



THE ISSUE OF LEARNING SPORT VOCABULARI AT RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES

Raxmanova G. G.

Senior Lecturer, Department of Language and Methods of Teaching
Angren University

Abstract

This article examines the problems of methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language.

Keywords: Sport vocabulary, summer sports, winter sports, learning, reading, spelling.

ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ СО СПОРТИВНОЙ ЛЕКСИКОЙ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Рахманова Г.Г.

Старший преподаватель кафедры
«Язык и методика его обучения»
Ангренского университета

Аннотация:

в статье рассматривается одна из актуальных проблем в методике преподавания русского языка как иностранного (РКИ) в национальных группах, работа со студентами со спортивной лексикой. Предлагаются упражнения, тексты с тематической спортивной лексикой.

Ключевые слова: спортивные игры, спортивная лексика, летние виды спорта, зимний вид спорта, лексика, сравнение.



Modern American Journal of Linguistics, Education, and Pedagogy

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 01, Issue 07, October, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

Introduction

The integration of socially significant content into language education has become increasingly important in the modern pedagogical landscape, where the development of communicative competence is closely linked to cultural awareness and real-world relevance. Sport, as a universal social phenomenon and one of the most powerful moral values capable of uniting people across nations and generations, occupies a special place in this context. In recent years, engagement in sports has gained high social prestige, reflecting not only physical well-being but also national identity, global competitiveness, and active civic participation. This growing prominence of sports in public life inevitably influences the educational sphere, creating a strong motivation to incorporate sports-related discourse into university-level Russian language instruction for non-native speakers.

In Uzbekistan, particular attention is being paid to the promotion of sports as a means of fostering a healthy lifestyle and enhancing the intellectual and physical potential of youth. People of different age groups actively follow international competitions, celebrate the achievements of national athletes, and are increasingly exposed to global sports culture. This intensifies the demand for mastering sports-related terminology in academic communication, especially among students who are preparing for professional activity in multilingual and intercultural environments. The inclusion of sports vocabulary in Russian language courses not only enhances lexical diversity but also significantly increases students' engagement, as the material aligns with their personal interests and real-life experiences.

Moreover, Uzbek students' basic knowledge of English provides an additional linguistic advantage, as a substantial part of modern sports terminology consists of international lexical units that are easily recognizable across languages. This facilitates more efficient comprehension and acquisition of new vocabulary while supporting the development of cross-linguistic awareness. Purposefully designed exercises, involving sentence construction, oral discussions, and text interpretation based on sports contexts, contribute to the formation of sustainable communicative skills and reinforce both active and passive lexical competence.



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy***

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 01, Issue 07, October, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.***

Thus, the integration of sports discourse into Russian language teaching at the university level is not merely an auxiliary methodological choice but a pedagogically justified strategy that enhances communicative relevance, cognitive motivation, and intercultural competence. It creates favorable conditions for forming students' ability to understand, interpret, and produce professional and everyday speech in authentic communicative situations, thereby contributing to their academic and social success in a globalized environment.

Sport is one of those moral values that can unite society. Nowadays, being involved in sports has become socially prestigious. Therefore, university Russian language courses for students must be filled with socially significant educational material containing sports terminology.

The need to study sports vocabulary in Russian language classes is driven by objective reasons. Currently, increased attention is being paid to sports in Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, people of all ages enjoy sports, which promote well-being and harmonious development. They are interested in their country's athletic achievements and actively adopt the experience of foreign sports schools. The relevance and timeliness of working with sports terminology in the classroom contributes to a deeper and more lasting understanding of sports vocabulary. A basic knowledge of English by Uzbek students helps organize the study of sports vocabulary in practical classes, as a significant portion of the sports vocabulary consists of international words: football (futbol), tennis (tennis), biathlon (biathlon), rugby (rugby), hockey (hockey), and many others.

To better assimilate and subsequently reinforce the new material, students are asked to complete assignments based on sports vocabulary, for example, composing sentences using phrases such as: throw a ball, win, national team player, reach the final, play in a draw, ice palace, experienced coach, etc.

The selection of vocabulary units is based on the students' level of Russian language proficiency and needs, as well as the frequency of word usage and the importance of sports vocabulary for understanding the academic texts. Sports Vocabulary

Different Types of Sports

to go cycling - to ride a bicycle

to go hiking - to go hiking



to go jogging - to run

to go skateboarding - to go skateboarding

to go climbing - to practice rock climbing (mountain climbing)

to practice fencing - to practice aerobics

to do aerobics - to do gymnastics - to do gymnastics

to do weightlifting - to do weightlifting

Text option for studying sports vocabulary:

Yesterday, our national football team achieved a resounding victory in the championship final. The first half was tense, with the opponents demonstrating excellent physical preparation, but our attackers were able to break through the opponent's defense and score a goal after a set piece. In the second half, our team's midfielder put on a masterclass, making several accurate passes and taking on a true leadership role. Late in the match, the coach fielded a fresh player, whose appearance as a substitute gave the team additional energy, allowing them not only to repel the opponents' final attack but also to score the second, winning goal, bringing the team the long-awaited trophy.

Explanation of sports vocabulary from the text:

- National team: a group of athletes representing a single country or region.
- Victory: success in a competition.
- Final: the final stage of a competition.
- Championship: a major sporting event that determines the winner.
- Physical training: the development of physical qualities such as strength, endurance, and speed.
- Attacker: a player involved in a team's attack.
- Set piece: a situation in play that occurs after a stoppage (e.g., a free kick or corner kick).
- Midfielder: a player playing in a position between the defense and the attack.
- Pass: a movement by which the ball is passed to a teammate.
- Coach: A specialist who trains athletes.
- Field: A playing surface for some sports, such as football.
- Player: An athlete participating in a game.
- Attack: An aggressive attack on an opponent.
- Trophy: A prize awarded to the winner of a competition.



Modern American Journal of Linguistics, Education, and Pedagogy

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 01, Issue 07, October, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

This topic group allows students to construct extended oral monologues and dialogues on sports topics. The vocabulary building task allows each student to make a contribution to achieving success in intercultural communication. In line with the text-oriented approach, students are offered sports reportage texts containing relevant and colloquial vocabulary for reading and analysis.

To deepen their knowledge of sports vocabulary, we propose using real-life and virtual educational excursions to a sports field, gym, skating rink, swimming pool, fitness club, and stadium.

Conclusion

The integration of sports-related vocabulary into university Russian language instruction demonstrates its strong pedagogical and communicative value, reinforcing both linguistic competence and students' engagement in meaningful, real-life discourse. As a socially prestigious and culturally influential phenomenon, sport serves not only as a motivational factor but also as a bridge for developing intercultural awareness, especially in the context of Uzbekistan's active involvement in global sports dynamics. By incorporating authentic sports terminology, report-style texts, and task-based activities, language learning becomes more practical, emotionally engaging, and aligned with students' experiential background. This approach supports the development of both receptive and productive language skills, allowing learners to confidently interpret and produce speech in contexts relevant to modern communication. The presence of international lexical parallels further simplifies the acquisition process and fosters cross-linguistic competence. Ultimately, the inclusion of sports discourse in Russian language education is not a supplementary enrichment, but a methodologically grounded strategy that strengthens motivation, enhances communicative effectiveness, and prepares students for successful participation in academic, professional, and intercultural communication.



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy***

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 01, Issue 07, October, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.***

REFERENCES:

- 1.Марков В.Т. Экстралингвистические факторы, определяющие логико-смысловое устройство и языковые особенности текстов спортивного репортажа. /В.Т.Марков // Преподаватель XXI век. -2015,- № 2 –С.333-342.
- 2.Марков.В.Т. Языковые особенности и логико-семантическое устройство текстов спортивного репортажа. / В.Т.Марков // Коммуникативные исследования . -2014. -№1. С. 113- 124.