

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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Abstract:

Actual problems of teaching the Russian language and literature include several key aspects that require careful consideration. Firstly, these are challenges associated with a change in educational standards and programs, as well as the need to update teaching methods oriented to new requirements of society and technological achievements. An important aspect is also an improvement in the level of language training of students, especially in the context of the modern school system, where attention is paid not only by academic knowledge, but also by the development of critical thinking, creativity and sociability.

Among the problems we include a shortage of qualified personnel, as well as a decrease in students' interest in subjects of the humanitarian cycle. An important role is also played by the introduction of new technologies and electronic resources in the learning process, which requires teachers not only skills in working with modern methods, but also the ability to adapt traditional approaches to new conditions.

The aim of this work is to analyze the existing problems of teaching the Russian language and literature and the proposals of possible ways to solve them aimed at improving the quality of education and developing interest in students in these important disciplines.

Keywords: Teaching the Russian language, literature, educational standards, teaching methods, critical thinking, qualified personnel, technologies in training, electronic resources, humanitarian disciplines, students' interest, and quality of education.

Introduction

The Russian language and literature occupy an important place in the educational system of any country, playing a key role in the formation of the cultural and

intellectual basis of the individual. However, taking into account the rapidly changing world, new technologies and social transformations, the teaching of these disciplines is faced with a number of urgent problems. In the context of globalization and technological changes, the importance of competent language knowledge, as well as understanding and analysis of literature, increases, but at the same time difficulties arise in teaching and perceiving these subjects.

One of the main problems is the need to adapt educational programs to modern realities, which requires teachers to introduce new methods and technologies. Along with this, the issue of students' motivation is preserved, because modern youth trends often move them away from the humanities, including the Russian language and literature. In these conditions, it is important to identify and analyze the key difficulties that teachers face and offer solutions to increase the effectiveness of teaching these subjects.

Currently, a decrease in the value-motivational rating of the Russian language among other basic values of life has become noticeable (a great advantage has English, as many parents see the future of their children abroad). Consequently, the Russian language is necessary only for entrance exams when entering the university and passing the exam to receive a certificate. As a result of such an attitude to the Russian language, we see:- In the fifth and sixth classes, a positive dynamics in the study of the Russian language are still preserved. Of course, the established joint work of subject methodological associations of teachers of primary school and the Russian language and literature, the adaptation period and the developed uniform requirements in assessing the knowledge of students. But, unfortunately, from the seventh grade, cognitive interest in the subject has been reduced. An important role is played in this that the age characteristics of this category of schoolchildren are not always taken into account. Often the use of new technologies is limited to which a large place is given today: these are informational, digital and other eors, necessary in both the lesson and extracurricular activities. And only by the end of the tenth, beginning of the eleventh grade, when students are facing the task of passing the exam, many take up the mind, but time has already been lost. Unfortunately, here parents have more hopes on preparatory courses at universities and tutors.

Problems in teaching the Russian language

One of the main problems faced by teachers of the Russian language is a decrease in the level of language literacy of students. This is due to both the insufficient motivation of students and the influence of modern technologies that contribute to the deterioration of written and oral speech skills. Most schoolchildren and students often use abbreviations, slang and incorrectly perceive the norms of the language, which affects the quality of their written and oral work. It is important to pay attention to the development of competent writing skills and oral speech, as well as teach students to correctly perceive the norms of the Russian language in different contexts.

Another urgent problem is the integration of new technologies into teaching. Electronic resources, online courses and platforms for learning a language become an integral part of the educational process, but their effective use requires teachers of special knowledge and skills. The combination of traditional methods with new technologies is necessary in order to maintain a high level of teaching and prepare students for modern realities.

Problems in teaching literature

Problems of teaching literature are closely related to changes in the culture of the perception of texts. Modern students often do not perceive classical literature in full, which entails a decrease in interest in the study of the works of Russian classics. It is important to note that many students prefer modern literature genres, such as science fiction, teenage novels and books of popular authors, which limits their horizons and interferes with the understanding of traditional literary texts. Difficulties also arise due to the traditional approach to teaching, which often does not take into account the individual characteristics of students' perception. The teaching of literature should be focused on the development of critical thinking, as well as the awareness of the importance of literary heritage for the formation of worldview and cultural identity.

Lack of qualified teachers

An important problem in teaching both the Russian language and literature is a shortage of qualified teachers. This is due to both a low level of remuneration and with insufficient motivation for young specialists to choose a profession of a teacher. In addition, modern educational standards require teachers of constant

advanced training and adaptation to rapidly changing requirements, which is also a challenge to many teachers.

Reducing the interest of students in the humanities

One of the urgent problems is also a decrease in students' interest in humanitarian disciplines in general. Modern education is focused on accurate sciences, which leads to an underestimation of the importance of humanitarian knowledge. This affects the quality of teaching and perception of academic subjects, such as Russian language and literature. It is important to attract students' attention to these disciplines through the use of modern methods and approaches in order to educate them with respect for linguistic and cultural traditions.

Conclusion

Actual problems of teaching the Russian language and literature require a comprehensive approach and awareness of the importance of these disciplines for the formation of a comprehensively developed personality. Reducing the level of linguistic literacy, a decrease in students' interest in literature, a lack of qualified teachers and the need to integrate new technologies into the educational process - these are only some of the challenges faced by teachers.

For an effective solution to these problems, it is necessary to update the curriculum, the introduction of innovative methods and the use of multimedia resources, which will help not only increase the level of knowledge of students, but also return interest in humanitarian disciplines. It is also important to motivate students to deeply study the Russian language and literature, providing them with the opportunity for independent research, discussions and a creative approach.

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