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EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERACTIVE TEACHING METHODS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS IN FORMING STUDENTS' COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: The relevance of this topic lies in the development of communicative competence of students. Students are a typical group of future personnel who must have a special sense of responsibility for their future profession. Interactive methods contribute to the active interaction of students. The reason for such high attention to interactive methods is the need for modern training not only professional, but also communicative competence. They teach how to express their thoughts, argue their position and adapt to various communicative situations. If he does not have communication skills, then he will not be able to enter into communication and will not know a complete and broad understanding of the information.

Key words: effectiveness of interactive methods, expansion of language horizons, formation of communicative competence, professional sphere, modern educational technologies, adaptation to various communicative situations.

Introduction

The development of innovative teaching methods is an area that attracts the attention of scientists and educators who seek to make education more effective, interactive, and adaptive to modern realities. Here are some famous scientists and researchers who have made significant contributions to the development of innovative approaches to teaching:

1. John Dewey

Main contribution: Experiential pedagogy.

Dewey believed that learning should be active and based on experience. His ideas formed the basis for project-based and practice-oriented learning.

2. Lev Vygotsky

Main contribution: Theory of social constructivism.

Developed the concept of the zone of proximal development and showed how interaction with more knowledgeable people contributes to learning. This became the basis for the creation of interactive methods and group learning.

4. Jean Piaget

Main contribution: Theory of cognitive development.

Piaget studied how students learn through active interaction with the environment, which became the basis for the use of play and experimental methods in teaching.

3. Benjamin Bloom

Main contribution: Taxonomy of educational goals.

His classification of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor goals became the basis for the creation of active learning methods aimed at developing critical thinking and analytical skills.

5. Howard Gardner

Main contribution: Theory of multiple intelligences.

Gardner argued that people have different types of intelligence (linguistic, logical-mathematical, musical, etc.), and the development of teaching methods should take these differences into account.

6. David Kolb

Main contribution: The learning cycle model.

Created a model of "experiential learning", where a student goes through the stages: concrete experience → reflection → abstract conceptualization → active experimentation.

7. Richard Mayer

Main contribution: Cognitive theory of multimedia learning.

Studied how visual and textual information together contribute to deeper learning. His work inspired the development of modern digital educational technologies.

10. Joseph Novak

Main contribution: Concept maps.

Developed a method for visualizing knowledge using concept maps, which promotes better understanding and memorization of information.

These scientists laid the theoretical and practical foundation for the development of modern innovative teaching methods, such as interactive technologies, the flipped classroom, project-based learning, and the use of digital tools. Their work continues to inspire educators and researchers around the world.

The effectiveness of interactive teaching methods in Russian language lessons in developing students' communicative skills is a relevant topic, since modern educational technologies require an emphasis on active participation of students in the learning process.

8. Seymour Papert

Main contribution: Constructivism.

Developed the idea that learning is most effective when students create something new. He also created the Logo programming language for teaching children.

9. Eric Mazur

Main contribution: Active learning and the flipped classroom.

Proposed a model in which students learn theory on their own, and solve problems and discuss complex issues in class.

Resources

Key aspects of the effectiveness of interactive methods:
1. Developing communicative skills:

Interactive methods such as discussions, role-playing games, projects, group discussions and business games promote active interaction of students. They teach them to express their thoughts, argue their position and adapt to various communicative situations.

2. Increasing motivation:

Lessons based on interactive methods are often more interesting for students than traditional lectures. This contributes to deeper involvement and a desire to participate in the learning process.

3. Individualization of learning:

Interactive methods allow you to take into account the individual characteristics of students, their level of preparation, learning style and interests.

4. Developing critical thinking:

Such approaches encourage students to analyze information, formulate their own opinions and interact with different points of view.

5. Practical focus:

Interactive methods allow applying theoretical knowledge in practice, which is especially important for developing communicative competence.

Examples of interactive methods in Russian language lessons:

Role-playing games:

For example, modeling an interview situation, where one student acts as a journalist, and the other is an interviewee.

What influence do role-playing games have on a student's communicative competence?

Role-playing games are one of the most effective interactive teaching methods that actively contribute to the development of students' communicative competence. Their influence is expressed through the development of key skills necessary for successful communication and adaptation in a professional and social environment.

Positive impact of role-playing games on communicative competence:

1. Formation of speech skills:

Students learn to select lexical and grammatical constructions that correspond to a specific communication situation. For example, in the game "Business Meeting" participants use professional vocabulary and expressions.

2. Developing the ability to improvise:

Role-playing games require students to be able to quickly respond to changes in the course of communication, which improves their adaptability and spontaneity of speech.

3. Strengthening confidence in communication:

Modeling various situations helps to overcome language barriers and fears of public speaking or communicating with strangers.

4. Interpersonal interaction practice:

Role-playing games help to master the skills of working in a group, the ability to listen and understand the interlocutor, and also to express one's point of view.

5. Developing creativity and critical thinking:

Creating scenarios and participating in games help students develop creative and analytical thinking.

Examples of role-playing games:

1. Situation in a store:

One student acts as a buyer, the other as a seller. They act out a scenario using a certain set of phrases.

2. Interview:

One student is a journalist, the other is the hero of the interview. They discuss current topics, practicing their dialogue skills.

3. Conflict situation:

The participants in the game are given roles that involve a conflict of interests (for example, a client and a company manager). The task is to find a compromise.

4. Business meeting or negotiations:

Students learn to argue their proposals, defend their point of view and find a common solution.

Results of using role-playing games:

The level of language literacy and communicative activity increases;

Students better understand the cultural and social aspects of communication;

Develop skills for interaction in a team;

Develop the ability to use language as a tool for professional and social communication.

Role-playing games are a unique tool that allows students to practice in real communication situations, improve their language skills and develop confidence in communication. Their use in the educational process makes learning more effective, exciting and focused on the practical application of knowledge.

Work in small groups:

Discussing literary works, creating joint essays or analyzing texts with different interpretations.

The small group method as a communication factor

The small group teaching method is an important tool for developing students' communicative competence. It is based on joint activities, where students interact with each other to achieve a common goal, which stimulates their communication and social skills.

The advantages of working in small groups for developing communication:

1. Activating interaction:

Working in small groups encourages students to actively engage in dialogue. They learn to express their thoughts, listen to their interlocutors and negotiate.

2. Developing cooperation skills:

Group activities teach students to share responsibility, assign roles and work together to achieve a result.

3. Reducing communication barriers:

Date: 7[th]February-2025

Working in small groups creates a comfortable atmosphere where students feel more confident and can more easily overcome their fear of public speaking.

4. Practical application of language:

Students learn to use language structures in various communicative situations, which contributes to the development of speech skills.

The method of teaching in small groups is a powerful factor in the development of communicative competence, since it combines the practical application of knowledge, active interaction and the development of social skills. This approach makes the learning process more effective, motivating and focused on real-life situations.

5. Development of critical thinking and creativity:

Discussing problems or completing creative tasks in a group stimulates students to analyze, synthesize ideas and search for non-standard solutions.

Development of critical thinking in the formation of communication

Development of critical thinking plays a key role in the formation of effective communication, since it contributes to conscious and reasoned interaction. A critically thinking person is able to analyze information, formulate their ideas and adequately respond to various communicative situations.

Impact of Critical Thinking on Communication:

1. Information Analysis:

Students learn to evaluate the reliability and relevance of information, which allows them to avoid manipulation and use reasoned arguments in conversation.

2. Structured Expression of Thoughts:

Critical thinking helps them formulate their ideas logically and consistently, making communication clear and convincing.

3. Flexibility and Adaptability:

The ability to analyze different points of view helps them find compromises and adapt to changing conditions of dialogue.

4. Developing Active Listening Skills:

Critical thinking includes the ability to analyze what the interlocutor has said, identify key ideas, and formulate reasoned responses.

5. Emotion Management:

Developing critical thinking helps them avoid impulsive reactions and focus on the rational aspects of communication.

Methods for Developing Critical Thinking to Improve Communication:

1. Discussions and Debates:

Discussing controversial issues teaches them to analyze different points of view, argue their position, and respect the opinion of the interlocutor.

2. Text and Situation Analysis:

Students can work with texts, solve cases or analyze scenarios, forming their conclusions based on facts.

3. Reflective Tasks:

Writing essays, reviews or diary entries helps students structure their thoughts and improve their self-expression skills.

4. Role Play:

Interacting in simulated situations allows students to apply critical thinking in practice, developing communication skills.

5. Project Activities:

Working together on projects teaches students to analyze information, plan actions and communicate with other participants.

Examples of tasks for developing critical thinking:

Argument Analysis: Group members evaluate arguments for and against a certain point of view and offer their conclusions.

Creating Alternative Solutions: Students analyze a problem and offer several options for solving it, justifying each of them.

Comparative Analysis: Comparing different texts, ideas or points of view, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. Forming questions: Discussion participants formulate clarifying and critical questions for an in-depth analysis of the topic.

Results:

1. Increasing awareness in communication:

Students better understand what and why they say, which makes their speech more effective.

2. Improving argumentation skills:

Discussion participants learn to back up their words with facts and logic.

3. Reducing conflict:

Critical thinkers are able to find compromises and avoid excessive emotionality.

4. Developing independence:

Students become more self-confident because they are able to analyze and structure their thoughts.

The development of critical thinking is closely related to the formation of communication skills. It makes communication more structured, effective and meaningful, which is important both in the educational and professional spheres.

Examples of using the method in small groups:

1. Discussion of texts: The group analyzes a literary work or text, shares its interpretations and argues its point of view.

2. Problem solving: Groups receive a case or problem related to speech culture or communication, and work together to find the best solution.

3. Project creation: For example, preparing a presentation, essay or video on a specific topic (for example, "Modern trends in the Russian language").

4. Role-playing discussion: Each group is assigned a specific position in the dispute, and they must substantiate their point of view.

5. Brainstorming game: Students generate ideas on a given topic, discuss them and choose the best options.

Effectiveness of the small group work method:

1. Increasing the level of student involvement: All participants actively participate in the process, which makes learning more interactive.

2. Improving language skills: Constant practice of oral speech in real situations develops the ability to effectively express one's thoughts.

3. Developing emotional intelligence: Group work helps students better understand the emotions, intentions and points of view of others.

4. Formation of social competencies: Students learn to interact in a team, make decisions and work on common tasks.

Use of digital tools:

Quizzes, online discussions or joint editing of texts on the platform.

Project activities:

Creation of presentations or videos on the topic of "Speech Culture", "Intercultural Communication" and others.

Evaluation of effectiveness.

The effectiveness of interactive methods can be assessed through:

Student reflection (questionnaires, feedback);

Analysis of the results of tests and independent work;

Measuring the level of engagement in the classroom.

Conclusion:

Interactive teaching methods allow not only to improve the quality of students' knowledge, but also to develop key skills for successful communication in professional and social life.

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