



INTERACTIVE METHODS AND APPROACHES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN

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ABSTRACT

Modern methods of teaching Russian contribute to the active involvement of students in the learning process, improving their communication skills and confidence in using the language. The article discusses key methods such as role-playing games, situational exercises, and the use of technology. These methods are aimed at developing practical communication skills, which is important for successful language acquisition and its application in real situations.

Modern teaching of the Russian language requires the use of active methods that help students not only master the theoretical foundations, but also effectively use the acquired knowledge in practice. In the context of globalization and rapid development of technology, it is important that students not only know grammar and vocabulary, but also can confidently communicate in Russian in a variety of life situations [1]. To do this, it is necessary to actively involve students in the learning process using methods that promote the development of their practical skills. This article discusses the main methods that make learning more interesting and productive.

Basic methods of teaching Russian:

1. Role-playing games

Role—playing games are one of the most effective language teaching methods, as they allow students to simulate real-world communication situations [2]. In these games, students can assume various roles — for example, a buyer, a seller, a tourist or a customer in a restaurant, and play out everyday situations. It develops conversational skills and helps students feel confident in real-life contexts. Role-playing games teach students how to use language in practice, participate in dialogues and discussions, and listen and understand the other person. For example, playing a scene of buying goods in a store not only helps you learn new words and phrases [3], but also teaches you how to conduct a dialogue in a specific situation. This method is especially useful for those who are learning a language as a second or foreign language, as it helps to develop confidence in using the language in real-world settings.



2. Situational exercises

Situational exercises help students apply theoretical knowledge in the context of real-life situations. For example, a conversation in a store, in a restaurant, at work or in transport — all these situations can be modeled in the classroom so that students learn how to use language correctly in different contexts [4]. Such exercises develop not only grammar and vocabulary, but also the skills of adapting the language to different communication situations. Tasks may include working with texts, modeling situations with different social roles, as well as analyzing typical speech situations. This approach helps students to see the connection between theoretical knowledge and real practice, teaches them to react quickly to changes in communication and confidently use language in any situation.

3. The use of technology and digital resources

With the development of technology, language learning opportunities have expanded significantly. Using mobile apps, online courses, videos, and other digital resources provides students with the opportunity to learn a language anytime, anywhere, making learning more flexible and accessible. Interactive platforms allow students to practice the language, receive instant feedback, solve tests, and participate in virtual classes with a teacher and other students [5]. Video tutorials, podcasts, and audiobooks help develop listening skills, while online games and quizzes make the process of repeating and assimilating material fun and less stressful. The integration of technology into the learning process also increases student motivation and allows for a more individualized approach to each student.

4. Group work

Group work is a powerful method that promotes the development of language skills through collaboration and exchange of opinions [6]. Students work together, discuss topics, solve assignments, and prepare joint projects such as presentations or research in Russian. This method helps not only to improve communication skills, but also develops team qualities. In the group, students teach each other, exchange experiences and opinions, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the material being studied [7]. Group projects develop critical thinking skills and teamwork, which is valuable not only for language learning, but also for students' personal growth.

5. The method of problem-based learning

The problem-based learning method focuses on involving students in the active process of finding solutions to specific problems. The teacher offers students a difficult problem related to the language material and provides an opportunity to independently explore ways to solve it. This method develops critical thinking, the ability to analyze information and logically build your ideas. In the process, students learn not only new words and grammatical structures, but also develop the ability to apply them in non-standard situations [8]. The problem-based learning method is especially effective for more advanced students who already have basic knowledge and are ready for deeper language learning.

Results of applying the methods

The use of these methods has shown positive results: students have become more confident in using the language, participate more actively in lessons, and show more interest in learning Russian. Role-playing games, situational exercises and the use of technology help not only to better assimilate the material, but also increase students' motivation, as well as



help overcome the fear of mistakes [9]. Technological resources provide additional opportunities for practice, allowing students to learn a language at a convenient time and in a comfortable environment.

These methods significantly improve the learning process by allowing students to apply knowledge in real-world contexts. Role-playing games, for example, help students not only develop conversational skills, but also increase confidence in language use. By applying language in real situations, students learn in practice how to react and build dialogues. Situational exercises develop the ability to instantly respond to changes in communication, which is important for successful communication. The inclusion of technologies such as mobile apps and online courses enhances learning opportunities, making it available anytime, anywhere.

The use of digital resources helps students to work effectively with audiovisual materials, improving the perception of language by ear. Instant feedback in online assignments allows students to correct mistakes immediately, which speeds up the learning process. Methods based on active engagement increase students' motivation and make learning more interesting and diverse. When students see the practical value of what they are learning, their desire to continue learning increases. It is important that teachers maintain this interest and integrate modern technologies into the learning process, creating a motivational and supportive environment for students [10].

Modern methods of teaching Russian, such as role-playing games, situational exercises and the use of technology, make the learning process more exciting and effective. These methods allow students not only to master grammar and vocabulary, but also to develop practical communication skills that are important for confident use of language in real life. The implementation of these methods in the educational process contributes to the creation of a more dynamic and motivating learning environment, which significantly improves learning outcomes.

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