

METHODS AND APPROACHES TO IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF RUSSIAN SPEECH AUDITORY PERCEPTION IN FUTURE DIPLOMATS WHEN STUDYING THE LANGUAGE

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17655476>

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the problem of developing listening skills in learning the Russian language. Special attention is paid to the difficulties faced by Russian language learners, vowel reduction, the presence of dialects, intonation, and high speech speed. Principles and approaches are proposed as the main approach to improving the effectiveness of listening to Russian speech. The article emphasizes the importance of active, conscious listening, rather than passive perception of sounds, as a key to successfully distinguishing sound patterns and improving understanding of living Russian speech.

Keywords

Russian language, listening comprehension, language learning, teaching methods, vowel reduction, active listening, listening skills, intonation

Introduction

In addition to extensive professional knowledge, language is a key tool in the practical work of diplomats. Their most important mission in maintaining the country's foreign policy is inextricably linked to the need for effective communication. The ability to understand speech by ear is one of the most difficult skills when learning a language, especially Russian. The Russian language is characterized by a variety of intonation, vowel reduction, a variety of dialects and a high pronunciation rate. Even those who confidently read and write in Russian often have difficulty listening to a live conversation. Nevertheless, there are methods that can help accelerate the development of auditory perception and make understanding Russian speech a more natural process.

Methods

The main mistake of many language learners is passive listening. In order for the brain to begin to perceive Russian speech, it is necessary not just to listen to

speech, but to do it with awareness. The following aspects are proposed as the main approach to improving the effectiveness of listening to Russian speech: 1. Active perception: repeated listening to identify keywords, and then individual sounds and intonations. 2. Selection of short and original materials – excerpts from films, interviews, podcasts. 3. Comparison of what was heard with the text (transcription) and analysis of the differences between what was written and what was heard. This method helps to quickly connect sound and meaning in the brain, rather than just mechanically memorizing individual words.

Result

Here are some examples of how this can be practiced using different types of phrases in Russian.: The rapid learning method is based on three basic principles: 1. Attentive listening and analysis. 2. Regular training sessions with an emphasis on sound and rhythmic features. 3. A gradual increase in the diversity of context and sources of speech. Regular training to distinguish between minimal pairs helps to "tune in" to subtle differences. This can be done using special applications or independently, repeating pairs of words and recording your own pronunciation. Tip: pay attention not only to sounds, but also to rhythm, stress, and vowel reduction. For example, in the word tree, stress falls on the last syllable, and the first two sound weak: wood. The technique of "shadow repetition" (shadowing) One of the most effective tools for the rapid development of hearing and pronunciation is shadow repetition. You listen to a short audio clip and at the same time repeat after the speaker, trying to reproduce the intonation, tempo and rhythm of speech as accurately as possible. With regular practice, this method significantly speeds up automatic speech recognition and improves pronunciation. The technique of "shadow repetition" is a great way to improve pronunciation, intonation, rhythm and fluency of speech, as well as enhance auditory perception. The essence is to repeat what a native speaker is saying at the same time, trying to repeat his speech as accurately as possible.

Discussion

General recommendations:

- Find audio material in Russian (podcast, news report, fragment of a movie or audiobook, dialogue).
- Start with short phrases or sentences.
- Repeat at the same time with the speaker, like an echo, trying to reproduce not only the words, but also the intonation, accents, pauses, and speed of speech.

Gradually increase the length of phrases and the complexity of the material.

1. Examples of phrases for *shadow repetition*: Longer sentences: Speaker: "I would like to visit your country." You (at the same time): "I would like to visit your country." (Note the accents and concatenation)

Announcer: "The weather is very good today, isn't it?"

You (simultaneously): "The weather is very good today, isn't it?" (Try to repeat the interrogative intonation)

Announcer: "The diplomats exchanged views on the way to resolve the conflict"

You (simultaneously): "The diplomats exchanged views on the way to resolve the conflict."

2. *Fragments of dialogues* (for the development of natural speech):

Announcer: "I don't quite understand what you mean." You (simultaneously): "I don't quite understand what you mean."

3. *Phrases with a pronounced emotional coloring or intonation*:

Announcer (surprised): "It can't be! Really?!" You (at the same time, with the same intonation): "It can't be! Really?!"

Announcer (disappointed): "Unfortunately, it's a pity." You (at the same time, with the same feeling): "Unfortunately, very sorry."

4. *Excerpts from the news or the official speech* (for a more formal style and pace):

Announcer: "We have heard many interesting ideas about the development of economic ties."

You (at the same time): "We have heard many interesting ideas about developing economic ties."

To speed up understanding, it is important to anticipate the meaning of the situation, topic, and familiar words. For example, when watching the news, it is useful to know the topic of the story in advance, and to rely on keywords when talking.

5. *Dynamic alternation of materials* In order not to get used to the same manner of speech, it is useful to change sources regularly.: announcer's speech (radio, audiobooks); conversational (podcasts, interviews); Alternation helps to adapt to different tempos, accents, and stylistic features of speech.

6. *Digital tools and technologies* Modern technologies make hearing training convenient and effective. Use: podcasts with subtitles in Russian; slow down and repeat phrases. The slow-motion listening technique allows you to notice details that slip away at the natural pace of speech.

Conclusion The development of the ability to perceive Russian speech by ear does not depend on innate talent, but requires systematic practice. Thus, the development and application of targeted methods and approaches to teaching

Russian listening, taking into account the specific needs and high requirements for the accuracy of understanding among future diplomats, is an urgent task of modern methods of teaching foreign languages. This article aims to analyze and summarize such methods, as well as to offer practical recommendations that contribute to the formation of a high level of auditory competence among future specialists in the field of international relations, which will allow them to successfully solve complex communicative tasks in their professional activities.

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