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Article



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LEARNING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE THROUGH READING

Abstract: Learning Russian language is life-long and requires a great deal of attempts and resources to page on and through, consequently, being familiar with the spelling and grammatical rules. Besides, learners of other languages should begin from acquiring vocabulary words on and on due to increasing their reading and listening comprehension and ability to interpret the written and spoken contexts on a wide range of topics. Furthermore, we have to follow the rules to catch each parts of dialogues being indicated in the sentences of the technical contexts. This paper highlights the main peculiarities concerning the issues regarding enhancing reading comprehension.

Key words: Russian language, spelling and grammatical rules, spoken and written contexts, enhancing reading comprehension.

Language: English

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Introduction

In the period of reading the contexts which are full of technical and semi-technical vocabulary (words) and interpreting them requires us a wide range of knowledge and experience. Furthermore, the words we encounter with in the texts are sometimes difficult to comprehend. Therefore, we should use a series of dictionaries online and paper-made. At present, learners of studying engineering, especially, petroleum one intend to grasp the meaning of every words in the contexts. However, the words are found in the written context is not given a translation in Uzbek language because there is not advanced dictionary which fully indicates the meaning of technical words in Uzbek one. Moreover, we found some ways of reading comprehension such as skimming, scanning, intensive reading, close reading and others which students may use in interpreting the whole context. We have made a needs analysis in acceptable methods in reading comprehension. A good deal of scholars stated their statements to the issues concerning learning Russian language through reading.

The views of scholars

A distinguished scholar Kh. Abdinazarov (1) in their statement concerning issues regarding reading comprehension, indicated ideas of scholars' and their experiences, thoughts for, example, Golinkoff (2) compared the reading comprehension strategies of poor and good readers and found that good readers have rapid and accurate word recognition and automatic decoding skills. They read in phrasal units, are flexible in their reading pattern, vary their eye movements, and shift the size of their processing units. They also make use of contextual information in the text and pay attention to information relevant to their purpose, while ignoring information that has no utility for the task. On the other hand, poor readers are slow decoders and are less able to organize texts, which they read word by word. They are inflexible when it comes to variations in task demands. Furthermore, Hosenfeld (3) reported that good readers keep the meaning of the passage in mind as they read and skip words that they view as unimportant to the total meaning. They use context cues as aids in decoding meaning of unfamiliar words and look up words only as a last resort. They also have a positive self-concept of themselves as readers. Training in text

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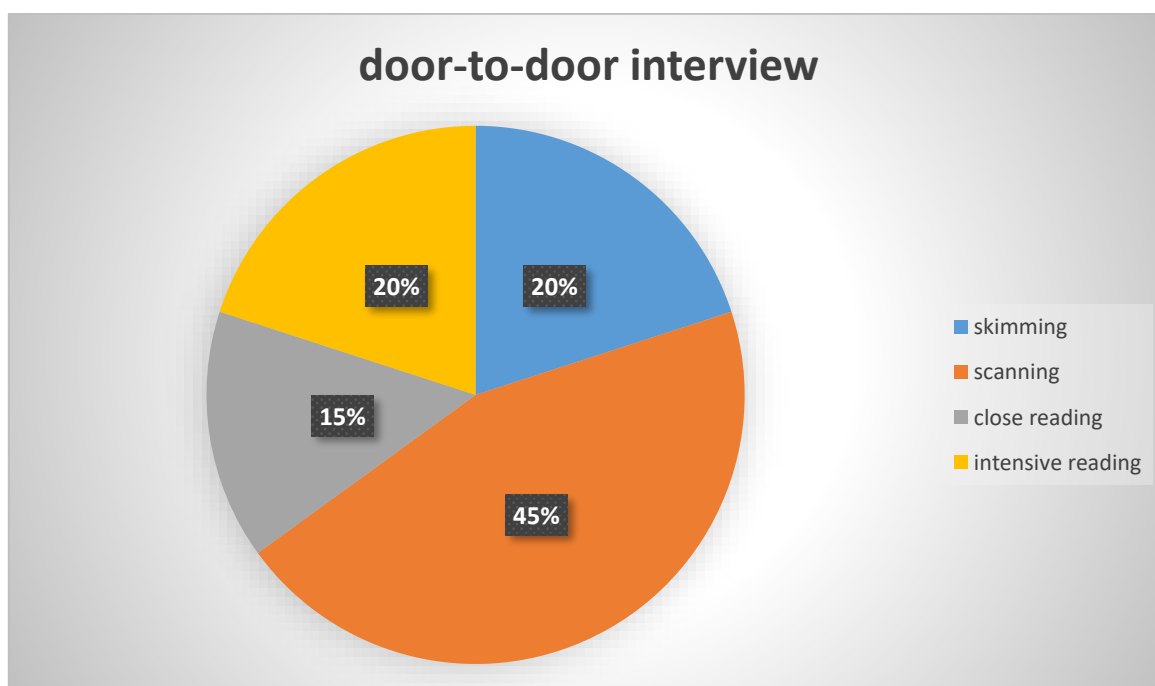
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organization can facilitate reading comprehension, that readers' background knowledge about text structure affects their reading comprehension (4, 461–481), and that the organization of expository text may be used to familiarize students with text structure (5). A schema is a variable, abstract and mental structure that pertains to previous experience: i.e. it is prior knowledge. In reading, readers need to activate appropriate schemata for each new text they encounter, in terms of content, culture, text structure rhetorical patterns (6-7, 173). It was sometimes difficult to understand the more specialized content of some texts and it was therefore necessary to consult subject-specialist lecturers at the Technical Department. Consequently, students need to focus on reading skill in order to understand terminology of specialty and pronounce it correctly. Furthermore, where the learner's grammatical weaknesses interfere with comprehension of meaning, the relationship between meaning and form can be taught or revised in context through analysis and explanation. Engineering specialist subject texts frequently comprise figures, and pictorial data and the ability to deduce information from them facilitates the reading process. It is more effective to review them before reading the descriptive discourse as they activate learners'

schemata about the text topic and sometimes give meaning to words. The visually depicted information is much easier and faster to find and assimilate than the verbal items in reading comprehension.

Data analysis

In this door-to-door questionnaire experiment, we made a professional approach to the issues in order to find out target needs of students focusing on reading comprehension in learning Russian language. The participants were students studying at the faculty of oil and gas, learning Russian language through reading written contexts. The number of them were 20. The questionnaire consisted of questions focusing on applicable methods which may help to increase learners' reading comprehension and building self-confidence in acquiring Russian language. Besides, the interview held to invite students for answering relevant questions, mainly demands target needs arisen in the process of reading context and understanding technical words which rarely found in the dictionary of Russian and Uzbek languages dictionary. Moreover, respondents were eager to demonstrate their will according to difficulties they feel during the period of reading written contexts.



Pic.1.

The result

As it is indicated in the diagram, the methods of skimming, scanning, close reading, and intensive reading were urgent in order to interpret the words in the context. However, as we knew from the grasping the information on the interview results that scanning mean is more valuable and useful in comprehending

the technical language in Russian. What's more, skimming and scanning are also considered to be essential one to interpret the text because they may be able to strengthen the background knowledge and help them to guess unknown words accordingly.

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Conclusion

A language varies according to its specific terminology for example, engineering, doctoring, mathematics, physics and astronomy, nursing and others. Russian language consists of technical words portrays different relevant specialties which students should learn in order to be proficient user in the sphere of engineering; both in spoken interaction and written one. Good reader must suffice his/her initial

knowledge by increasing a range of vocabulary. If learners are in failure of knowing technical words, it may hamper them to reach the aim of interpreting the language they intend to master. That's why, they should be aware of methods of reading such as skimming, scanning, close reading and intensive reading in order to clear out the meaning of whole context.

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