

FORMATION OF METHODOLOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE IN LANGUAGE TEACHING (RUSSIAN LANGUAGE)

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Abstract:

The study examines the formation of methodological theory and its practical application in the teaching of the Russian language. It highlights the evolution of language teaching methods, the principles underlying effective language instruction, and the integration of theoretical frameworks into classroom practice. The research analyzes traditional and modern approaches to language teaching, emphasizing the importance of methodological consistency, learner-centered strategies, and the adaptation of teaching techniques to diverse learning contexts. By exploring both theoretical and practical dimensions, the study aims to provide insights into effective language pedagogy, improve teaching outcomes, and support the professional development of language educators.

Key Words: Language teaching, methodological theory, Russian language, teaching practice, learner-centered approach, pedagogical methods, language pedagogy.

INTRODUCTION

The teaching of foreign languages, including Russian, has long been a subject of extensive research and pedagogical innovation. Effective language instruction requires not only mastery of linguistic content but also the application of sound methodological principles that guide classroom practice. Methodological theory provides a structured framework for understanding how languages are learned and taught, offering educators a foundation for designing lessons, selecting teaching techniques, and evaluating learning outcomes. The integration of theoretical knowledge into practical classroom strategies is essential for developing

communicative competence, fostering learner engagement, and promoting successful language acquisition.

Historically, language teaching has undergone significant evolution. Traditional approaches, such as the grammar-translation method, emphasized rote memorization of rules and vocabulary, with limited attention to oral communication or interactive learning. While these methods provided learners with a strong grammatical foundation, they often failed to equip them with practical speaking skills or the ability to use the language in authentic contexts. Over time, pedagogical thought shifted towards more communicative and learner-centered approaches, highlighting the importance of interaction, meaningful tasks, and the integration of cultural and contextual elements in language learning.

Methodological theory plays a crucial role in this evolution by offering a systematic understanding of the principles and strategies that underpin effective teaching. It encompasses a range of concepts, including curriculum design, lesson planning, teaching techniques, assessment methods, and learner psychology. By grounding classroom practice in theoretical frameworks, educators can make informed decisions that address the diverse needs of learners, adapt to varying proficiency levels, and create dynamic learning environments that encourage active participation. In the context of Russian language teaching, methodological theory is particularly important, as learners often encounter structural and lexical differences between Russian and their native languages, requiring targeted strategies to facilitate comprehension, production, and retention.

The practical application of methodological theory involves translating theoretical insights into concrete teaching actions. This includes selecting appropriate instructional materials, designing interactive exercises, implementing communicative tasks, and employing assessment tools that measure linguistic and functional competence. Effective practice also entails continuous reflection and adaptation, as educators must respond to learner feedback, classroom dynamics, and emerging trends in language pedagogy. The integration of theory and practice

ensures that teaching is not merely procedural but informed by research, evidence, and best practices in the field.

Recent developments in educational technology and pedagogical research have further enriched the methodological landscape. The use of digital platforms, multimedia resources, and online collaboration tools provides teachers with innovative avenues for engaging learners and facilitating interactive language experiences. Methodological theory now incorporates considerations of technology-mediated instruction, differentiated learning, and culturally responsive pedagogy, allowing for more personalized and effective language teaching. In Russian language classrooms, these approaches enable learners to practice speaking, listening, reading, and writing in meaningful contexts while receiving timely feedback and support.

In summary, the formation of methodological theory and its practical application are essential for effective language teaching. By bridging the gap between theoretical understanding and classroom practice, educators can enhance learner outcomes, foster communicative competence, and adapt instruction to the needs of diverse learners. The study of methodological principles provides a foundation for professional development, informed decision-making, and the ongoing improvement of teaching strategies. In the context of Russian language education, integrating methodological theory into practical teaching ensures that learners acquire not only linguistic knowledge but also the skills necessary for meaningful and confident language use.

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