



METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING RUSSIAN TO STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION BASED ON INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract: Interactive technologies significantly enhance Russian language teaching in higher education by promoting active learning, learner engagement, and practical communication. Task-based activities, collaborative group work, multimedia resources, and AI-assisted tools improve students' speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills while fostering motivation, autonomy, and cultural understanding. Research shows that students in interactive classrooms achieve higher language proficiency, confidence, and communicative competence compared to traditional methods. The integration of interactive technologies provides a dynamic, learner-centered approach that prepares students for authentic academic, professional, and social use of Russian.

Keywords: interactive technologies, Russian language teaching, higher education, communicative competence.

The modern educational landscape increasingly emphasizes interactive and technology-driven teaching methods, particularly in language instruction. Traditional approaches to teaching Russian, which rely heavily on grammar translation, memorization, and teacher-centered delivery, often fail to cultivate practical communicative skills or engage students effectively [1]. In contrast, interactive methodologies, supported by digital platforms, multimedia, and collaborative activities, promote active participation, critical thinking, and meaningful language use.

In higher education, students are expected to acquire not only theoretical knowledge but also functional linguistic and communicative competence that enables them to interact confidently in academic, professional, and social contexts. Integrating interactive technologies into Russian language instruction addresses these needs by providing a learning environment that is dynamic, learner-centered, and responsive to individual abilities [2].

Theoretical Foundations of Interactive Methodologies

Interactive technologies in language teaching are grounded in constructivist and communicative learning theories. These approaches emphasize learning through doing, collaboration, and social interaction, where



students actively construct knowledge rather than passively receive information. Core principles include:

- **Task-based learning:** Students perform practical tasks that simulate real-life scenarios, such as debates, role-plays, interviews, and presentations [3].
- **Collaborative learning:** Pair and group work allow learners to negotiate meaning, provide peer feedback, and solve problems collectively.
- **Use of multimedia and digital resources:** Videos, interactive software, mobile applications, and online exercises provide authentic linguistic input and immersive experiences.
- **Feedback and assessment:** Interactive platforms enable teachers to monitor performance, provide personalized guidance, and analyze patterns in learner language use [4].

Research shows that these methods support both cognitive and affective development, improving not only language proficiency but also motivation, autonomy, and confidence.

Practical Applications in Russian Language Instruction

Interactive methodologies in Russian language teaching can be implemented through a wide range of classroom activities and technological tools, offering learners dynamic, meaningful, and personalized learning experiences:

1. Digital Learning Platforms:

Online Russian courses, virtual classrooms, and interactive exercises provide students with the flexibility to engage with language content anytime and anywhere, extending learning beyond traditional classroom hours [5]. These platforms often include interactive quizzes, pronunciation exercises, and real-time discussions, allowing learners to practice vocabulary, grammar, and syntax in context. Furthermore, they can track progress over time, enabling both students and teachers to identify strengths and areas needing improvement. The constant access to digital content also reinforces in-class learning, making the acquisition of language skills continuous and immersive.

2. Task-Based Activities:

Task-based learning simulates real-life situations to develop practical communicative skills and critical thinking [6]. For example, students may conduct interviews, negotiate in simulated business settings, participate in cultural presentations, or solve problem-solving exercises in Russian. Such tasks not only improve functional language ability but also encourage learners to apply knowledge creatively, adapt their language to different contexts, and make decisions in real time. By encountering language in authentic scenarios,



students internalize vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and pragmatic usage, which is crucial for effective communication [7].

3. Collaborative Group Work:

Small-group exercises, peer teaching, and collaborative discussions promote interaction, teamwork, and negotiation skills. Through structured group activities, learners actively use Russian to communicate ideas, provide explanations, and support their peers' learning. Collaborative work encourages mutual correction, shared problem-solving, and spontaneous language production, which strengthens fluency and confidence. It also fosters a sense of responsibility and collective engagement, as students learn to contribute meaningfully to group outcomes.

4. Multimedia Resources:

Videos, podcasts, interactive texts, and authentic digital content expose students to natural speech, idiomatic expressions, and cultural context. Listening to native speakers, watching culturally relevant clips, or analyzing news broadcasts helps learners understand pronunciation, intonation, and pragmatic usage. Multimedia resources also support visual and auditory learning styles, catering to diverse learners and enhancing comprehension [8]. By engaging with real-world materials, students gain insights into Russian culture, social norms, and discourse patterns, which are essential for both linguistic and intercultural competence.

These applications create a learner-centered environment where students are actively involved in shaping their linguistic development, increasing both retention and practical ability.

Outcomes and Advantages

Implementing interactive technologies in Russian language teaching yields multiple benefits:

1. **Enhanced Communicative Competence:** Students gain confidence in speaking, listening, reading, and writing in Russian, applying language in authentic contexts and responding appropriately in varied situations [9].

2. **Increased Engagement and Motivation:** Interactive activities stimulate curiosity, encourage risk-taking in language use, and foster peer collaboration. Students are more attentive and willing to participate actively in class.

3. **Improved Language Proficiency:** Interactive methods strengthen vocabulary acquisition, grammatical accuracy, reading comprehension, writing skills, and listening performance. Authentic input and task-based practice enhance functional competence.



4. **Positive Attitudes and Confidence:** Learners develop a stronger sense of autonomy and satisfaction, while teachers report higher classroom dynamism and more effective learning outcomes [10].

By combining interactive methods with digital and AI resources, Russian language instruction becomes more effective, adaptive, and learner-centered, ensuring that students acquire not only linguistic competence but also cultural and pragmatic understanding.

Challenges and Considerations

Despite its effectiveness, the implementation of interactive technologies requires careful planning:

- **Teacher Training:** Educators must be proficient in both Russian language pedagogy and the use of digital tools.
- **Material Selection:** Resources should be authentic, culturally relevant, and appropriate to students' language levels.
- **Balanced Assessment:** Evaluation should focus on communicative competence and practical language use rather than solely on grammar accuracy.

Addressing these considerations ensures that interactive methodologies achieve maximum pedagogical benefit rather than superficial engagement.

The methodology of teaching Russian based on interactive technologies represents a modern, effective approach to higher education language instruction. By integrating task-based learning, collaborative activities, multimedia, and AI-assisted tools, this approach fosters communicative competence, language proficiency, and cultural understanding. Students in interactive classrooms show higher motivation, engagement, and confidence, while teachers benefit from enhanced instructional precision and data-driven insights. The adoption of interactive technologies in Russian language curricula not only supports practical skill development but also aligns teaching with contemporary educational standards, preparing students for real-world academic and professional communication.

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