



METHODS FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS THAT ARISE WHEN TEACHING CHINESE AT A HIGHER LEVEL

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Introduction. Mastering Chinese at an advanced level is an ambitious goal that requires constant effort. At this stage, students face unique problems related to a deep understanding of vocabulary, grammar and hieroglyphic writing, as well as difficulties in perceiving native speakers' speech. This article will explore methods and strategies that will help you cope with these challenges and make the learning process more effective.

Abstract: The article discusses the main methods of solving the problems faced by students when learning Chinese at advanced levels. The author analyzes typical difficulties, including grammatical and lexical aspects, and the peculiarities of perception of complex hieroglyphs and tones. Various techniques are described, such as the use of mnemonics, interval repetition, as well as techniques aimed at improving understanding and pronunciation. Recommendations for teachers aimed at individualizing the approach to each student and the use of modern technologies in teaching are also proposed.

Keywords: Chinese language teaching, advanced level, problems, methods, mnemonics, interval repetition, Chinese grammar, hieroglyphs, tones.

Lexical difficulties: nuances of meanings and the use of idioms. Mastering idioms and stable expressions:

At an advanced level, it is important to master idioms and stable expressions (成 chéngyǔ), as they are often found in oral and written speech. Each idiom has a deep meaning that is difficult to understand without knowledge of the cultural and historical context. Examples of common idioms:

塞翁失马 (sāi wēng shī mǎ) – "The old man lost his horse," which means "misfortune can turn into happiness."

(yī jiàn shuāng diāo) – "One shot – two eagles", which is equivalent to the Russian "to kill two birds with one stone".

Methods for learning idioms:

Contextual Learning: It is important to study idioms in context in order to understand their subtleties. Reading articles, watching movies and TV series with subtitles in Chinese will help you better understand the meanings of idioms.

Recording and analysis: Keep a separate dictionary of idioms, recording not only their meanings, but also examples of use in different situations. For example:

例子 (Example):

中文文: 他真是一一, 一。。

Translation: He really "killed two birds with one stone" by immediately getting two jobs.

Analysis of polysemous words and homonyms. Many words in Chinese have multiple meanings, and

using them correctly requires experience. Homonyms (同音词 *tóngyīncí*) are also a common problem, as they may sound the same but have different meanings.

Methods for working with polysemous words:

Practice in dialogues: Using words in colloquial speech helps to better remember their meanings. Try to communicate with native speakers or experienced teachers who can correct you.

Creating lexical maps: Visual maps will help you systematize the meanings of a word and its applications.

Advanced grammar: complex grammatical constructions. At the advanced level of learning Chinese, constructions that change the shades of meaning become especially important. Examples of such constructions include double adverbs and complex tenses.

Understanding grammatical particles and their functions. Grammatical particles such as 了 (*le*), 着 (*zhe*) and 过 (*guo*) have a significant impact on the meaning of a sentence. At a higher level, it is necessary to study the additional values and shades of these particles.

Methods for deep grammar learning:

Reading and analyzing texts: Reading literature helps to understand the subtleties of using grammatical particles. Special attention should be paid to the analysis of works of art, where a variety of stylistic designs are used.

Grammar Exercises: Do exercises that focus on complex grammatical structures. For example, trace the differences in the use of 了 and 着 depending on the context.

Composite constructions and complex sentences. At an advanced level, you should master the structure of compound and compound sentences. For example, the difference between "虽然...但是..." (*suīrán... dànshì...*) - "Although... but..." and "即使...也..." (*jíshǐ... yě...*) - "Even if... anyway..." helps to express more precise shades of thought.

Methods for the practice of complex structures:

Writing exercises: Composing complex sentences using these constructions. For example:

例子子 (Example):

中文文: 即使外面下着雨, 我也会去跑步。

Translation: Even if it's raining outside, I'm still going for a run.

Analyzing sentences in context: Write out complex sentences from books or articles, analyzing how constructions are used and how they change the meaning of the text.

The complexities of hieroglyphic writing. Mastering rare hieroglyphs. At an advanced level, it is important to be able to read rare and complex hieroglyphs that are rarely found in everyday speech, but are often used in literature and professional texts. These hieroglyphs can be difficult to write and understand, but their knowledge expands the vocabulary and helps to understand written Chinese more deeply.

Methods for studying rare hieroglyphs:

Creating a thematic dictionary: Write down rare hieroglyphs in a dictionary with translation, examples and context of use.

Writing practice: Regular writing of rare hieroglyphs will strengthen memory and make it easier to recognize them in texts.

Mastering calligraphy and hieroglyphic components. Studying calligraphy helps to deepen the understanding of the structure of hieroglyphs and their components. This is especially useful for memorizing rare and complex hieroglyphs. Methods for mastering calligraphy:

Regular practice of calligraphy: Do exercises on writing hieroglyphs, focusing on their components. This improves memorization and helps to see the logic of building hieroglyphs.

Component analysis: Dividing a hieroglyph into its component parts helps simplify the memorization process. For example, the hieroglyph "懿" (yì, "virtuous") consists of the elements "心" (heart) and "異" (kindness).

Improving the perception and understanding of spoken Chinese. Perception of accents and dialects.

At an advanced level, it is often necessary to understand different accents and dialects. For example, southern accents may differ significantly from Putonghua, the official dialect. This can make it difficult to understand even those words that the language learner already knows. Methods for improving the perception of dialects:

Listening to audio recordings with different accents: Practicing using recordings spoken by native speakers from different regions of China helps to adapt to the peculiarities of pronunciation.

Watching movies and shows: Many Chinese shows and movies include a variety of accents and dialects, which allows you to get used to the differences in speech.

Acceleration of the reaction to the speech of native speakers. Fast speech and specific intonation can make it difficult to understand. To improve the perception skill, it is useful to train on authentic sources and learn to anticipate the meaning of sentences. Methods for increasing the speed of speech perception:

Training with dialogues: Practicing dialogues at speed improves the reaction skill. Participate in language clubs or chat with native speakers.

Retelling and imitation: Listen to short dialogues or interviews, and then retell them aloud. This improves the understanding of the structure of phrases and helps to respond faster to live speech.

Conclusion. Mastering Chinese at an advanced level requires time and patience, but with the right methods and strategies, this path becomes much easier and more productive.

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