



USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article examines the use of interactive methods in foreign language lessons. In the context of globalization and the rapid development of the information space, proficiency in foreign languages is becoming a significant factor in both professional and personal growth. Strengthening international ties, rapid technological advances, and transformations in the educational sector necessitate new, more modern approaches to language teaching. Therefore, interactive methods are considered an effective tool for improving the quality of foreign language instruction.

Key words: implementation, training efficiency, modern technologies, speech skills, activity, process, role-playing games, brainstorming, communication skills, competence.

Introduction. In today's globalized and information-driven society, knowledge of foreign languages plays a vital role in a person's professional and personal development. Expanding international cooperation, the rapid development of modern technologies, and reforms in the education system require the implementation of innovative approaches to foreign language teaching. Today, the student's personality, activity, and independent thinking are increasingly important in the educational process. Therefore, interactive methods are an important means of improving the effectiveness of foreign language teaching.

Interactive teaching methods occupy an important place in modern pedagogy today, but their emergence stems from a long historical evolution of ideas about how people acquire knowledge. The transition from passive perception of information to active participation in the educational process occurred gradually and reflected changes in philosophy, psychology, and social needs.

The first elements of an interactive approach can be found in ancient philosophy. Education in those days wasn't always based on the direct transfer of knowledge. For example, Socrates used a dialogue method, in which students didn't receive ready-made answers but rather reached their own conclusions through questions and reasoning. This method of interaction already contained the key idea of interactivity—the learner's involvement in the thinking process. However, for many centuries, education largely remained traditional. The teacher served as the primary bearer of knowledge, while students occupied a passive position. This model was considered effective in contexts where the primary goal was the preservation and transmission of already accumulated information.

Interactive methods of teaching foreign languages represent a system of pedagogical approaches based on active interaction between participants in the educational process. Their key feature is that language is studied not as a set of rules and words, but as a means of communication used in real-life situations or those as close to reality as possible. This approach helps develop not only knowledge but also practical communication skills.

Interactive methods in foreign language teaching aim to create an environment in which students actively use language for interaction. Unlike traditional methods, which emphasize theory, they prioritize the practice of communication.



The main goal of these methods is to develop communicative competence, including the ability to speak, understand speech, read, and write in real-life situations.

Interactive methods include:

- pair and group work;
- role-playing and business games;
- discussions and debates;
- project activities;
- case study (analysis of real-life situations);
- language games and simulations of communication situations.

The idea of active student participation in language learning took time to develop. For a long time, the grammar-translation method dominated, focusing on learning rules, reading, and translating texts. However, this approach does not promote the development of oral language and communication skills.

Consequently, under the influence of advances in psychology and pedagogy, a shift toward a communicatively oriented education began.

One of the key elements of interactive learning is interaction between students. Through communication, they not only practice the language but also learn to formulate thoughts, argue their point of view, and understand their interlocutors.

In traditional education, the teacher acts as the primary source of information, and students are the recipients of ready-made knowledge. In interactive learning, students acquire knowledge through independent research, analysis, exchange of ideas, and communication. This is especially important in foreign language learning, as language is, first and foremost, a means of communication.

Educational and psychological research shows that knowledge is most effectively formed through social interaction. Lev Vygotsky, in particular, emphasized the crucial role of the social environment and interaction in the learning process [1]. According to his theory of the "zone of proximal development," learners effectively complete tasks they cannot accomplish independently by collaborating with others. Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development also posits that learning occurs through active movement and experience [2]. These theories form the scientific and methodological basis for interactive education.

Main part. Interactive education is a form of learning based on active interaction between teachers and students, carried out through dialogue and the exchange of ideas. With this method, students participate as active participants, not passive listeners.

Interactive methods of foreign language teaching promote the development of communicative competence. Communicative competence encompasses not only grammar but also speech, social, and cultural skills. Methodologist Jeremy Harmer notes that pair and group work, role-playing, and dialogue-based exercises in foreign language lessons increase students' verbal activity and help them master the language through practice [3].

Douglas Brown also describes interactive learning as a learner-centered, dynamic, and effective pedagogical process [4]. He believes that the emotional environment, motivation, and active participation are essential in the language learning process.

Interactive learning is based on the following principles:

- student activity and independence;
- communicative orientation;
- creating problematic situations;
- supporting diversity of opinions.

Application of interactive methods in foreign language lessons:



- Мозговая атака (Brainstorming)

Brainstorming encourages students to freely express their ideas. For example, on topics like "Globalization" and "Environmental Problems," students express their thoughts. This process is non-judgmental; all ideas are welcome. This activates students' vocabulary and develops creative thinking skills.

- Ролевые игры (Role-play)

Role-playing is one of the most effective interactive methods of teaching foreign languages. For example, situations such as "Job interview," "At the airport," and "In the restaurant" are simulated. By playing various roles, students have the opportunity to communicate in settings similar to real life, which develops their communication skills [3].- Метод «Think–Pair–Share» (Подумай-Обсуди-Поделись)

With this method, students first reflect on their own, then discuss in pairs, and then share their collective thoughts with the group. This process ensures active participation by each student and creates an atmosphere of social interaction [1].

- Дебаты и дискуссии (Debates and discussions)

During debates, students defend their positions, presenting evidence. For example, a debate could be held on the topic "Online education vs. Traditional education." This method develops critical thinking, argumentation, and public speaking skills [2].

- Метод «Проект» (Project work)

The "Project" method is based on students' independent research. For example, by preparing a presentation on "English-speaking countries," students develop their skills in searching, analyzing, and presenting information. This method stimulates creativity and promotes knowledge acquisition.

Interactive methods have the following advantages:

1. Increases students' verbal activity.
2. Eliminates language barriers.
3. Develops independent and critical thinking.
4. Increases interest and motivation in the lesson.
5. Develops teamwork skills.

In addition, interactive education increases the sense of responsibility in students and develops them into individuals who take an active stance on life.

Using interactive methods can pose certain challenges. For example, time management issues, large classroom sizes, or uneven student engagement. In such cases, teachers must carefully plan the lesson, clearly assign tasks, and develop a strategy for engaging all students.

Furthermore, the effective use of interactive methods requires high professional skills, creativity, and organizational abilities from the teacher. Scientific theories and modern methodological research demonstrate that the interactive approach is based on a solid scientific foundation. Interactive learning teaches students to think actively, communicate, make independent decisions, and work in a team.

Conclusion. The use of interactive methods in foreign language teaching is an important factor in improving the effectiveness of education. Interactive learning teaches students to think actively, communicate, make independent decisions, and work in teams. This approach not only helps students acquire language skills but also gives them the opportunity to apply them in practical life. At the same time, interactive methods make the educational process interesting and meaningful, increasing student engagement in the lesson. Their active participation in the lesson is ensured, and each student has the opportunity to freely express their opinions. This, in turn, develops their creative thinking and helps them achieve high results in the learning process.



Thus, the targeted and systematic use of interactive methods in organizing foreign language lessons is one of the most important tasks facing teachers. After all, these methods can help prepare specialists who meet modern requirements, are competitive, and possess high communicative competence. Furthermore, interactive learning develops students' independent learning skills, encouraging them to continually improve and expand their knowledge. For example, the use of interactive methods such as role-playing, group discussions, brainstorming, and case studies in foreign language lessons proves to be very effective. Role-playing allows students to simulate various real-life situations and apply the language in practice. Group discussions, in turn, develop their communication and opinion-sharing skills. The case study method also teaches students to analyze problematic situations and find independent solutions. These approaches increase students' interest in the lesson, and language acquisition becomes more effective.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the interactive approach plays a vital role in the education system, and its effective implementation will elevate the quality of education to a new level. This will create a solid foundation for preparing mature, competent, and innovative professionals for the future.

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