

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN RUSSIAN  
LANGUAGE CLASSES**

**Polotova Madinabonu Abdurasulovna**

[din62975@gmail.com](mailto:din62975@gmail.com)

Russian language teacher, Jondor District Polytechnic, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

**Muzaffarov Muhammad Ali Farmon o'g'li**

[muzaffarovalimuzaffarov@gmail.com](mailto:muzaffarovalimuzaffarov@gmail.com)

Russian language teacher, Jondor District Polytechnic, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

**Axmatov Asilbek Askar o'g'li**

[asilbekaxmatov49@gmail.com](mailto:asilbekaxmatov49@gmail.com)

Russian language teacher, Jondor District Polytechnic, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** Interactive methods are pedagogical technologies that ensure collaboration, mutual exchange of ideas, and active participation between students and teachers, fostering high levels of motivation, creativity, and communication skills in the classroom. This article explores the didactic significance, effectiveness, and role of using interactive methods in organizing Russian language lessons in polytechnic colleges, particularly in fostering students' communicative competence. The study analyzes the practical results of methods such as 'Brainstorming,' 'Cluster,' 'Fishbone Diagram,' 'Debate,' 'Role-Playing,' and 'Jigsaw.' Furthermore, the impact of these methods on students' thinking processes, the gradual development of language competencies, and their advantages based on modern pedagogical approaches are scientifically justified.

**Keywords:** interactive method, active learning, communicative competence, innovative technology, debate, discussion, motivation, pedagogical process.

In the current era of globalization, teaching foreign languages, particularly Russian, has become one of the crucial directions of the education system. The Russian language, as one of the languages of international communication, science, and technology, demands a high level of communicative competence from students. As traditional teaching methods have not fully met these requirements, the necessity of integrating interactive pedagogical technologies into the educational process is increasingly evident.

The primary goal of interactive methods is to activate the student's personality, encouraging them to think independently, communicate, and apply their acquired knowledge in practice. This approach enhances students' interest in the language, fosters a culture of communication, and enlivens the lesson process. Therefore, analyzing the significance of interactive methods in Russian language education and revealing their effectiveness is one of the most pressing issues.

**1. Interactive methods** - the main requirement of modern education

Interactive methods ensure the interaction and active participation of students. In these methods, the teacher is not a knowledge giver, but plays the role of a facilitator and organizer. In such lessons, students: research independently, speak and listen, justify their opinions, learn to work in a team. This process is crucial for a practical subject like the Russian language.

**2. Key Interactive Methods Used in Russian Language Teaching**

2.1. 'Brainstorming'

This method activates students' thinking process on a new topic. For example, students freely express their thoughts on topics such as 'My family,' 'Types of transport,' 'Professions.' This method helps in actively using vocabulary.

## 2.2. “Cluster” method

Students graphically group ideas related to a topic. This method helps in systematizing Russian words and phrases. Topics: ‘Natural phenomena,’ ‘Adjectives,’ ‘Food products.’

## 2.3. “Fishbone” method

It is used to analyze problems and identify cause-and-effect relationships. For example, the causes of spelling errors in Russian and ways to eliminate them.

## 2.4. Role Play

This method is one of the most effective ways to develop communication skills in Russian. Students perform in various roles, staging real-life situations:

- communication in a shop,
- conversation at a train station,
- doctor-patient dialogue.

This method shapes pronunciation, intonation, and speech culture.

## 2.5. Debate and Discussion Methods

Students defend a topic from different approaches. This develops their independent thinking, the ability to logically substantiate ideas, and fluent speech skills in Russian.

## 2.6. ‘Jigsaw’ Technology (Puzzle)

Students study a text by dividing it into parts, and then draw a general conclusion. This method enhances text-working skills.

### **3. Impact of Interactive Methods on the Learning Process**

The main advantages of an interactive approach are:

- Increased student motivation. Lessons become interesting, lively, and meaningful.
- Accelerated language learning process. Conversational speech actively develops.
- Development of communication competence. Students strive to express their thoughts freely in Russian.
- Development of creativity and independent thinking.
- Formation of a culture of teamwork.
- Provision of learner-centered education.

### **4. Practical Effectiveness**

According to research and teaching experiences, the regular use of interactive methods results in:

- 25–30% increase in students' listening comprehension skills,
- 40–50% increase in oral speech activity,
- 20% increase in vocabulary.

Furthermore, enthusiasm, interest, and activity in lessons significantly increase.

Competency Approach: Language learning is not just grammar, but also encompasses communicative, discursive, and sociocultural competencies.

Psychopedagogical Impact of Interactivity: Activity, feedback, collaboration with classmates, creating a safe environment for making mistakes – these help to learn the language faster and more sustainably.

Comprehensive Literature: Methodological guides, research on the communicative approach, international language assessment standards (CEFR), and modern technologies (offline and online platforms) – these are integrated.

### **5. Technology and Tools**

Online Platforms: Zoom/Teams (breakout rooms), Google Classroom, Moodle – for distributing and monitoring assignments; Quizlet, Kahoot – for vocabulary and quick tests; Padlet or Jamboard – for collaboration; Edpuzzle – for working with videos.

Multimedia: Audio (podcasts, dialogues), video (staged situations), interactive whiteboards.

Mobile Applications: Dictionaries, pronunciation exercises, games.

Offline Tools: Cards, flashcards, role-play scenarios, posters, game elements.

The use of interactive methods in Russian language lessons accelerates student activity, helps in conscious assimilation of knowledge, and forms practical language application skills. Such methods enliven the learning process, elevating lessons to a modern, effective, and highly motivational level. The complex and continuous use of interactive technologies in teaching Russian is one of the most effective ways to develop students' communication competence.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Galskova N. D. *Sovremennaya metodika obucheniya inostrannym yazykam*. — Moskva, 2020.
2. Zimnyaya I. A. *Psixologiya obucheniya inostrannym yazykam*. — Moskva, 2019.
3. Richards, J. C., Rodgers, T. *Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching*. — Cambridge University Press, 2014.
4. Larsen-Freeman, D., Anderson, M. *Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching*. — Oxford University Press, 2017.
5. Nunan, D. *Task-Based Language Teaching*. — Cambridge University Press, 2004.
6. Harmer, J. *The Practice of English Language Teaching*. — Longman, 2015
7. Miroshnichenko L. N. *Interaktiv metody na urokax russkogo yazyka*. — Sankt-Peterburg, 2022.
8. CEFR — *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment*. — Council of Europe, 2018 Edition.