

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПОДДЕРЖКИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

PREPARING TEXTUAL ELEMENTS OF BYOD TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WORD-ONLINE ENVIRONMENT TO SUPPORT ELEMENTARY SKILLS OF RUSSIAN SPEECH OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

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The article considers some pedagogical and information technological aspects of the preparation and use of the Russian as a foreign language teacher copyrighted electronic manuals. The purpose of the development is to support the process of formation and development of the foreign students' basic skills in Russian speech in the form of extracurricular activities with elements of BYOD technologies. As well as to form the basic elements of the intercultural communication in a multi-ethnic environment, tolerance and other components of communicative competence. The manual contains text, dedicated to the national holiday Navruz and a series of exercises. It is designed as the word-online document and hosted on the MS-OneDrive cloud disk. The scheme presented allows foreign students to use their own mobile devices to access the materials via the Internet. The information product was used for the preparation of the study group to attend extracurricular activities. In addition, an electronic document that is hosted on the teacher's cloud drive can be linked in the e-textbooks and on the teacher's web sites, for example the MOODLE type systems.

Key words: foreigners teaching, Russian as a foreign language, speech, text, exercises, tolerance, culture of dialogue, Navruz, BYOD, OneDrive, word-online

Russian language is the language of international communication. It is studied in different countries of the world. Russian language, connecting people of different culture and different mentality, helps foreign students cope with a number of challenges. One of them is the problem of the interethnic communication culture. Students of different nationalities from more than 140 countries worldwide study Russian as a foreign language on the preparatory Department of Russian language and General educational disciplines. Along with the traditional form of teaching materials [5—9] faculty members develop and apply in practice modern innovative means of the Russian language learning and training learning support [3; 4]. Copyright of electronic information products of teachers

of Russian as a foreign language are intended for use in classroom and home settings. A wide spread of various mobile devices and Internet technologies complements their range of software and hardware tools to teach foreigners the Russian language. It also allows us to create and apply new information and pedagogical technologies.

This paper presents some elements of the simple online technology to support the study of the “National holidays of peoples of Russia” topic in the extracurricular mode. For example during the group of students visit to the one of celebrations, traditionally held by the Moscow Government and national diasporas in Moscow. The teacher’s information products is focused on the use of BYOD technologies based on cloud resource MS OneDrive as well as its main component — word-online — in the classroom and during extracurricular activity. Including self-study and group excursions to the celebration of the Russian capital.

The purpose of the investigation is the information manuals development to support the formation and increase of the foreign students’ linguistic, cultural and IT communicative competence.

Tasks. The objectives of our work consisted of identifying and finding solutions to the number of problems:

- 1) the formation of basic skills of the foreign students in oral communication in Russian as a foreign language in everyday, educational and professional spheres;
- 2) the formation of common cultural competence of communication in the environment of the Russian culture and language natives;
- 3) formation of tolerance towards representatives of other cultural;
- 4) the development of the educational IT-communicative competence of prospective students and professionals;
- 5) development of innovative pedagogical technologies with elements of BYOD-based methods of mobile access to the internet.

The wording of this set of problems made us possible to find approaches to develop effective solutions.

Technique. In modern conditions the formation of tolerance on the basis of intercultural and interethnic communication at the initial stage of the Russian language learning has become an integral component of higher education. We suppose that at the heart of this process must lie the scheme of joint education according to the formula of “aliens + Russians”. The main form of learning at the preparatory faculty is classroom work in a multi-ethnic group. However, to achieve the full results of the Russian as a foreign language study is not enough merely to classroom sessions where students can hear the Russian speech from the lips of the teacher only. In addition, we have used the possibilities of extracurricular activities. For example — a visit to the festive events of “Navruz”. It served as a means to increase the efficiency of the communicative competence formation, and helped us to develop the foreign students’ language skills in Russian.

Analyzing the possibilities of using BYOD technology in the organization and preparation of extracurricular activities, we came to the conclusion that, unlike the situation that could be observed 3—4 years ago, almost 100% of students have not only desktop computers, but quite well equipped with mobile telecommunications. Each student has laptops, netbooks, mobile phones, smartphones, or tablets. Introduction in educational practice of using their own systems of computer communication for students

with mobile Internet access allows us to significantly broaden the scope of educational communication of all participants of educational process. Implemented cloud-based tools widened educational and cultural communication among students from different countries in a new dimension that made the communication independent of time and location of the teacher and students.

In this regard, a particularly interesting and promising us the chance to improve the place and the role of the foreign students' extracurricular activities. Including with elements of innovative BYOD-technology-oriented teaching and organization of educational and cultural communication in a multi-ethnic Russian language study groups. To prepare for participation in the festival students are encouraged to complete some preparatory exercises, to read and study the text on the topic. All the necessary materials prepared by the teacher in the form of the electronic document and placed in the teacher's cloud drive, that is MS OneDrive. It makes the text available for viewing and downloading by using personal gadgets training in conditions of arbitrary chronotope. This form of out-of-class preparation for the event considerably broadens the horizons of students, reinforces their skills in the classroom studied lexico-grammatical material, and also forms among foreign students prerequisites application of new information technologies in language studies.

Before starting to read the text "Navruz", students are required to complete prior exercises. It will help them to understand the text. Example of the text «Navruz» and exercises are shown in Tables 1—3.

Table 1

Предтекстовые задания	Pre-text assignments
<p>I. <i>Переведите новые слова</i> пшеница, костер, ветка, ива, лук, канат, скачки, гора, подснежник, бой, борьба, голубь. Сажать — посадить что? Стрелять (нсв) из чего? — из лука. Перетягивать что? — канат. Гадать — погадать. Выйти замуж — за кого? Символизировать — что?</p>	<p>I. <i>Translate new words</i> Wheat, Bonfire, Branch, Willow, Bow, Rope, Jump, Mountain, Snowdrop, Fight, Fighting, Pigeon. Planting — what to plant? Shoot from what? — from a bow. Drag what? — the rope. To guess — to tell fortunes. To marry whom? To symbolize what?</p>
<p>II. <i>Прочитайте новые глаголы и предложения с ними. Постарайтесь понять значения новых глаголов. В случае затруднения обращайтесь к словарю.</i></p> <p>1. Загадать — загадывать что? — желание. Нужно загадать три желания. 2. Надеяться — понадеяться кто? — на что? Люди надеются на исполнения желаний. 3. Жечь — сжечь что? — костры (Я жгу, ты жжешь, они жгут). Вечером, после захода солнца люди жгут костры. 4. Сажать — посадить что? В эти дни сажают деревья. 5. Проводить — провести что? — день. Все семьи проводят этот день на природе. 6. Запускать — запустить — что? — голубей; куда? — в небо. Дети запускают голубей в небо. 7. Участвовать в чем? — в скачках. Мужчины участвуют в скачках на лошадях</p>	<p>II. <i>Read the new verbs and sentences with them. Try to stay calm, and to understand the meaning of new verbs. In case of difficulty happened sites to the dictionary.</i></p> <p>1. To think — to think what? — desire. Need three wishes. 2. Hope — hope who? what? People hope for fulfillment of desires. 3. To scorch is to burn what? — bonfires. (I burn, you burn, they burn). In the evening, after sunset, people light fires. 4. Planting — what to plant? These days peoples plant trees. 5. To spend — what to spend? Day. All families spend the day outdoors. 6. Start — start a — what? Pigeons; where? — in the sky. Children launch doves into the sky. 7. To participate in what? in the race. Men participate in horse racing</p>

Table 1

Предтекстовые задания	Pre-text assignments
8. Собрать — собрать что? — цветы. Подростки собирают в горах первые цветы — подснежники. 9. Бросать — бросить что? — ботинок через что? — через голову. 10. Делать — сделать по традиции, по обычаю. В этот день по старой традиции на столе должно быть 7 продуктов, название которых начинаются с буквы «С».	8. To collect — to collect what? flowers. Teenagers gather in the mountains the first flowers — snowdrops. 9. Quit — quit what? Shoes Over what? — over the head. 10. To do — to make traditionally, according to custom. On this day the old tradition to the table should be 7 products, the title of which begin with the letter «С».
III. <i>Запомните антонимы</i> Восход солнца (утром) ≠ Заход солнца (вечером)	III. <i>Remember antonyms</i> Sunrise (morning) ≠ Sunset (night)

Table 2

Прочитайте текст	Read the text
<p style="text-align: center;">Навруз</p> <p>В некоторых странах Востока, например, в Таджикистане, Иране и Афганистане, отмечают праздник окончания зимы. Этот праздник называется Навруз или Новруз. В переводе с фарси «Навруз» означает новый день. Его празднуют 21 марта в день весеннего равноденствия.</p> <p>Если в России на Масленицу пекут блины, то основное блюдо Навруза — сумалак. Сумалак — это блюдо из пророщенной пшеницы. Перед тем, как начать есть сумалак, нужно загадать три желания. Люди надеются, что эти желания исполнятся в течение года. Вечером, после захода солнца люди жгут костры, прыгают через них, поют песни, танцуют. В эти дни все люди помогают друг другу, прощают обиды. По старой традиции в эти дни сажают деревья.</p> <p>Очень важно, чтобы на праздничном столе были сладости и пища из семи продуктов, начинающихся на букву «с» (хафт — син).</p> <p>Символические продукты следующие: — сабзи (ростки пшеницы) означают возрождение природы; — сумалак символизирует начало новой жизни; — себ (яблоко) символизирует здоровье и красоту; — сенджед (облепиха) означает любовь; — сир (чеснок) символизирует медицину, здоровье; — сумах (ягода) олицетворяет восход солнца, победу и добро; — серке (уксус) олицетворяет долголетие и терпение.</p> <p>В Иране Навруз празднуют 13 дней. Люди встречают Навруз и ходят в гости друг к другу. Последний тринадцатый день называется «Сизда-бедар», что переводится как «тринадцатое вне дома». Все семьи проводят этот день на природе. Символ праздника — букет из цветущих веток ивы.</p> <p>В Таджикистане дети и подростки собирают в горах первые цветы-подснежники и дарят их людям. Эта традиция называется «гулгардони», что переводится как «ходить по домам с цветами». Во время праздника проходят соревнования по национальной борьбе, по стрельбе из лука, по перетягиванию каната и другие.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Navruz</p> <p>In some Eastern countries, such as Tajikistan, Iran and Afghanistan peoples celebrate the end of winter. This celebration is called Navruz or Nowruz. In translation from Farsi “Navruz” means new day. It is celebrated on March 21, the vernal equinox.</p> <p>In Russia on Shrove Tuesday families make pancakes. The main Navruz dish is sumalak. Sumalak is a dish of Wheatgrass. Before you start eating sumalak, you have three wishes. People hope that these desires will be fulfilled in the course of the year. In the evening, after sunset, people light fires, jump over them, singing songs, dancing. These days all people help each other, forgive grievances. According to an old tradition in these days people plant trees.</p> <p>It is very important that on a festive table there were sweets and food from seven products beginning with the letter “s” (haft — sin).</p> <p>Symbolic products are the following: — sabzi (sprouts of wheat) means the rebirth of nature; — sumalak symbolizes the beginning of a new life; — seb (Apple) symbolizes beauty and health; — senjed (sea buckthorn) means love; — sir (garlic) symbolizes medicine and health; — sumac (berry) represents the sunrise, victory and goodness; — serke (vinegar) represents longevity and patience.</p> <p>In Iran Nowruz is celebrated 13 days long. People greet Navruz and go to visit each other. The last thirteenth day is called “Sizda-bédard”, translated as “the thirteenth away from home”. All families spend the day outdoors. The symbol of celebration — a bouquet of flowering branches of willow.</p> <p>In Tajikistan, children and teenagers gather in the mountains the first flowers-snowdrops and give them to the people. This tradition is called “gulgardon”, which translates as “to go door to door with flowers”. During the festival, competitions in national wrestling, archery, tug of war and others. People love watching cock fights, and the kids launch doves into the sky.</p>

Table 2

Прочитайте текст	Read the text
<p>Люди с удовольствием смотрят петушинные бои, а дети запускают голубей в небо. Мужчины участвуют в скачках на лошадях. Девушки во время Навруза гадают. Они бросают через голову ботинок и по его направлению определяют, будут они жить в родительском доме или выйдут замуж и переедут в дом мужа. В настоящее время Навруз в Таджикистане отмечается не только как национальный, но и как государственный праздник. Навруз отмечают пять дней, которые являются выходными.</p>	<p>Men participate in horse racing. Girls during Navruz guess. They throw over the head the Shoe and its direction is determined, they will live in the parental home or marry and move to her husband's home. Currently in Tajikistan Navruz is celebrated not only as national but also as a public holiday. Navruz is celebrated five days that are holidays.</p>

Table 3

Послетекстовые задания	After text exercises
<p>I. <i>Ответьте на вопросы</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Когда на Востоке отмечают окончание зимы? 2. Как называется этот праздник? 3. Что является основным блюдом Навруза? 4. Как люди отмечают Навруз? 5. Что символизируют семь блюд на столе? 6. Сколько дней в Иране празднуют Навруз? 7. Как отмечают Навруз в Таджикистане? 	<p>I. <i>Answer the questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When in the East celebrate the end of winter? 2. What's the name of this holiday? 3. What is the main dish of Navruz? 4. How peoples celebrate Nowruz? 5. What represent the seven dishes on the table? 6. How many days in Iran the people celebrate Nowruz? 7. How the people of Tajikistan celebrate Nowruz?
<p>II. <i>Составьте словосочетания:</i></p> <p>Петушиный, пшеница, праздничный, бой, родительский, стол, пророшенная, дом, весенний, равноденствие, выпускать, голуби, перетягивание, канат.</p>	<p>II. <i>Make collocations:</i></p> <p>Rooster, wheat, festive, fight, parent, table, sprouts, house, spring, the equinox, release, doves, tug, rope.</p>
<p>III. <i>Скажите по-другому</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Сумалак олицетворяет начало новой жизни. 2. Себ (яблоко) означает здоровье и красоту. 3. Серке (уксус) символизирует долголетие и терпение. 	<p>III. <i>Say in other words</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sumalak marks the beginning of a new life. 2. Seb (Apple) means health and beauty. 3. Serke (vinegar) symbolizes longevity and patience.

After reading the text “Navruz”, while working on exercises, students compare the culture of Russia and Eastern countries, find common historical roots, draw conclusions, that all we are the one people.

Product design, placement and organization of mobile access to the text. The above-described example of the educational material shows how a wide set of tasks is designed to solve this teacher’s information product. For efficient implementation it is first necessary to ensure the availability of material for all the students in free chronotope. That is, students should be able to access the document via their mobile device and regardless of the time and place where they are. This issue the teacher can solve it by placing the file on a network storage.

For this purpose we selected the OneDrive cloud resource, which is a part of the Microsoft portal services. This cloud drive has a built-in online text editor, which almost identically reproduces the main features of the standard version of the MS WORD text processor. But cloud-based version of the editor has an optional built-in web Converter, which automatically converts the *.doc format files to web pages. This option gives the developer to avoid some technological operations connected with the conversion of the prepared text from the document to web, its placement in the network, access arrangements, etc. Thus, the teacher is able to focus on the content of the text, not on the complex information technology transactions for it’s accommodation and transfer. It helps us to

prepare the material on a desktop or a laptop and, using the technology of drag-and-drop, to cross it in the appropriate folder of the cloud drive, MS OneDrive. At the same time the developers retain the ability to use much of the the full functionality of the WORD editor to add or edit text online directly in their own browsers.

Online version of the editor allows us to type and edit text, form titles, build tables and lists. And to format all the elements. That is, to use for their design the diversity of styles, fonts, colors and other design elements that had become familiar to all users of the MS-WORD. The only not very comfortable thing which we had to encounter when working within the document is the limitation in the import of images in the document file that is already hosted on the cloud resource. Therefore, our material does not contain any illustrations. Although this limitation, as we noted above, can be avoided if upload to OneDrive the file with images prepared in advance with the desktop version of the editor.

Students can obtain access to the text of “Navruz” and test questions on this topic by the hyperlink on the webpage of the teacher, or by entering it directly in the browser of their own mobile device. Note that one of the arguments in favor of choosing the OneDrive cloud drive and Word-online as the environment of educational communication for groups of foreign students of the preparatory faculty was the existence in this system, a convenient apparatus for the formation of short links. This one allows us to generate a short URL for each information product placed on the OneDrive. This address has a very simple structure. It consists of a pointer to the Protocol data, special symbols, address of the cloud disk and the product ID. This address can be forwarded to all students or groups as well as to be used to create a hyperlink on the teacher website pages.

The product probation. The celebration of Eastern new year “Navruz” happens every year on March 21 in Moscow in the “Russia” concert hall. The concert is organized by the national diasporas, with the support of the Moscow government. The PFUR foreign students of the preparatory faculty groups attend the festival each year. The purpose of the visit is to create the conditions for all the participants to complete the communication, to simulate such situations, in which is formed an ability to appreciate their own and others work, to experience the joy of collaborative work and creativity. On such events everyone can see how gradually comes the understanding that we are different, but at the same time, we are all representatives of one world, one planet Noah, and we all need to cooperate and look for any ways of mutual understanding. It is easier to understand the culture of another people, when you see it with your own eyes.

As a result of such organization of extracurricular activities we can note the following. All foreign students who used our guide, understood the essence of the holiday very well. Before the event each of them had the opportunity to read the text “Nowruz”, which was prepared by the teacher and posted on the MS OneDrive cloud resource. During such extracurricular events foreign students in an informal mode not only study Russian language more effectively, but also learn to cooperate actively with each other, acquire the skills of tolerant behavior and communication.

Also they learn the basic techniques of educational communication on the basis of modern information technologies, cloud OneDrive and mobile access in BYOD mode. Students not only mastered the basic operations of access to the educational material. At the same time, students practice the basics of downloading it to their personal electronic language training libraries. Resolved was a major undertaking, involving the students in

the reading of electronic materials, their comprehension and solution of test cases. Against this background, students intensified their work with their own personal mobile devices, their usage for academic purposes. Students actively discussed the topics of the classes, using SMS and various instant messengers. They spoke and wrote the message, thus assuring the appropriate lexical material.

Conclusion. Extracurricular activities with elements of BYOD technology provides the opportunity for more productive formation and development of the basic skills of verbal communication. Including listening, speaking, reading and writing. This technique also activates creativity of pupils, encourages them to engage in a constructive dialogue with the culture and traditions of the peoples of Russia and the whole world. It also contributes to the enrichment of cultures and education of tolerance and respect of representatives of different nationalities to each other. This form of use of the Internet and personal gadgets opens up opportunities for the formation of the worldwide educational outlook of students. It opens new dimensions for self-education of the foreign pupils, helping to direct the intellectual abilities of the students and their creative energy in the right language, educational and cultural direction.

One of the main results of our developments is that we believe that learning and practicing basic techniques of working in the cloud drive OneDrive and word-online provides the teacher of Russian as the foreign language a wide range of opportunities to create an excellent system of placement of copyright information products for educational purposes. Such a library can be linked effectively with a variety of corporative information systems of universities. For example it can be the MOODLE type distant learning support systems. Its components can be connected with the web pages by hyperlinks, or the teacher can send them to students directly via email.

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ПОДГОТОВКА ТЕКСТОВЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ BYOD-ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В СРЕДЕ WORD-ONLINE ДЛЯ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОГО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ НАВЫКОВ РУССКОЯЗЫЧНОЙ РЕЧИ У ИНОСТРАННЫХ СТУДЕНТОВ

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Рассматриваются некоторые педагогические и информационно-технологические аспекты подготовки и использования авторских электронных учебных пособий преподавателя русского языка как иностранного. Целью разработки является поддержка процесса формирования и развития у иностранных студентов базовых навыков русской речи в форме внеклассных мероприятий с элементами BYOD технологий, а также сформирование основных элементов межкультурной коммуникации в полиэтнической среде, толерантности и других компонентов коммуникативной компетенции.

Пособие содержит текст, посвященный национальному празднику Навруз, и ряд упражнений. Оно выполнено в форме документа word-online и размещено на облачном диске MS OneDrive. Приведенная схема позволяет иностранным студентам использовать свои собственные мобильные устройства для доступа к материалам через Интернет. Информационный продукт был использован для подготовки группы к посещению внеклассного занятия. Кроме того, электронный документ, размещенный на облачном диске учителя можно подключать к электронным учебникам и страницам учебного веб-сайта или СДО типа MOODLE.

Ключевые слова: обучение иностранцев, преподавание русского языка как иностранного, развитие речи, Навруз, текст, упражнения, формирование толерантности, культуры диалога, BYOD, One-Drive, Word-online

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