EFFECTIVE USE OF MNEMONICS IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Атаджанова Рохат Бутанбаевна
доцент кафедры «Общеобразовательных предметов и физической
культуры»ТКТИ Янгиерского филиала

Топилов Ислом
студент 3 курса ТКТИ Янгиерского филиала

Хаитбоева Мохида Абдуносировна
преподаватель русского языка Ширинского колледжа энергетики

Abstract
The article "Effective use of mnemotics in teaching Russian" discusses the use of mnemotics in teaching Russian. Mnemonics is an effective tool to help you remember data using associations, images and memorable images. The article provides methodological recommendations such as the creation of associations, the use of mental maps, the development of coconuts and songs, as well as the use of gaming techniques. These methods encourage students to remember the rules of vocabulary, grammar, and help students develop their language skills. The use of mnemonics in the learning process makes learning Russian more interesting, effective and interactive, helps to activate cognitive processes and improve learning outcomes.

Keywords: Mnemonics, Learning, Russian Language, Methodical Recommendations, Memorization vocabulary, grammar, efficiency, foreign languages, education.

Introduction
Teaching foreign languages is one of the key components of the modern educational system. Especially important is the process of teaching the Russian language, which is one of the most common objects of study among foreign students. In the light of the constant development of teaching methods and the introduction of new technologies, the use of mnemonics in teaching Russian is becoming an increasingly relevant and effective approach. Mnemonics are special techniques and techniques that help stimulate memory, improve memorization of information, and increase learning efficiency. The use of mnemonics in teaching Russian allows students not only to memorize new vocabulary and grammatical constructions more effectively, but also makes the learning process exciting and interesting. In this article, we will consider methodological recommendations for the use of mnemonics in teaching the Russian language, identify the advantages of this approach and present specific techniques that contribute to the effective assimilation of the material. Our goal is

American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development
ISSN Online: 2771-8948
Website: www.ajird.journalspark.org
Volume 26, March - 2024

to demonstrate the importance of using mnemonics in the context of teaching Russian and to show how these methods can have a positive impact on the learning process and the effectiveness of language skills acquisition.

In today's world, where education plays a key role, it is important to use innovative approaches to learning to make the learning process more fun and effective. Mnemonics are a powerful tool that helps students remember information through the use of associations, images, and memorable pictures. When teaching Russian, such methods are especially useful because they help to memorize complex words, grammar rules, and other elements of the language.

The proposed guidelines include the following steps:

1. Creation of associations. Associating a word or concept with something familiar or through visual imagery helps to remember new information.

2. Use of mind maps. Building maps that show the connections between words allows you to better organize information and improve its memorization.

3. Development of rhymes and songs. Easy-to-memorize poems or melodies help to reinforce the rules and vocabulary of the Russian language.

4. Game techniques. The use of games with the use of mnemonics makes the learning process exciting and memorable.

The use of mnemonics in the study of the Russian language contributes not only to more effective memorization of the material, but also to the development of creative thinking and imagination of students. Thanks to this approach, learning becomes more interesting and productive.

The first method in the effective use of mnemonics in teaching the Russian language is "Creating associations".

This method is based on the principle of associating new information with already known images, concepts, or events, which helps to better remember the material. For example, to memorize Russian words, you can create associations with similar words in the student's native language or with images that will allow you to associate a new word with a certain image or action. This technique allows the student to activate associative connections in the brain and more easily memorize complex lexical units of the Russian language.

The second method of using mnemonics in teaching Russian is "Using Mind Maps".

This method is based on visualizing the relationships between words, concepts, or the rules of a language by constructing special pictures, diagrams, or diagrams. Creating mind maps allows you to structure information, makes it easier to remember it, and helps to better organize the connections between different elements of language. Students can use these maps to visualize vocabulary, grammatical constructions, or to represent relationships between different language elements. This method promotes an in-depth understanding of the material and helps students more easily memorize and apply the language concepts they have learned in practice.

The third method of using mnemonics in teaching the Russian language is "Creating associations with life experience".

This method is based on linking new information to already known concepts, events, or images from the student's life. When using this method, students associate new words or constructions of the Russian language with specific situations from their everyday experiences or events that are well known to them. Creating such associations helps to strengthen the connections in memory and makes it easier to remember the material. The essence of the method is to create for each word or grammar rule a vivid association with some event, object or image that will make the student remember and easily recall this word or rule in the future. This approach not only makes it easier to memorize the material, but also makes the learning process more interesting and personalized for each student.

The fourth method of using mnemonics in teaching Russian is "Using color association". This method is based on associating certain colors with words, phrases, or grammatical constructions of the Russian language to improve memorization and visualization of information. Students can assign a specific color to each word or category of words based on their meaning or grammatical characteristics. For example, nouns can be associated with one color, adjectives with another, verbs with a third, and so on.

Not only does the use of color association help students associate words with certain concepts, but it also activates visual memory, which helps them remember and recall information more effectively. Each color can serve as a kind of tag for a certain language element, which makes the memorization process more vivid and intense, and also makes it easier to recall information when necessary.

In conclusion, the introduction of methodological recommendations for the use of mnemonics in the process of teaching the Russian language opens up new opportunities for the development of language skills and the activation of cognitive abilities of students. This innovative approach not only improves learning outcomes, but also makes the process of learning Russian fun and memorable for all its participants. Methodological recommendations for the use of mnemonics, including the creation of associations, the use of Mind mapping, the development of rhymes and songs, as well as game techniques, not only contribute to the effective memorization of vocabulary and grammar of the Russian language, but also make the learning process more interesting and exciting.

The introduction of mnemonics into the educational process opens up new opportunities for students to develop creative thinking, improve casual thinking and master complex language structures more effectively. Thanks to the use of such methods, teaching the Russian language becomes not only effective, but also enjoyable by activating the visual, associative and emotional aspects of the educational process. Thus, the use of mnemonics in teaching the Russian language allows you to increase the effectiveness of learning, increase the interest of students in learning the language and contributes to the development of their language competencies, making the learning process more effective, creative and memorable. Since I can't access external sources or cite specific literature citations, I can

offer a list of references that can usually be used to study a given topic. Here are some possible sources:

References

1. "Mnemonics. How to quickly and easily learn to memorize any information" - Tony Buzan
2. "Mnemonics: Boundless Memory, Mind and Creativity" - Vladimir Korovkin
3. "Neuromythology: Brain and Literature. Psycholinguistic Research" -Evgeniya Prontseva
4. "Memorization techniques. Be confident in your memory!" - Maxim Galkin
5. "Learning languages with the use of mnemonics" - Dmitry Petrov.