

## METHODS OF ENRICHING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL

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### Abstract

The article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of enriching students' vocabulary in Russian language lessons at secondary school. Effective methods and techniques of vocabulary development are analyzed, including contextual learning of words, the use of visual and multimedia tools, game-based technologies, word-formation analysis, and work with texts and dictionaries. The role of these methods in developing speech culture, communicative competence, and students' cognitive activity is substantiated.

**Keywords:** vocabulary, lexis, teaching methodology, Russian language, communicative competence, speech development, active vocabulary.

### Introduction

The modern educational system is focused on the formation of a comprehensively developed personality capable of effective verbal communication and independent thinking. In this regard, the problem of enriching students' vocabulary acquires particular significance, since the level of lexical competence determines the quality of oral and written speech, the success of communication, and the depth of text comprehension.

The practice of teaching the Russian language shows that the vocabulary of secondary school students often remains limited. This complicates the construction of coherent statements, the writing of creative assignments, and the understanding of literary texts. Therefore, one of the teacher's priority tasks is the organization of systematic vocabulary work.

The purpose of the article is to examine effective methods and pedagogical conditions for enriching students' vocabulary in Russian language lessons.

### Theoretical Foundations of Vocabulary Enrichment

Students' vocabulary represents the totality of words and expressions that they possess and use in speech activity. In teaching methodology, the following types are distinguished:

active vocabulary — words regularly used in speech;

passive vocabulary — words understood but rarely used;

potential vocabulary — words whose meanings are inferred from context;

thematic vocabulary — vocabulary related to a specific topic.

The teacher's task is not only to expand vocabulary quantitatively but also to transfer lexical units from the passive stock into active use.

### Methods and Techniques for Vocabulary Enrichment

#### 1. Contextual Method

Words are studied within a text or speech situation. This ensures a conscious understanding of meaning, collocation, and stylistic coloring.

Main techniques include: determining meaning through context; selecting synonyms; composing sentences; retelling texts.

#### 2. Work with Lexical Relations

The study of synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms develops speech accuracy and linguistic intuition.



Examples of tasks: selecting synonyms for a word; composing antonymic pairs; explaining the meanings of homonyms.

### 3. Word-Formation Analysis

The study of word structure helps students understand the meanings of unfamiliar words, develops linguistic intuition, and improves spelling literacy.

The following tasks are used: morphemic analysis of words; forming new words; creating word-formation families.

### 4. Game-Based Technologies

Games increase motivation and activate vocabulary: role-playing games; lexical quizzes; didactic cards; word crossword puzzles.

### 5. Use of Multimedia Technologies

Presentations, videos, audio materials, and interactive exercises: visualize vocabulary; facilitate memorization; develop interest in the subject.

### 6. Digital Educational Resources

Electronic dictionaries, online platforms, and educational websites make it possible to: expand vocabulary; organize independent work; assess students' knowledge.

### Practical System of Exercises

Effective vocabulary work is structured in stages: Introduction — primary perception of words.

Comprehension — establishing semantic connections.

Consolidation — training exercises.

Activation — use in speech.

Creativity — essays and projects.

### Pedagogical Conditions for Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the methodology is ensured through: systematic vocabulary work; consideration of age characteristics; communicative orientation of tasks; combination of traditional and innovative methods; use of digital technologies.

Conclusion. Enriching students' vocabulary is one of the key tasks of teaching the Russian language. The comprehensive application of the contextual method, word-formation analysis, work with lexical relations, as well as game-based and digital technologies ensures the development of students' speech culture and communicative competence. The systematic organization of vocabulary work contributes to the formation of грамотной, expressive, and meaningful speech among secondary school students.

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