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## STUDYING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE THROUGH A WIDE RANGE OF PLATFORMS

**Abstract:** Excessive TV watching is being main task of learners because they are learning Russian language through a great number of channels where documentaries are depicted with a wide range of scenarios, enabling Russian language speakers to improve their communicative and interpersonal and vocabulary, consequently, phonetic rules of how to pronounce terms in this language. Furthermore, TV is not only media resource by which mean they can be enhanced their knowledge and practice, but also radio broadcasting is necessary tool to improve listening and horizons of vocabulary knowledge as well. This paper highlights some specific features of language learning.

**Key words:** teaching and learning Russian language, TV and radio broadcasting.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In studying a language, particularly, Russian one, a learner feels a lack of having sufficient theoretical knowledge and practical experience. Consequently, a language requires a long-life learning because young listeners should firstly acquire the technical vocabulary with broadened exercises to perform. Besides, L2 is complicated to pronounce because of grammatical construction indicating in written and spoken context. Apart from that, students studying engineering should acquire engineering science through L2 where they often encounter with a wide range of technical vocabulary characterizing the specialty in that field of study and they need to gain that vocabulary words in order to communicate in spoken and written forms in the specific settings. In this paper, we broadly make some analysis in accepting different possible methods in acquiring

Russian language via broadcasting on TV or by radio or by telecommunication platforms.

### Outcomes of broadcasting in studying Russian language

There are wide range of choices in learning Russian language via social and media platforms which opens golden opportunities to fast learning and increasing the lexical and phonetic outcomes, solving errors learners do in their written and spoken interactions in different domains of life. What's more, some scholars also indicated some statements according to learning Russian language: words that sound similar in related languages are known under various names in theoretical literature "false friends" (Budagov, 1974), "interlingual homonyms", "deceptive interlingual similarities" (Grosbart, 1984), "interlingual paronyms" (Balalykina, 1988), etc. According to N.V.Krushevsky, such processes are

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explained by the fact, that language can never have as many words, as required to name the infinite, always changing and increasing mass of concepts (1998).

There are a wide range of choices to learn Russian language

- Via social platforms: face book, telegram, Instagram, tik-tok and twitter
- Via TV programs: Russian channel (1<sup>st</sup>, NTV, Domashniy TV, and others)
- Via Radio
- Via different shows
- Via musical platforms

These platforms not only enhance the knowledge of learners in Russian language but it also develops their interpersonal traits and skills to socialize with population in that communication.

### Opportunities for learners in acquisition Russian language

Some researchers (Teng, 2021; Vanderplank, 2016, Montero Perez, Peters, Clarebout, & Desmet, 2014; Teng, 2019a,b) made a huge contribution to audiovisual input supported by captions or second language (L2) on-screen text and their attention was given to incidental vocabulary learning. Additionally, according to the statement indicated by Teng and Zhang (2021) a short-term phonological memory and complex working memory impact learners'

vocabulary learning through multimedia input and they suggested that learners' proficiency level may influence incidental vocabulary learning from captioned audiovisual material. Besides, the effects of learners' L2 proficiency level and language aptitude on incidental vocabulary learning from captioned videos remain unclear. The L2 proficiency level, conceptualized as one's overall L2 competence in terms of organizational and pragmatic knowledge, may affect the mechanism of multimedia/multimodal learning. Learners in the present study viewed an original TV documentary. Moreover, radio is also one of the broadly broadcasting, and news spreading platform which fast conveys or delivers any information to listeners or citizens without any barriers: time and place. We can listen to any radio telecommunications from every corner of the globe, being aware of events happening on the earth.

### Data Analysis

The sixty students studying for bachelor's degree in the area of petroleum engineering at the faculty of oil and gas, Karshi Engineering-Economic institute, were invited for the interview to be directly requested with the assistance of questionnaire consisted of 5 closed questions concerning the issues aimed at learning Russian language through digital world such as TV, radio and social platforms, and other channels, music platforms. Their response was following:

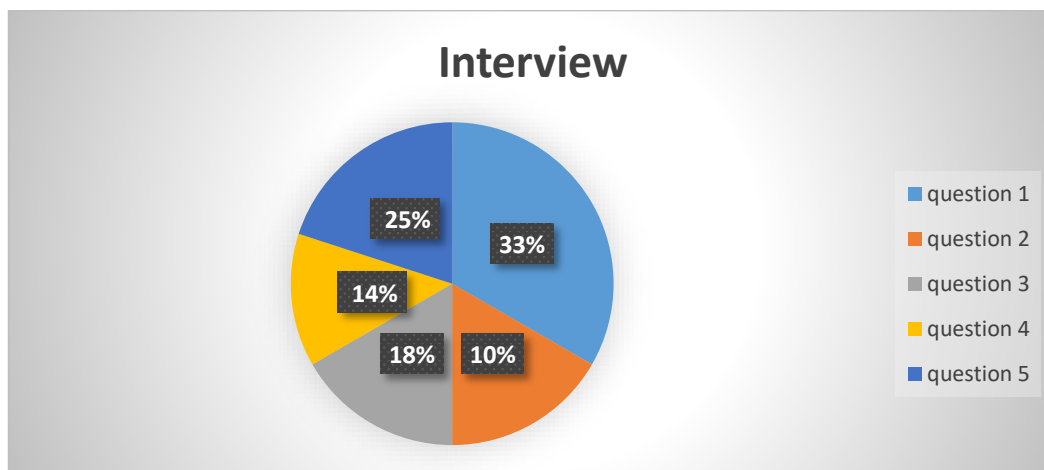


Diagram 1.

According the results of the survey carried out in the research showed in the above-mentioned diagram. 33% of learners agree that excessive TV watching enhance listening comprehension, especially, Russian language. 25% of respondents were sure that social media platforms are very supportive and helpful in proving them needful materials or news which increase their knowledge in Russian one. 18 % of students in the sphere of petroleum engineering found radio telecommunication broadcasting and music useful in comprehending a language better than other resources. 14% of adult learners stated that they were

sure that they could improve their language comprehension and horizons in knowledge through internet channel programs such as documentaries depicting culture, cuisine.

### Conclusion

In studying Russian language, learners should be aware of grammatical, phonetical rules as well as increase their vocabulary range in order to write and speak in this language because vocabulary is the fundamental in acquisition L2 which enriches learners with a variety of topics to demonstrate their

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knowledge in different specializations. Besides, in learning and realizing any language, a learner should use all audio video platforms because in this way of learning let him/her of how to enhance their knowledge in vocabulary and in phonetics how to pronounce exactly as native-speakers without doing

any errors. Furthermore, video data depicts essential episodes which may change learners' language skills and affect their traits. Therefore, learners should give their time in learning language though TV channels, radio and social platforms.

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