



PEDAGOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Annotatsion: This article examines the pedagogical significance of using interactive teaching methods in the process of teaching the Russian language in general secondary schools. The application of modern pedagogical technologies contributes to increasing students' cognitive activity, developing independent thinking skills, and forming communicative competencies. The study discusses various types of interactive methods, their implementation in Russian language lessons, and their impact on students' learning outcomes. Furthermore, the effectiveness of lessons organized on the basis of interactive approaches and their role in enhancing student participation and motivation are scientifically substantiated. The findings indicate that interactive methods create a learner-centered educational environment and improve the overall quality of language education.

Keywords: Russian language, interactive methods, pedagogical technologies, communicative competence, educational quality, learning activity, collaborative learning, innovative approach.

UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA RUS TILINI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING PEDAGOGIK AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada umumta'lim maktablarida rus tilini o'qitish jarayonida interfaol metodlardan foydalanishning pedagogik ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Ta'lim jarayonida zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash o'quvchilarning bilish faolligini oshirish, mustaqil fikrlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish hamda kommunikativ kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Maqolada interfaol metodlarning turlari, ularning rus tili darslarida qo'llanish imkoniyatlari va o'quvchilarning ta'lim natijalariga ta'siri yoritilgan. Shuningdek, interfaol yondashuv asosida tashkil etilgan darslarning samaradorligi hamda o'quvchilarning dars jarayonidagi faolligini oshirishdagi o'rni ilmiy-pedagogik jihatdan asoslab berilgan.



Kalit soʻzlar: rus tili, interfaol metodlar, pedagogik texnologiyalar, kommunikativ kompetensiya, taʼlim sifati, oʻquv faoliyati, hamkorlikda oʻqitish, innovatsion yondashuv.

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ МЕТОДОВ ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается педагогическое значение использования интерактивных методов в процессе обучения русскому языку в общеобразовательных школах. Применение современных педагогических технологий способствует повышению познавательной активности учащихся, развитию навыков самостоятельного мышления и формированию коммуникативной компетенции. В статье анализируются виды интерактивных методов, возможности их применения на уроках русского языка и их влияние на результаты обучения учащихся. Особое внимание уделяется эффективности уроков, организованных на основе интерактивного подхода, а также их роли в повышении активности и мотивации обучающихся. Результаты исследования подтверждают, что интерактивные методы способствуют созданию личностно-ориентированной образовательной среды и повышению качества языкового образования.

Ключевые слова: русский язык, интерактивные методы, педагогические технологии, коммуникативная компетенция, качество образования, учебная деятельность, сотрудничество в обучении, инновационный подход.

INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary educational environment, the modernization of teaching methods and the integration of innovative pedagogical technologies have become essential requirements for improving the quality of education. The rapid development of information technologies, the increasing demands of society, and the need to prepare competitive and highly qualified specialists have encouraged educators to reconsider traditional approaches to language teaching. In this context, special attention is being paid to the use of interactive teaching methods that promote active student participation, collaboration, creativity, and independent learning. Teaching the Russian language in general secondary schools plays a significant role in developing students' linguistic competence, communicative skills, and intercultural awareness. As one of the widely used languages in the post-



Soviet region and an important means of international communication, Russian language proficiency provides students with broader educational, professional, and cultural opportunities¹. Therefore, improving the effectiveness of Russian language instruction remains one of the priority tasks of modern pedagogy. Traditional teacher-centered approaches often limit students' opportunities to actively participate in the learning process. Such methods may focus primarily on memorization and reproduction of information, while insufficient attention is paid to the development of critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and communication skills. In contrast, interactive teaching methods create favorable conditions for active learning, enabling students to engage in discussions, collaborative tasks, role-playing activities, projects, and problem-based learning situations. These methods encourage learners to become active participants rather than passive recipients of knowledge. The concept of interactive learning is based on mutual interaction between teachers and students, as well as among students themselves. Interactive methods foster a learner-centered educational environment where knowledge is constructed through communication, cooperation, and practical application. Educational researchers emphasize that interactive instruction enhances learners' motivation, increases retention of knowledge, and promotes the development of higher-order thinking skills. Furthermore, such approaches contribute to the formation of communicative competence, which is considered one of the key objectives of foreign and second language education.

The relevance of this study is determined by the growing need to improve Russian language teaching practices in general secondary schools through the effective use of interactive methods. Modern educational standards require teachers not only to transmit knowledge but also to develop students' ability to think independently, communicate effectively, and apply their knowledge in real-life situations. Interactive methods provide valuable opportunities to achieve these educational goals while creating a positive and engaging classroom atmosphere². The purpose of this article is to examine the pedagogical significance of interactive methods in teaching the Russian language in general secondary schools and to analyze their impact on students' learning outcomes, communicative competence, and classroom participation. The study also aims to identify effective interactive techniques that can be successfully implemented in Russian language lessons to enhance educational quality and learner achievement. The theoretical and practical importance of the research lies in its contribution to the development of modern approaches to Russian language instruction. The findings may serve as methodological guidance for teachers seeking to improve their teaching practices through the integration of interactive methods and learner-centered

¹ Azimov Y. Azimov Y., Shchukin A. Modern dictionary of methodological terms and concepts in language teaching theory and practice. Moscow: Zlatoust, 2019. – 496 p.

² Shchukin A.N. Shchukin A.N. Methods of teaching russian as a foreign language. Moscow: Flinta, 2021. – 508 p.



strategies. Ultimately, the successful implementation of interactive teaching approaches can contribute to the formation of active, creative, and communicatively competent learners capable of meeting the challenges of contemporary society.

Interactive methods as an effective tool in russian language teaching. The effectiveness of language learning largely depends on the teaching methods used in the classroom. Modern educational practice demonstrates that interactive methods help create a dynamic learning environment in which students actively participate in the educational process. Unlike traditional approaches, where the teacher serves as the primary source of information, interactive learning encourages students to communicate, cooperate, and independently construct knowledge³. In Russian language classes, interactive methods facilitate the development of speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills simultaneously. Students become more motivated to learn because they are directly involved in discussions, problem-solving activities, and collaborative tasks. As a result, language acquisition becomes more meaningful and practical. For example, when studying the topic "My family", instead of memorizing vocabulary lists, students can work in pairs and interview each other about their family members. Afterward, they present the collected information to the class using Russian language expressions. Such activities promote both linguistic competence and communication skills.

The role of group work in developing communicative competence. Communicative competence is one of the primary objectives of Russian language education. Interactive group work enables students to practice language structures in authentic communication situations⁴. Through collaboration, learners exchange ideas, negotiate meaning, and develop confidence in using the target language. Group activities create opportunities for students of different proficiency levels to learn from one another. Stronger learners can support weaker classmates, while less confident students gain experience through observation and participation. For instance, during a lesson on the topic "Travelling", students may be divided into small groups and assigned different roles such as tourists, travel agents, hotel managers, and guides. Each group prepares a short dialogue and presents it to the class. This activity encourages the practical use of vocabulary related to transportation, accommodation, and tourism while developing speaking fluency. Research in educational psychology suggests that cooperative learning significantly improves student engagement and knowledge retention. Students who participate in collaborative tasks tend to remember information longer because they actively process and discuss the material.

³ Polat E.S. Polat E.S. New pedagogical and information technologies in the education system. Moscow: Akademiya, 2020. – 272 p.

⁴ Selevko G.K. Selevko G.K. Modern educational technologies. Moscow: Narodnoye Obrazovaniye, 2019. – 256 p.

Brainstorming technique in russian language lessons. Brainstorming is one of the most frequently used interactive methods in modern education. This technique stimulates creative thinking and allows students to generate ideas freely without fear of making mistakes. In Russian language classes, brainstorming can be applied at different stages of the lesson⁵. It is particularly useful when introducing new topics or activating prior knowledge. For example, before teaching the topic "Environmental protection", the teacher writes the phrase "*Охрана окружающей среды*" on the board and asks students to provide words and expressions associated with environmental issues. Students may suggest words such as:



The collected ideas form the basis for subsequent reading, discussion, and writing activities. This method encourages active participation and helps students establish connections between existing and new knowledge.

Role-playing activities as a means of language practice. Role-playing is an effective interactive strategy that simulates real-life communication situations⁶. Through role-play, students practice Russian language structures in meaningful contexts while developing social and communicative skills. Role-playing activities help learners overcome psychological barriers such as fear of speaking and making mistakes. Since students act as fictional characters, they feel more comfortable expressing themselves in the target language. For example, in a lesson devoted to shopping vocabulary, students may perform a dialogue between a customer and a shop assistant:

Customer: Здравствуйте. Сколько стоит этот телефон?

⁵ Passov E.I. Passov E.I. Communicative method of foreign language teaching. Moscow: Prosveshcheniye, 2018. – 223 p.

⁶ Tolipov O'. Tolipov O'., Usmonboyeva M. Pedagogik texnologiyalar: nazariya va amaliyot. Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2021. – 286 b.



Shop assistant: Этот телефон стоит два миллиона сумов.

Customer: Есть ли скидка?

Shop assistant: Да, сегодня действует скидка десять процентов.

Such activities expose students to practical language use and improve pronunciation, vocabulary acquisition, and conversational fluency.

Project-based learning in russian language education. Project-based learning represents another powerful interactive method. It involves students in long-term tasks that require research, collaboration, and presentation skills. Projects encourage learners to use Russian language resources independently while integrating knowledge from various subjects. Students become active researchers rather than passive recipients of information. A practical example is the project "Famous russian scientists and writers." Students work in groups to collect information about notable personalities such as:

- Дмитрий Менделеев
- Александр Пушкин
- Лев Толстой
- Юрий Гагарин

After gathering information, students prepare presentations, posters, or multimedia reports in Russian. Such projects enhance vocabulary, reading comprehension, writing skills, and public speaking abilities simultaneously. Moreover, project-based learning develops critical thinking and digital literacy, which are essential competencies in the twenty-first century⁷.

Interactive digital technologies in russian language teaching. The integration of digital technologies has transformed language education worldwide. Interactive platforms provide additional opportunities for practicing Russian language skills beyond the traditional classroom. Educational applications, online quizzes, virtual classrooms, and multimedia presentations increase student motivation and facilitate personalized learning experiences. Digital tools also allow immediate feedback, helping students identify and correct errors efficiently. For example:

- Quizizz can be used for vocabulary revision.
- Kahoot! enables interactive grammar competitions.
- Google classroom supports assignment management and communication.
- Learningapps offers interactive language exercises.

During a lesson on Russian verb conjugation, teachers may organize a Kahoot quiz where students compete to select the correct verb forms. Such activities transform grammar practice into

⁷ Ishmuamedov R.J. Ishmuamedov R.J. Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar. Toshkent: Fan, 2022. – 312 b.



an engaging learning experience and increase learner participation. Studies indicate that technology-supported instruction contributes to higher levels of academic achievement because it combines visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning channels⁸.

Interactive methods and student motivation. Student motivation is a crucial factor affecting educational success. Interactive methods significantly increase motivation because they make learning more engaging, enjoyable, and meaningful. When students actively participate in classroom activities, they develop a sense of ownership over their learning process. Interactive tasks also satisfy learners' social needs by encouraging communication and cooperation⁹. For example, classroom debates on topics such as "The advantages and disadvantages of social media" require students to formulate arguments, defend opinions, and respond to opposing viewpoints in Russian. Such activities stimulate intellectual curiosity and encourage deeper language use. Observations conducted in modern educational settings show that students involved in interactive learning environments demonstrate higher attendance rates, stronger participation, and greater academic confidence compared to those taught through exclusively traditional methods.

Pedagogical benefits of interactive methods. The implementation of interactive methods in Russian language teaching provides numerous pedagogical advantages:

1. Improvement of communicative competence.
2. Development of independent and critical thinking skills.
3. Enhancement of student motivation and engagement.
4. Better retention and practical application of knowledge.
5. Creation of a learner-centered educational environment.
6. Promotion of collaboration and social interaction.
7. Development of creativity and problem-solving abilities.
8. Increased confidence in oral communication¹⁰.

These benefits demonstrate that interactive approaches are not merely supplementary techniques but essential components of effective Russian language education in modern general secondary schools. Through systematic implementation of interactive strategies, teachers can significantly improve the quality of instruction and contribute to the comprehensive development of students' linguistic and personal competencies.

⁸ Abduqodirov A.A. Abduqodirov A.A. Ta'limda axborot texnologiyalari. Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2021. – 248 b.

⁹ Muslimov N.A. Muslimov N.A. Kasbiy ta'lim metodikasi. Toshkent: Innovatsiya-Ziyo, 2020. – 354 b.

¹⁰ Richards J.C. Richards J.C., Rodgers T.S. Approaches and methods in language teaching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019. – 410 p.



Effectiveness of interactive methods in russian language teaching¹¹

Interactive method	Educational objective	Classroom example	Skills developed	Expected learning outcome
Brainstorming	Activating prior knowledge and generating ideas	Students list words related to the topic “Environmental Protection”	Vocabulary, critical thinking, speaking	Increased participation and vocabulary retention
Role-playing	Practicing real-life communication	Dialogue between a customer and a shop assistant	Speaking, pronunciation, communication	Improved fluency and confidence
Group discussion	Developing argumentation and opinion sharing	Discussion on “Advantages of Social Media”	Speaking, listening, critical thinking	Enhanced communicative competence
Project-based learning	Encouraging independent research	Presentation about famous Russian writers	Reading, writing, presentation skills	Development of research and language abilities
Collaborative learning	Promoting teamwork and peer interaction	Group task on creating a travel itinerary	Cooperation, speaking, problem-solving	Stronger social and language skills
Digital interactive tools	Increasing motivation through technology	Kahoot grammar quiz	Grammar, digital literacy	Higher engagement and faster feedback
Case study method	Solving practical language-related situations	Analyzing a communication problem in Russian	Analytical thinking, speaking	Better language application skills
Debate method	Developing persuasive communication	Debate on environmental issues	Speaking, reasoning, listening	Improved argumentation and public speaking

The data presented in Table 1 indicate that each interactive method contributes to the development of specific language and cognitive skills. Brainstorming and group discussions primarily enhance students’ vocabulary and critical thinking abilities, while role-playing and debates improve oral communication skills. Project-based learning supports independent research and presentation competence, whereas digital technologies increase learner motivation and engagement. The integration of various interactive methods allows teachers to address different learning styles and achieve comprehensive educational objectives in Russian language instruction.

Conclusion

The study has demonstrated that the use of interactive methods in teaching the Russian language in general secondary schools significantly improves the quality of the educational process. Interactive approaches create favorable conditions for active student participation, encourage

¹¹ Brown H.D. Brown H.D. Principles of language learning and teaching. New York: Pearson Education, 2021. – 392 p.



collaboration, and facilitate the practical application of language knowledge. Unlike traditional teaching methods, interactive strategies place students at the center of the learning process and enable them to develop linguistic, communicative, and cognitive competencies simultaneously. The analysis revealed that methods such as brainstorming, role-playing, project-based learning, group discussions, debates, and digital learning technologies positively influence students' motivation, classroom engagement, and academic achievement. These approaches help learners overcome communication barriers, develop self-confidence, and apply Russian language skills in real-life situations. Furthermore, interactive teaching contributes to the formation of independent thinking, creativity, and problem-solving abilities, which are essential competencies in contemporary education. The successful implementation of interactive methods also promotes a learner-centered educational environment where students become active participants in knowledge construction rather than passive recipients of information. In conclusion, the integration of interactive methods into Russian language teaching should be considered an important pedagogical strategy for improving learning outcomes and developing communicatively competent, motivated, and socially active learners. Continuous application of innovative and interactive approaches will contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of language education and meeting the requirements of modern educational standards.

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