

## CURRENT CHALLENGES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN FOR ESL LEARNERS AT JUNIOR SCHOOLS

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### Abstract:

Education system of Uzbekistan is changing radically. It should be added that several decrees and laws were adopted on the basis of the proposals of the Cabinet of Ministers in order to change education system. For illustration, on December 10, 2012 the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov signed a decree “On measures to further improve foreign language learning system”.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 22, 2018 approved the Action Plan for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 „Year of active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies” supports the State Program on the development of the new edition of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan „On Education”. Furthermore, more than 20 foreign countries Russia, South Korea, Germany, Italy, England, USA, France, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and their best practices were taken into account. Accepting such decrees and laws is very marvelous, but there are some problems which waiting their solutions.

*Key words: teaching, methods of teaching, problems, challenges.*

### Introduction

To begin with lack of qualified teachers in the rural areas. It is considered as the biggest problems nowadays. Most rural areas need qualified teachers for improving their teaching system. In addition, in the selector which was hold on the 23rd of August, 2019 our dear President Sh.M.Mirziyayev claimed that everybody should go to school, teach pupils by sharing his/her experience, define main problems and try to solve it. If somebody goes to school he will come across such a problem as not having qualified teachers. In that case, it should be taken into consideration while counting quotas.

In addition, most of the proposals are aimed at solving problems and problems in education, as well as improving the quality of education, increasing the prestige of teachers and their social protection. It is noted that in the framework of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On education” and the National Programme for Training in the country, a comprehensive foreign languages’ teaching system, aimed at creating harmoniously developed, highly educated, modern-thinking young generation, further integration of the country to the world community, has been created.

In recent years, a number of important documents have been adopted to move higher education to a new level. Modern educational standards and a transparent admission system have been introduced. In 2018, general admission quotas increased by 30% compared to the previous year and also 13 new higher education institutions in Uzbekistan, including the International Silk Road Tourism University in Samarkand, the branch of the National Technological Research University of the Federal Autonomous University of Russia in Almalyk, Tashkent. Puchon University of South Korea.

## **Main part**

The main problems in teaching foreign languages, especially Russian in secondary schools, are similar to the problems that can arise when teaching any foreign language as a second language. But when it comes to schoolchildren and younger learners, it seems that the learning process is very difficult.

It should be noted that 9 main problems are most common in teaching Russian to school-age students:

1. Excessive reliance on students. It is observed this many times both in groups and in working with individual students. When students do not know the correct answers to some questions, they are silent and expect the teacher to give the correct answer. Maybe it's related to the child's psychology of learning. But in these situations, it would be more appropriate for the teacher to encourage the student to think independently, even if it is using a book or notebook. Excessive contact with a teacher can be seen even by students who know and can tell the correct answer. You ask questions, the student knows the correct answer, says the answer, but still looks at you with the right answer. So, this is not a valid answer, but rather a feeling of distrust of the answer. Every Russian teacher should encourage their students to reduce such situations and help them to think independently. Encouragement is important in this situation as it increases the student's self-confidence.

2. Using mother tongue in most cases. It is not possible to teach a foreign language in a foreign language. It may be possible to teach high school classes, especially with alumni, but it is impossible for young students to learn Russian without using Uzbek. However, excessive use of the first language (mother tongue) can also have a major impact on students' learning a foreign language. In Russian classes, a teacher should balance between teaching Russian and Uzbek while teaching Russian. But how do you find that standard? If you speak a lot of Uzbek, but it seems that Russian is not being taught enough. On the contrary, it is often said in Russian that when students do not understand what is being said, they may not fully understand some of the tasks. In any case, the problem with using the standard of language in the classes between the native language and the Russian language.

3. Naughty students. Despite the fact that such learners are a failure of any course, the Russian teacher is blamed for the lack of such equipment in the first place, and secondly, the lack of sufficient equipment for the student. We may explain the presence of such students in Uzbek-language subjects such as history and geography as "a child is not interested in science," but not in Russian. It is important that the explanation should be based not only on verbal information but also on visual aids and multimedia tools. The course is designed to engage students in foreign languages, to present as little information as possible, to enrich the course with colorful drawings, and multimedia tools that help students deliver information even when they are not familiar with the language is required.

4. Mutual discrimination among Students. Sometimes in a friendly environment would be negative scandals too. Although this happens not only in Russian classes but also in any other subject, it may also be because students are not interested or not understanding the subject. Each teacher should try to avoid such adverse circumstances.

5. Pupils' incomplete understanding of the task. In Russian lessons, it is advisable that all assignments should be given in Russian, as long as you do not forget to use your native language. But what if students do not have enough understanding of Russian language assignments? In order to be clear, the teacher should also try to visualize the task for the student based on the movements of the hands, facial features, and special movement marks. Verbal + visual expression is always twice as good.

6. Bored students. In the boring lessons, it is natural for students to get bored, regardless of their age. In order to make the lessons more interesting, teachers should talk to each student in the classroom and learn

about the personal interests of the class members, and then move on to explain the subject in the classroom's general interest.

7. Permanent access to one or more graduate students. This should not be allowed in Russian lessons, which should always be a constant contact of the supervisors and that the latter will always be second to none. Everyone should participate in Russian classes and learn equally. While some students who are more knowledgeable than others are given good grades and a lot of incentives in the classroom, they should not forget about students who are slow to learn or who do not. They should be encouraged and encouraged to participate more actively.

8. Unprepared students. The first reason for this is that the instructor is not sufficiently attentive to the task of the lesson. If a teacher spends a specified portion of the lesson only for examining assignments based on the assigned subject, and no student is left out, the classroom attendance will increase significantly. The second reason for missing out on classes might be because students do not come home to work because they do not understand. To avoid this, at the end of each lesson, the teacher clearly explains the task at home, make sure that each student understands, and, if necessary, do the homework properly by working with students individually. They should give instructions about it.

9. Being late for the lesson. It is important to explain to students that delaying the lesson is not only a teacher and a disrespect for the lesson but also interrupting the lesson. Delaying rules should be included in the "Russian Lesson Rules" in order to encourage chronic learner students and reduce the number of delays in future classes. If necessary, leniency measures should be established for both delayed and regular students.

As a conclusion, the success of each lesson depends on the teacher. Collaboration between the teacher and the student plays an important role in solving almost all of the 9 most common problems in the example above. Therefore, it is important for a successful teacher not only to become a mentor, but also to have friends with them.

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