

INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AT SCHOOL.

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Annotation: The extensive reforms made to the educational system in our nation have provided an unparalleled opportunity and set the stage for the modern education of the next generation and the growth of a perfect individual. It is preferable in the circumstances of today's time that the training of highly skilled employees be carried out on the foundation of current systems and new pedagogical technologies. Modern, cutting-edge educational tools act as a surefire means of attaining the objective and demonstrate their success. In this article, feedback and feedback on interactive technologies in teaching the Russian language at school will be kept.

Keywords: *Russian language, methods, interactive, technologies, school, students, modern education, upbringing, system.*

Being knowledgeable about the methods used in the educational process, having obtained real-world experience and training, and being able to use them are some prerequisites for today's teachers. To do this, it is essential that the instructor continually seeks out, picks up, and tests what he has learnt through experience, and that he also adds creative alterations and additions to these procedures. Numerous educational strategies are employed in the structuring of the educational process, but interactive education and the interactive techniques that form its foundation are seen to be particularly effective. Below we will dwell on some of the interactive techniques used in teaching the subject of the Russian language.

The English terms "inter" and "act", which mean "together" and "movement", are the origin of the word "interactive". Interactivity is defined as participating in a conversation or dialogue with something or someone. As a result, interactive education is largely a dialogue education in which interactions between the student and the computer, as well as the teacher and the student, take place. The delivery of a lesson using interactive techniques, as previously mentioned, forms the cornerstone of interactive learning. The enormous educational potential of my students can be used and activated through interactive teaching methods, which also allow for the introduction of competition into the learning process. A group of educators' combined mental fortitude is greater than the sum of their individual fortitudes.

Methods of encouraging the assimilation of what is being studied methods of understanding new material methods that allow thinking of what is being studied free writing. Cluster, Brainstorming, Drawing B-B-B, a sequence of confused logical chains. Blitz-request, Insert drawing, drawing B-B-B, Instruction manual, teach each other. Ask each other two-part diaries. The most basic concepts are the most basic concepts, repetition, T drawing, categorization table, Why? drawing, "How?" diagram, Venn diagram.

Methods to promote assimilation of the material being examined Almost all of the courses taught in the standard secondary education system may be taught using these strategies, and if they are employed effectively, good results can be attained. This requires that the reader comprehend how to use the aforementioned methods in practice. Students are more engaged in the subject when teachers use techniques like free writing, clustering, brainstorming, B-B-B drawing, confused logical chain sequences, and Blitz-query. These approaches should be applied in more complicated ways in Russian classes, starting out in simpler ways and being age-appropriate. Classes organized using these strategies will be successful in both lower-level and primary classes.

The techniques that allow thinking of what has been studied are those that identify students to what extent they have mastered the newly mentioned topic. Through their application, such skills

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are formed in students as independent thinking, being able to compare the knowledge they have learned. The design and application of these techniques in the learning process, based on the purpose and content of the lesson, leads to the following results:

- learners' interest and motivation to study increases;
- the boredom and fatigue of the learners in the lesson are prevented;
- the learner develops creative performance skills and active thinking;
- helps to freely and openly attract new associative thought and imagination on the topic.

In order to structure each lesson on the basis of a contemporary training system and national heritage to a specific, unrepeatable level, learning a foreign language nowadays involves the use of a spiritual and pedagogical approach. One of the requirements for the implementation of the "national program of training of Personnel" is the requirement to include contemporary pedagogical technologies into the educational process. All scientific institutions in the Republic, including preschools, general secondary schools, technical colleges, academic lyceums, and higher education institutions, offer young people access to modern pedagogical and informational technologies. The period calls for the ongoing organization of armaments with a new body of knowledge. And the role of Advanced Technologies is of great importance in the fact that the reader freely expresses his opinion, illuminates the topic within a group or team.

In conclusion, For pupils, acquiring a language is a difficult task. Learning other languages is something that students frequently struggle with. Additionally, that's it will be able to overcome obstacles with the aid of the interactive strategies we have outlined above, which will also spur pupils' interest in learning other languages, particularly Russian. In fact, proper creation, organization, and implementation of the educational process account for 80% of the success of each instruction session. Consequently, the goals and objectives of teaching a foreign language and its methodology should correspond and meet the requirements of the interests of our society and the state, the requirements of the growing younger generation.

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