

TEACHING COHERENT ORAL SPEECH IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

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Annotation

The article discusses methodological aspects of teaching coherent oral speech in Russian language classes. It analyzes key approaches to developing oral skills among students learning Russian as a foreign language, including explanatory and inquiry-based methods, as well as speech imitation techniques. Special attention is given to the relationship between dialogue and monologue speech and their impact on the formation of communicative skills. The importance of combining oral and written speech for effective language acquisition is emphasized. Examples of effective methods, such as the use of visual aids, textbooks, and modern digital technologies, are provided. In conclusion, the article justifies the necessity of a comprehensive approach to teaching Russian to ensure fluency in both professional and everyday communication.

Keywords: Russian language teaching, coherent speech, oral speech, dialogue, monologue, teaching methodology, speech skills, language competence, visual aids, communicative technologies.

Introduction

Teaching Russian in groups where the language of instruction is not native fulfills educational, developmental, and communicative functions simultaneously. The primary task of the teacher is to develop students' ability to use the Russian language as a means of communication, to spark interest in learning it, and to help them master the fundamental norms of pronunciation, spelling, and punctuation.

Studying Russian as an academic subject involves the development of all types of speech activity, particularly oral speech. To achieve this, students must acquire a sufficient vocabulary, learn to use words in accordance with grammatical rules, and develop skills in proper pronunciation and writing.

Methodological Approaches to Teaching Coherent Speech

There are numerous teaching methodologies aimed at developing coherent oral speech. These include:

1. The explanatory method, in which knowledge is delivered in a ready-made form (lectures, visual aids, presentations);
2. The exploratory method, which involves active student participation (posing problem-based questions, discussions, independent work with texts);
3. Imitative techniques, which include repeating after the teacher or audio recordings, retelling, and working with dialogue models.

Each of these methods contributes to speech development, but their combination produces the best results.

The Role of Textbooks and Visual Aids

Teaching materials play a vital role in the development of connected speech. They help learners analyze content, reinforce acquired knowledge, and practice reading and oral expression. To enhance the effectiveness of lessons, various visual aids are used: graphic charts, tables, pictures, photographs, and computer-based educational programs. These tools help students better perceive information and develop language skills.

Developing Oral Speech: Dialogue and Monologue

Teaching Russian involves the development of both dialogic and monologic speaking skills. Dialogic speech is the interaction between interlocutors, an exchange of remarks and opinions. Monologic speech is an extended utterance in which the speaker expresses thoughts and supports their viewpoint with arguments. In oral communication, the two often intersect: a monologue may include elements of dialogue and vice versa.

To successfully train students, it is necessary to develop key communicative skills, such as the ability to initiate, maintain, and end a conversation, clearly express opinions, provide arguments, ask follow-up questions, clarify information, and use expressive means of language (intonation, logical stress, pauses, etc.).

The Connection Between Oral and Written Speech

When teaching connected speech, it is important to consider the interaction between oral and written forms. Although written speech is more structured and less emotional than oral speech, it remains a crucial tool for reinforcing knowledge.

Practice shows that if oral skills are not supported by written exercises, material retention decreases. Therefore, it is recommended to combine oral and written activities such as retelling, writing essays, and expressing thoughts in written form.

Conclusion

The development of connected oral speech is a key objective in teaching the Russian language. To successfully master the language, it is essential to apply various methodological approaches, take into account the features of dialogic and monologic speech, and ensure a connection between oral and written expression.

The use of visual aids, textbooks, computer technologies, and active learning methods makes the language acquisition process more effective and engaging.

Language instruction should not only help students communicate in academic and professional contexts but also develop their skills for free self-expression.

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