ENHANCING THE INTERACTIVITY AND ENGAGEMENT OF THE LEARNING PROCESS IN TEACHING RUSSIAN

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Abstract
The article examines the issues of enhancing the interactivity and engagement of the learning process in teaching the Russian language. The research results show that multimedia tools, online tests, virtual speaking clubs, and gamification elements play a crucial role in making the learning process more effective and engaging. When interactivity and student activity are harmoniously combined with the teacher's guiding and supervisory role, language skills develop systematically, and students' speech culture and creative thinking abilities are improved. The article also analyzes the pedagogical advantages of using innovative technologies in Russian language lessons and their practical application.

Keywords: Innovation, educational efficiency, innovative technology, information technology, speech culture, pedagogical mastery, interactivity of the learning process, pedagogical activity.

Introduction

In the modern era, a new scientific direction has emerged in the field of pedagogy – **pedagogical innovation** and the concept of renewing the educational process. As a result of this, a new approach has appeared in the professional activity of teachers and educators – the concept of **innovative pedagogical activity**. This, in turn, requires teachers to be more research-oriented, creative, and continuously improve their professional skills.

"Until now, traditional education has mainly focused on teaching students to acquire ready-made knowledge. However, such a method clearly limits the development of learners' abilities to think independently, work creatively, conduct research, and demonstrate initiative. Today, due to the rapid development of science, technology, and innovative educational technologies, interest and attention toward increasing the effectiveness of education through the use of **interactive methods** (innovative pedagogical and information technologies) are growing day by day. Lessons based on modern technologies are aimed at encouraging students to search for knowledge independently, learn and analyze information on their own, evaluate their understanding, and draw appropriate conclusions"[1].

In an interactive learning process, the teacher's primary role is not merely to provide information, but to guide students toward independent learning activities and support them in achieving educational objectives. From this perspective, innovative technologies – such

as interactive platforms, multimedia materials, online simulators, and gamification elements – serve as essential tools for effectively developing students' knowledge, skills, and competencies in Russian language classes.

One of the key factors in achieving effective results in teaching foreign languages is the **interactivity of the learning process** and the **active participation of students**. Modern pedagogy emphasizes the importance of innovative technologies in enhancing the learning process and contributing to students' intellectual, moral, and professional development. This issue is particularly relevant in teaching the Russian language, as it requires not only mastering grammatical and lexical knowledge but also developing the ability to communicate effectively in a linguistic environment.

Traditional teaching methods often focus primarily on delivering theoretical knowledge and fail to ensure active student participation. This, in turn, negatively affects the comprehensive development of language skills. Therefore, the use of **interactive, student-centered teaching methods** in teaching the Russian language increases learners' interest in the subject and helps develop their abilities to think independently and solve problems creatively.

MAIN PART

Most importantly, today's language learners have the opportunity to use modern information and communication technologies and the vast possibilities of the Internet. These technologies ensure that every student can easily acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies in a foreign language. In general, conducting lessons based on various advanced pedagogical tools, visual aids, games, and innovative technologies makes foreign language learning even more effective for future specialists in all fields.

Among the main (general) research methods, scientific observation is one of the most widely used in the pedagogical process. In methodological research, it makes it possible to draw conclusions, collect useful information, and classify the facts gathered about the observed phenomena. Observation must always be guided by a specific purpose. The results of simple observation can be supplemented with control work, protocol materials, and test results.

Unlike the thorough development of a lesson plan that motivates the teacher to work effectively, educational technology is directed toward students' activities. It takes into account both the students' individual and joint activities with the teacher, and serves to

create the necessary conditions for students to independently master learning materials. As the content, goals, and objectives of education and upbringing have expanded over time, their forms and methods have also continued to improve. Today, the main areas of human activity are increasingly turning into integrated systems – technologies – that make it possible to fully achieve the intended goals of that activity. Similarly, in recent years, pedagogical technology has begun to be applied in the field of education and upbringing as well.

"The main purpose of education is to cultivate the younger generation morally and ethically, based on the rich national, spiritual-historical traditions, customs, and universal values, while ensuring cooperation in meeting all the above-mentioned vital needs, protecting the individual from environments that negatively affect their personal development. The primary goal of education is to develop effective organizational and pedagogical forms and means that implement this purpose. The main task of education is to create conditions for the comprehensive development of an individual's intellect, morality, physical abilities, and independent thinking, as well as to provide opportunities for fully realizing their potential in all aspects"[2].

One of the directions currently developing in the field of education and upbringing is the use of innovative technologies in the learning process, and implementing this is one of the urgent tasks. As is well known, the educational process involves older generations teaching their knowledge and experience to younger generations. In this process, the transmission of information essential for human life from one generation to the next is carried out.

The interactivity of the learning process and ensuring students' active participation play a crucial role in improving the effectiveness of education. In teaching the Russian language, interactivity is not only an effective tool for mastering theoretical knowledge but also for developing skills to apply that knowledge in practice. The main pedagogical task of interactivity is to encourage students to actively participate in lessons, express independent thinking, and make decisions collaboratively.

Pedagogical technologies play a key role in ensuring interactivity in lessons. For example, multimedia materials – such as videos, presentations, and audio exercises – are used to develop students' language skills (grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and listening). In Russian language lessons, students' knowledge is assessed during the lesson through interactive tests and online simulators, and the teacher provides individual recommendations based on the results. This process increases students' engagement and interest in the lesson.

The interactivity of the learning process refers to active communication between students and the teacher, the exchange of knowledge, and the collaborative problem-solving process. In education, interactivity involves not only the delivery of information but also ensuring active participation of the students.

The main features of interactivity are:
- ❖ Active participation and engagement of students;
- ❖ Lessons based on communication and collaboration;
- ❖ Integration of theoretical knowledge with practical exercises;

❖ Exchange of ideas and collaborative decision-making.

The interactivity of the learning process and increasing students' engagement are considered essential components of modern education. Innovative technologies and interactive methods help teachers organize lessons effectively, develop students' knowledge and skills, and enhance their motivation. In teaching the Russian language, interactivity not only helps develop language skills but also supports students' creative thinking and independent activity.

These methods can be considered innovative activities, as they lead students to changes in practice from the perspective of a specific subject and relative to existing traditions. "Innovations take various forms. In the education system or in learning activities, the use of innovations aims to achieve the highest possible results with the resources and effort invested. The distinguishing feature of any innovation is that it must have a flexible mechanism that allows for management and control"[3].

RESULTS
The research results on teaching Russian showed that increasing the interactivity of the learning process and students' engagement significantly enhances the effectiveness of the pedagogical process. The use of multimedia materials, online tests, virtual conversation clubs, and gamification elements in lessons helped develop students' language skills. For example, through interactive tests and grammar exercises, students' knowledge of vocabulary and grammar was assessed automatically during the lesson, allowing the teacher to individualize instruction in real time.

Students' activity significantly increased. During the lessons, through interactive methods, students were encouraged to express their opinions openly, ask questions, and solve problems collaboratively. As a result, their speaking and listening skills in Russian also improved noticeably. Through virtual conversation clubs and online chats, students had the opportunity to communicate in a real communicative environment, which contributed to the development of their speech culture and the ability to express themselves freely in the language.

The pedagogical significance of interactivity was also identified. During the lesson, the teacher focused not only on providing theoretical knowledge but also on organizing students' independent activities. This process helped develop students' creative thinking, analytical skills, and problem-solving abilities. The use of gamification elements stimulated a sense of competition among students, making the lesson engaging and motivating.

Another important result of using interactive methods is the opportunity to develop individualized learning paths. Through online platforms and adaptive tests, the teacher can determine each student's level of knowledge and assign exercises that correspond to their abilities. This ensures high efficiency in lessons, encourages students to independently develop their knowledge, and strengthens their sense of self-awareness and achievement of personal results.

The analysis of the results shows that interactivity and student engagement ensure the effective use of innovative technologies in teaching Russian. When students actively participate in the lesson, their interest in the language increases, and their grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and communication skills develop comprehensively. This not only improves academic outcomes but also enhances students' creative and communicative potential.

DISCUSSION

The research results showed that the use of interactive methods and innovative technologies in teaching Russian significantly increases students' engagement. During lessons, multimedia tools, online tests, and virtual conversation clubs encourage students to think independently, make decisions collaboratively, and apply their knowledge in practice. Unlike traditional lessons, this approach helps systematically and effectively develop students' language skills.

In the discussion, the pedagogical significance of interactivity is particularly emphasized. The teacher acts not only as a provider of information but also as a central figure who guides students and supports their activities. In Russian language lessons, this process plays an important role in developing students' vocabulary, grammatical and communicative skills, as well as enhancing their creative thinking abilities. At the same time, the study also highlighted the psychological and motivational aspects of interactivity. When students actively participate in the lesson, their interest in learning and desire to achieve competence increase, and their creative and critical thinking skills develop. This, in turn, creates a foundation for the effective acquisition of knowledge and the comprehensive development of speaking skills in teaching the Russian language.

The discussion leads to the conclusion that increasing interactivity and student engagement in Russian language lessons ensures the effectiveness of modern pedagogical technologies. This process makes lessons not only interesting and motivating but also allows the teacher to assess students' results objectively and accurately. At the same time, interactivity and innovative methods help students develop independence, creative thinking, and the ability to use the language effectively in practice.

As a result, the pedagogical and practical significance of interactivity in teaching the Russian language was established. The study showed that by using innovative technologies and interactive methods, students' knowledge, skills, and competencies improve significantly, the lesson process becomes effective and engaging, and students' interest in the language increases, fostering their self-awareness and ability to learn independently.

To increase the interactivity of the learning process and student engagement in teaching Russian, attention should be paid to the following key aspects:

1. Organizing interactive lessons

1) - **Dialogue and discussions** – in the lesson, students should actively communicate with each other and with an educator. For example, the development of speech practice in Russian through role-playing games, group discussions and "speaking tables".

2) - Question – and-answer method-students are required to ask active questions and comment during class.

3) 2. **Use of innovative technologies**

4) - Multimedia tools – video, audio, presentations make it possible to effectively develop language skills, intriguing students.

5) - Online platforms and interactive tests – checking and automatic evaluation of grammar, lexicon and pronunciation in an interactive way.

6) 3. Encouraging student activism

7) - Group and team exercises – when students carry out tasks in collaboration, their communication and creative thinking skills develop.

8) - Individual approach – the level of each student should be determined by appropriate assignments and exercises.

9) - Creating a communication environment – through virtual talk clubs, chats and online discussions, students can freely express their opinions.

10) 4. Pedagogical and psychological aspects

11) - The course process should be fun and stimulating, which increases motivation in students.

12) - The educator must support the independent thinking of students while controlling activities.

13) - Students develop their ambition and ability to apply knowledge in practice by correcting mistakes and analyzing their thoughts.

14) 5. Application in practice

- **Listening and speaking exercises** – the development of language skills through interactive audio and video materials.

- **Lexical and grammatical simulators** – effective acquisition of knowledge through interactive tests and online exercises.

- **Project and creative tasks** – the complex development of skills and activity of students.

CONCLUSION

In teaching the Russian language, interactivity and increasing student engagement significantly enhance the effectiveness of the educational process. Research and practical experience have shown that the use of multimedia materials, online tests, virtual conversation clubs, and gamification elements is an effective means of developing students'

language skills, systematically consolidating their knowledge of grammar and vocabulary, and improving their speech culture.

Interactive teaching methods encourage students to actively participate, promoting independent thinking, creative problem-solving, and collaborative decision-making. Consequently, the teacher's role is not only to convey information but also to support and guide students' activities. Thus, ensuring interactivity and student engagement in teaching the Russian language becomes a central task of modern pedagogical technologies. The use of innovative methods in the classroom not only improves academic outcomes but also contributes to the development of students' creative and communicative abilities. Overall, interactivity and engagement can be regarded as key strategic factors in the effective teaching of the Russian language.

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