

## RESOURCES

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## INTERACTIVITY IN THE TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Interactive teaching methods are gaining popularity in education, especially in studying of foreign languages. Traditional methods give way to new approaches where students actively participate in the learning. Interactive methods, such as group work, role-playing, and Internet technologies, make the learning process engaging and compelling, promoting a deeper understanding and practical application of the language. The study of the effectiveness of interactive methods is relevant because they affect success in learning foreign languages. By helping students better absorb material, develop language skills and maintain interest, interactive methods can significantly improve the overall learning experience.

Initially introduced by H. Fritz in 1975, the term “interactive pedagogy” or “interactive learning” refers to educational methods encouraging active participation [1, p. 47]. Meanwhile, “interactive” itself implies the ability to engage in conversation or dialogue. So, **interactive learning** is a unique form of organising cognitive activity that involves creating comfortable learning conditions in which the students feel their success and intellectual capability. The core of interactive learning is the continuous engagement of all participants in the educational process, where no one remains passive. Each participant is involved in active knowledge acquisition through collaboration [5, p. 13].

The learning process unfolds through continuous interactions between teacher and student, student and student, lecturer and student, and so on. The teacher takes on various roles in an interactive learning environment to foster active involvement. As

an organiser, the teacher arranges activities, from group assignments to digital tools, and structures tasks that encourage collaboration, ensuring students have opportunities to interact and learn from one another. As a mentor, the teacher provides guidance, feedback, and encouragement to individual students, supporting their efforts to participate meaningfully. Additionally, as a facilitator, the teacher leads discussions, balancing participation and ensuring all voices are heard, creating a safe space for students to express themselves openly. Through these roles, the teacher creates an environment where interactive learning can thrive, transforming education into a shared, dynamic experience.

The interactive teaching method incorporates techniques that encourage active student involvement, including discussions, collaborative group work, problem-solving tasks and the integration of multimedia resources. One prominent technique in interactive language teaching is *Think-Pair-Share*, an activity based on cooperative learning, a critical component of interactive education. In this activity, students individually reflect on a topic, discuss their thoughts with a partner, and share insights with the larger group. This technique enhances critical thinking and communication skills, allowing students to articulate and refine their ideas through collaboration and mutual support [3, p. 4].

Another widely used method is *role-playing*, where students engage in realistic scenarios requiring them to use the target language in conversation. This approach helps build confidence and allows students to practice vocabulary and language structures in a contextualized way, reinforcing essential language skills. In addition, role-playing facilitates the development of students' ability to convey their thoughts, explain their points of view, and make decisions. It also encourages students to respond quickly to changes. Research has shown that incorporating role-playing games into the educational process can improve students' information perception and learning attitudes due to the interactive nature of engaging directly with content [2].

*Group work and project-based learning* play a vital role in interactive education, enabling students to work together on common goals and practice language in real-world contexts. These projects can include activities like research, presentations or creative storytelling, which encourage students to problem-solve and negotiate. Such activities foster responsibility and engage students in language use beyond simple memorisation.

As educational standards change and technology becomes more integrated into classrooms, traditional methods have given way to more active and interactive forms of learning. Specifically, the widespread use of computers and the Internet has reshaped teacher-student interactions. *Digital tools* like online platforms and apps, including Kahoot, Quizizz, and Padlet, enable quizzes, polls, and collaborative writing activities tailored to any language level. These technologies would allow educators to design engaging tasks that appeal to diverse learning styles, making language practice more enjoyable and accessible.

*Online collaboration tools* enhance interactive learning by providing multiple means for real-time and asynchronous communication. Video conferencing platforms, such as Zoom and Google Meet, facilitate live conversations, allowing learners to

engage with peers and teachers across different cultures and languages [4, p. 4]. *Discussion forums and collaborative document editors*, like Google Docs or Miro, offer opportunities for asynchronous collaboration, where learners can exchange ideas, give feedback, and work together on shared projects. These platforms provide an entertaining environment for students to improve communication and collaboration, enhancing the interactive education experience.

In conclusion, incorporating interactive methods in foreign language teaching significantly enhances the learning experience by promoting student engagement and collaboration. These approaches improve language skills and develop critical thinking, creativity, and the ability to adapt to real-life communication scenarios. As technology continues to evolve, it provides new opportunities for interaction, making language learning more dynamic and accessible. By using these methods, teachers can create a more immersive and supportive environment where students actively participate in their learning, ultimately leading to greater success and persistence in foreign language acquisition.

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## METHODOLOGY OF ENGLISH SPEAKING COMPETENCE FORMATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH MEANS OF INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

The speaking skill is the most important skill for understanding a foreign language during its study, even though it is the most difficult to master.

There are three main types of speech situations – interactive, partially interactive, and non-interactive. Phone calls and personal conversations are examples of interactive speech situations, where speaking and listening are alternatives in English. During