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## **РОЛЬ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ВПРАВ НА МОБІЛЬНИХ ПРИСТРОЯХ У ПРОЦЕСІ ВИВЧЕННЯ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ЯК ІНОЗЕМНОЇ**

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### **THE ROLE OF EXERCISES ON MOBILE DEVICES IN LEARNING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

**Abstract.** Today the use of mobile applications in learning Russian as a foreign language is extremely important, the aim of the article is to show the urgent need for creation a database of training exercises in the form of mobile applications for the initial stage of learning Russian as a foreign language. As an example we present two lexical and grammatical themes: the use of the prepositional case in the meaning of location and the use of various meaning of the instrumental case.

**Keywords:** mobile applications; learning Russian as a foreign language at the initial stage; interconnected and successive sets of exercises; lexical and grammatical themes.

Mobile devices can be used as a learning tool. Mobile training - allows you to acquire and practice language skills. Mobile applications are special programs for small portable devices, such as handheld computers, smartphones or cell phones. Meanwhile, the language application is a convenient and tireless way to train your language skills with a mobile device. The use of advanced technologies in the learning process is inevitable and appropriate. In the language classes, not only existing applications can be used, but also author's ones created by the teachers themselves. For this, there are special platforms, for example, Mobile Study, Mobil21, PeLe, etc.

Teachers need to start working out their own home base of mobile applications

focused on working out fundamentally difficult moments when learning a language by foreign students. To create mobile programs by analogy with foreign developers is not advisable. Languages differ in their structure. A mobile teaching methodology is required that the specific features of the Russian language are taken into account and with the help of which it is possible to work out difficulties in mastering the language by foreign students.

Now let's talk about one specific form of mobile applications - about mobile exercises.

These exercises in a mobile format differ from exercises on paper carriers: the possibility of scoring, which is especially important in the study of the language at home, outside the language environment;

- mandatory self-checking, which removes most of the load from the instructor and allows the students to control the degree of mastering the material themselves; ?? the ability to quickly return to the original rule if it is not mastered, or to a dictionary;

- the ability to enter many illustrations and animations that facilitate understanding and memorization.

So, the pros are: visibility, brightness, correspondence to the modern cognitive type of information perception, audio accompaniment, auto-check. Minuses. Today, there are no speech recognition programs in Russian, especially when this speech is produced by foreigners who make mistakes at the initial stage very often. Therefore, at present, the task of teachers is to make groups of exercises for each lexical and grammatical difficulty with the possibility of automatic verification. Such groups of exercises will help students to master in their usual format large sections of vocabulary, grammar rules and exceptions. And check the verbal activity - speaking and writing - while leaving the teachers in the audience.

As an example, we give two groups of exercises:

- for training the use of the prepositional case in one meaning - places;
- to train different instrumental values.

The prepositional case in the meaning of the place is studied at the first steps of mastering the Russian language, immediately after the nominative case, since it has the same endings for the male, female and neuter gender. However, when we start to consider it from the point of view of a foreigner, problems arise. The meaning of case - about the answer to the "where?" question for example.

The prepositional case in the meaning of the place is studied, as a rule, at the first steps at the distinction between prepositions on and in (at school, at the post office);

- the ending -e is not simply added. To the masculine nouns, add the ending -e (store - in the store); and for feminine and neuter nouns, the endings -a, -ya, -o, -e are first removed, the end -e is substituted for them (the room is in the room, the window is on the window). To us, Russian and Ukrainian speakers, this seems inconsequential, but for the Chinese, for example, this is a serious problem requiring training;

- nouns ending in the nominative case in -ia, in the prepositional have inflection -i (Russia - in Russia);

- nouns that form the prepositional case on -y (at the airport, in the closet, in the corner, in the forest, in the garden, on the floor);

- nouns of the feminine gender ending in -b, in the prepositional case they have the ending -u (the notebook in the notebook, the area on the square, but the dictionary in the dictionary);

- plural forms of nouns (cities in cities);

- end of adjectives in masculine, middle and feminine gender. depending on the kind of nouns (in a new house, in a new building, in a new school);

- the end of adjectives in the plural (on large areas, in new buildings).

In parallel, there is a lexical work. Students remember groups of nouns having the ending -y (at the airport, in the garden, in the forest, in the corner, in the closet, on the floor), a group of feminine nouns (book, bed, life, love, square, church, blood etc.). After passing the theme of "characterization of a man", this model is supplemented by a large group of nouns, formed from adjectives (honesty, modesty, greed, justice, etc.).

Another example is the introduction of the basic values of the instrumental case:

- Formal, that is, connected with the form of the meaning of compatibility: Who, what with whom, with what. Forms of masculine, middle, feminine gender are being worked out;

- Value of the instrument: write pen, draw with felt pen, paint.

- The use of verbs requiring an instrumental: To do what? To admire whom? Than?

The possibilities for training are limitless. It is necessary to remember a huge number of adjectives characterizing a person: clever, kind, greedy, modest, cheerful, shy, and silent and others.

Such a sequence, the continuity of the introduction of material on all grammatical and lexical topics should be developed as soon as possible. Created in a single system of mobile exercises will help foreigners in a fun and interesting study of the Russian language.

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