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Zebo Pulatovna Aminova

Karshi Engineering-Economic institute
Associate Professor, Dotsent.

Department of Uzbek language and Literature, Karshi, Uzbekistan

THE NECESSITY OF MULTIMEDIA IN TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: *In teaching and learning a language requires lots of efforts to put in acquisition linguistic skills. Furthermore, we cannot always reach the aim what we expect beforehand, therefore, we should use all possibilities in order to improve our skills in Russian language. Besides, language learning is complex process and long-learning too. However, multimedia may alleviate our performance in teaching Russian language. What's more, multimedia gave us great opportunity to use and perform active, deal with issues and find a solution in teaching and learning a language. This paper highlights the peculiarities of the world of digital, which equip us with deep knowledge and enable us investigate further aspects of study.*

Key words: Russian language, multimedia, opportunities, alleviation.

Language: English

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Introduction

Accessing to vast of culture of other nationalities and their education, outlook, requires us a wide knowledge of language in theory and practice, meaning from grammar to speaking point of view. In teaching language is not easy, that enable us to be active and being motivated to involve learners' attention, feeling, aim of learning, language expertise, and others. However, at present, we have lots of opportunity to teach languages via digital resources such as multimedia increase learners' linguistic abilities and enable them to be able to utter their thoughts without boundaries, which also alleviate our job of performance, having given us a range of tools to control the class. Multimedia is a combination of more than one media type such as text (alphabetic or numeric), symbols, images, pictures, audio, video, and animations usually with the aid of technology for the purpose of enhancing understanding or memorization (Guan et al., 2018). It supports verbal instruction with the use of static and dynamic images in form of visualization technology for better expression and comprehension (Alemdag and Cagiltay, 2018; Chen and Liu, 2008). The hardware and software used for

creating and running of multimedia applications is known as multimedia technology (Kapi et al., 2017).

The positive impact of multimedia resources in teaching languages

Dynamic solution to teaching Russian language to engineering students is to alter traditional methods to modern one which enrich their knowledge in learning languages. Engineering language has variety of terms which characterize the area of learning subject matter as well as Russian engineering, especially, agriculture has great terminology depicting plants, seeds, soil, and equipment, machines in use. Meanwhile, it is complex to gain technical terms in the world of plants and soil. Moreover, multimedia technology has some characteristics like integration, diversity, and interaction that enable people to communicate information or ideas with digital and print elements. The digital and print elements in this context refer to multimedia-based applications or tools used for the purpose of delivering information to people for better understanding of concepts. ICT involves the use of hardware and software for the purpose of collecting, processing, storing, presenting,

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and sharing of information mostly in digital forms. Multimedia technology is an important aspect of ICT that deals with how information can be represented and presented digitally, using different media such as text, audio, video, among others (Guan et al., 2018). It involves the combination of several technologies provide information in the best possible formats, packages, and sizes (M.D. Abdulrahaman, N. Faruk, A.A. Oloyede, N.T. Surajudeen-Bakinde, L.A. Olawoyin, O.V. Mejabi, Y.O. Imam-Fulani, A.O. Fahm, A.L. Azeez.2020:1) .

We also are able to use multimedia resources for drama purposes, just involving students feeling different behavior, and taken Khasan Abdinazarov's statement on teaching vocabulary to ESP students. He revealed students are unable to acquire subject-oriented vocabulary in ESP classes; therefore, they have to pursue word acquisition out of classes. In fact, vocabulary formulate their concise in comprehending language in all skills (speaking, reading, writing and listening) as it is fundamental base to extend horizons of knowledge in language abilities and multimedia resources are very dynamic in this purpose of learning (Kh. Abdinazarov. 2021:1). Besides, students will be expected to write short reports and should be able to understand textbooks and journal articles. Oral communications will include exchanges with fellow students and tutors in order to discuss subject-specific information, and to articulate problems. Students who opt for industrial placements during their studies or need foreign languages in the workplace will also find subject-related speaking and listening skills indispensable. Most work environments will require students to understand and articulate work-related instructions, to read manuals and construction plans, to ask for information or clarification, to make suggestions and to describe processes and materials. Both exchange students and trainees will have to deal with specialist texts for research purposes (A. Dlaska.2002:131).

Enhancing linguistic skills of learners via multimedia

As we know, any language has four skills to acquire, they are listening, reading, writing and

speaking, which gives learners proficiency to have. Listening skills enhance Russian language learners to understand the sounds, words, terminology in engineering as they are in the process of watching documentary films or audio-books on variety of topic relating to their specialty. In such case, multimedia alleviates us to improve our listening skills. Additionally, through listening to multimedia we can reach in recalling words without repeat and get to know more new words and terminology in the area of agriculture engineering. Multimedia not only gives us new word what we prefer but also it motivates us to speak in Russian language by being aware of how to pronounce and make up sentences using engineering terminology in L2. By speaking and writing in other language comparing to native language, we produce new phrases or remembered dialects, dialogues, those promote us expanding vocabulary knowledge which is very helpful in writing the idea we expect. What's more, a lot of linguists (Sivapalan. S, Wan Fatimah Ahmad & Nur Khairun Ishak, Muller. V, Bowen. B. M) have made a contribution to the methods in increasing linguistic skills of learners by the using multimedia resources.

Conclusion

Multimedia designs the classes with wide range of digital tools/equipment which strengthen learners' motivation in learning engineering Russian language. As a consequence, it enables them to cope with language behavior such as complexity and misunderstand. Therefore, we need to use more multimedia resources, to get more effective results in teaching Russian language to engineering. It also gives learners a chance to apply their communication skills and take risks to demonstrate their opinions in L2. Consequently, drama as a teaching technique creates supportive intellectual and emotional environments which encourage students to consider.

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