, especially in the primary grades. The author of the article highlighted the fact that the teacher conducts vocabulary work in the main lesson.*

Keywords: *vocabulary, intellectual, quality, education, process, dictation, innovation, team.*

The main goal of studying the Russian language in modern elementary school is formed as the study of a foreign language. The communicative competence of students in the national school covers the course of familiarization with the sound composition and the compilation of vocabulary. At this stage, students learn the world around them in a foreign language. Our children already learn foreign languages before school at the Foreign Language Teaching Centers, and the student, in addition to his native language, studies English and Korean.

The learning process requires an extraordinary approach from a specialist, to successfully use the language for communication, requiring the use of speech skills.[1] The lesson of the Russian language should provide an opportunity to fully use the Russian language as a means of communication. Ensuring a high level of teaching the Russian language is determined by the extent to which the teacher will comprehend the goals,

The intellectual development of students in the national school is based on games, audio and video materials. Reading skills, systematic consolidation in the form of a collective performance of a task of oral speech. The main person in the organization of the lesson is the teacher, and his assistant is his innovative course of the lesson. Students get acquainted with the alphabet, begin to recognize printed, written, uppercase, lowercase, thereby forming handwriting and literacy.

The main problem of a Russian language teacher is vocabulary work, without fail at the proper level of teaching. It is difficult for students of local nationality to understand the content of words, so most teachers switch to explaining educational material in their native language. Therefore, a special approach is needed in conveying the content of the meaning of the word. The teacher should control the pronunciation of only Russian speech in the lesson, thus he himself should not strictly not pronounce the words in his native language. The sign form of presentation of educational material, visual and handout material should be varied thematically.

The teacher conducts the first dictations, where children learn to perceive sounds by ear, translating words into a sign form and get acquainted with the basics of the subject: the composition of words, sentences, punctuation marks, stress, calligraphy. Gradually, the lesson of the Russian language for them is supplemented by the study of the rules of spelling and punctuation - from simple to complex.

As they learn, students compile a list of vocabulary words whose spelling does not follow standard rules, presents exceptions to them. Children learn not only theory, they apply the acquired skills in practice: they do exercises from the textbook, write dictations, essays, presentations, retell works orally, express their point of view. It is important to apply the rules in everyday life (and not just in the classroom), honing, improving skills.

The programs indicate a list of knowledge and skills that the student must master by the end of training, a calendar, thematic plan listing the goals, objectives of each section, lesson. Smaller skills that the child receives are also indicated. The stage of reading and speech development aims to teach the basics of expressive declaration of the text with an understanding of the meaning of what is read. For the development of reading skills, texts with moral background are chosen, which contribute to the formation of moral values, moral qualities of the individual.

Reading only in the Russian language lessons at the national school is not enough for the active development of the child's skills, stimulating interest in books, higher mental functions. Therefore, the program contains mini-sections "Out-of-class reading" or "Literary reading".

The theoretical sections are supported by numerous exercises - each rule is worked out in practice. In addition, at the end of the sections, control, test work, dictations are provided, which allow you to determine the quality of students' knowledge, gaps to be eliminated in additional classes. There are lessons in the plan set aside for repetition of all the studied material. [3]

The main goal of teaching the Russian language in the first grade is regular, active, systematic assimilation of language norms. The Ministry of Education has established standards for the knowledge and skills of primary school students:

- Write - have a developed written language, a high speed of fluent writing, be able to perceive the text by ear, draw it up with letters.
- Competently speak in accordance with the norms of literary speech.
- Know theoretical material: basic spelling rules, basic concepts.
- To master reading skills, practices - to be able to read the text, perceive its meaning, retell the content, express one's opinion, join the samples of classical literature.

In order for a student to successfully comprehend knowledge, modern effective manuals are needed that take into account the characteristics of his age.

Literature

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