

# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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## **Abstract:**

This article examines the effectiveness of interactive methods in teaching the Russian language. It analyzes the shift from traditional passive instructional models to learner-centered approaches in which students become active participants in the educational process. The study identifies key challenges in contemporary Russian language instruction and explores modern solutions grounded in interactive pedagogy. The principal advantages of the interactive approach are highlighted, including individualized learning, the development of critical thinking, and the transformation of the teacher's role into that of a facilitator. Particular attention is given to the practical implementation of methods that foster communicative competence and students' confidence in collaborative work.

**Keywords:** Interactive methods, teaching, Russian language, foreign language, communicative skills, project-based learning, role-playing games, digital technologies.

## **Introduction:**

In the contemporary era of rapid transformations in the educational system, the teaching of the Russian language and literature faces numerous challenges alongside new opportunities. This article discusses the current issues in teaching these disciplines and proposes solutions through the application of interactive methods.

Language is an essential means of human communication and a fundamental condition for the existence of society. There is no sphere of human activity in which language is not used to express thoughts, emotions, and intentions. As noted by the linguist Vyacheslav Belousov, "The Russian language is a world language." Russian is the language of a rich literary tradition with significant global cultural influence. Nevertheless, there has been a noticeable decline in public interest in studying the Russian language. This trend is influenced by multiple factors, including the widespread use of smartphones and social media among young people, as well as the decreasing amount of time devoted to reading literary works.

Today, language learning is not limited to mastering grammatical rules; it is a process of developing effective communicative competence. Within the modern educational system, several major challenges can be identified in teaching the Russian language and literature:

- **Language barrier:** Students often possess theoretical knowledge but experience difficulty expressing their thoughts in real-life communicative situations.
- **Technological gap:** Insufficient integration of modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and artificial intelligence tools into language instruction.
- **Decline in reading culture:** Reduced engagement with literary texts.
- **Limited application of innovative methodologies:** Continued reliance on traditional, teacher-centered approaches.

### **Theoretical Framework and Methodological Foundations:**

To address these challenges, we rely on the research of prominent scholars and methodologists such as S. S. Kashleva and N. V. Gapparova, who view interactive methods not merely as tools for transmitting knowledge but as instruments for solving practical communicative tasks. According to A. M. Burkhonov, interactive methods enhance students' cognitive activity and transform the lesson into an engaging and meaningful process.

Modern research demonstrates the effectiveness of the following interactive methods:

- **Gamification (Game-Based Learning):** Teaching vocabulary and grammar through game elements reduces stress and promotes long-term retention of information.
- **Project-Based Learning:** Encourages teamwork, independent information search, and presentation skills.
- **Dialogic Interaction:** Shifts from the “teacher–student” model to a “student–student–learning environment” model, facilitating authentic language use.
- **Role-Playing and Communicative Situations:** Simulation of real-life scenarios such as “At the Airport,” “Job Interview,” or “Press Interview,” fostering spontaneous language use and adaptive thinking.
- **POPS Formula and Critical Thinking:** Teaching students to structure their speech according to the algorithm Position – Justification – Example – Conclusion, ensuring logical coherence and clarity.
- **Case Study (Problem-Based Learning):** Students discuss and solve specific problems in Russian within group settings, emphasizing language as a communication tool.
- **Three-Stage Interview Method:** Students assume roles (“teacher,” “student,” “expert”), promoting dialogue skills and reflective evaluation.
- **Academic Debate:** Division into opposing groups (e.g., “prosecutors” and “defenders”) to develop argumentation skills and deeper subject knowledge.
- **Critical Incident Analysis:** Examination of problematic cases to identify causes of errors and strategies for prevention.

### **Advantages of the Interactive Approach:**

Scholars emphasize that the interactive approach offers significant pedagogical advantages:

- It transforms students from passive listeners into active participants in the learning process.
- It allows for individualized instruction tailored to each learner's level and needs.

- It redefines the teacher's role from a "source of knowledge" to a facilitator and coordinator of learning.

Interactive methods represent advanced educational technologies whose variety continues to expand. These approaches activate and develop the substantial educational potential of students. In many developed countries, contemporary methodological systems are largely based on interactive learning principles.

The term "interactive" derives from the English word "interact," where "inter" means "mutual" and "act" means "to act or influence." Thus, interactive methods imply learning through mutual influence, exchange of opinions, and active student engagement. When properly implemented, they foster cooperation, healthy competition, mobility, and independent thinking.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the use of interactive methods in teaching the Russian language plays a crucial role in improving the quality of education. These methods extend beyond the development of linguistic skills; they also cultivate essential personal qualities such as independent thinking, self-confidence, and the ability to work effectively in teams.

Therefore, educators should actively integrate interactive elements into the instructional process, remain open to innovative technologies, and create an environment that encourages free and meaningful communication in the classroom. The transition from traditional to interactive pedagogy represents not merely a methodological shift but a strategic direction for the modernization of Russian language education.

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