



THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF INTERACTIVE TEACHING METHODS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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Abstract

As a result of the acceleration of the global integration process, thorough knowledge of English has become a necessity today not only in the scientific, but also in the professional sphere. Traditional language teaching approaches – techniques that emphasize memorizing grammatical rules and increasing vocabulary-often do not have sufficient effect in developing communicative competence. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the role and impact of interactive teaching methods in teaching English. It highlights the importance of engaging students in active participation through strategies such as role-playing games, "brainstorming" (storm of thoughts), keys-stadia (analysis of practical situations), and multimedia projects. Such approaches not only increase freedom and clarity of speech, but also promote critical thinking, teamwork, and cultural awareness.

Keywords: interactive education, learning English, role-playing games, storm of thoughts, keys-stadia, student engagement, communicative competence, technology in education, cultural awareness, active learning.

In a modern, rapidly changing world, the ability to easily communicate in English has become an important life skill. As globalization increases, English is becoming increasingly relevant as a means of professional and social communication, and not just a science. Therefore, when teaching English, it is necessary to focus not only on theoretical knowledge, but also on practical speech skills. Interactive teaching methods are formed precisely as an effective pedagogical approach that meets these



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needs, creating an educational environment focused on the student's personality, requiring active participation [1].

An overview of interactive teaching methods. The term "interactive" refers to two-way communication. In this, the reader participates in the information as an active participant, and not just the recipient. In the context of language teaching, this approach encourages interoperability, interaction between teacher and students, sharing of responsibilities, and critical thinking processes.

Interactive methods include [2]:

- * role-playing games,
- * Storm of thoughts,
- case-stadia methods,
- group discussions,
- debate (debate,
- * Multimedia projects,
- mission-based education.

These techniques, simulating life communication situations, develop in students the confidence and skills in the application of language in real conditions.

Analysis of methods and techniques

1. Role-playing games.

Role-playing games are exercises that describe real-life situations that encourage students to enter different roles and communicate in English. This technique allows students to test oral speech in a safe environment. Role-playing games can be scripted or improvisational. Both forms serve a specific purpose: while those on the basis of the script strengthen the structure of the language and the culture of speech, improvisational games develop freedom and flexibility [3].

Examples:

- Telephone conversation: students learn to talk without visual cues, which increases understanding and clarity by listening.
- * Shop in the store: especially useful for students in the initial stage, serving to learn phrases within transactional language and etiquette.

Through such training, students use theoretical knowledge in practice to form communicative competence [4].



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2. Brainstorming (storm of thoughts). This method serves to increase creative thinking, vocabulary expansion, and speech fluency in students. Students are free-minded, not afraid of a wrong answer, which is considered an important factor in language learning.

Examples:

- Multifunctional items: readers say unusual use options for a simple item – this increases imagination.
- "Word bomb" game: students take turns saying a word, not having time to say before time runs out is a "defeat". This helps to quickly activate vocabulary wealth [5].

3. Case-stadia method. This approach encourages students to solve complex real-life problems. Through this, language learning is reconciled with interdisciplinary knowledge.

Examples:

- * Budget-friendly travel planning
- * Organization of an intercultural event
- * Assessment of the choice of rented house

This method develops skills for critical thinking, analytical skills, interpretation of complex thoughts in English.

4. Group discussions and debates. Students engage in active communication through expression, reasoning, exchange of ideas. While debate develops listening and speaking skills, debate reinforces logical reasoning, fluency, and plausible speaking skills [6].

Benefits of interactive techniques

- Active participation: students are active in the learning process, mastering the material more deeply.
- Increased motivation: students build a passion for learning through fun and life-close tasks.
- Critical thinking: problem solving and analytical tasks motivate the reader to think independently.
- Cultural consciousness: because debate and project work cover intercultural elements, students form empathy for the culture of other peoples.



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* Individualized education: with interactive technologies, classes can be organized according to the needs of the student [7].

Technologies and interactivity. Modern educational technologies have taken the introduction of interactive techniques to a new level. Interactive whiteboards, mobile applications, online collaboration tools make it possible to learn multimodal.

Examples:

- Online role-playing games (Zoom, via Google Meet)
- * Interactive tests and surveys during class
- Team recording exercises on platforms like Google Docs

Such digital integrations not only modernize the lesson, but also make it more inclusive and interesting [8].

Interactive teaching methods occupy an important place in the modern language learning process. Especially in the study of English, these techniques serve to develop life and practical skills, and not just theoretical knowledge. Traditional approaches – i.e., memorizing grammatical rules and learning through passive hearing – are insufficient in the production of cadres ready for today's global dialogue. An interactive approach, on the other hand, makes the reader an active participant from a passive listener. This in turn leads to an increase in the quality of education, the formation of the student's independent thinking and ability to express freely [9]. Analysis suggests that classes organized through role-playing games, case-stadia, group debates, and creative projects engage students in a language environment. Such approaches encourage work on oneself not only during the lesson, but also outside it. Also, interactive methods help to eliminate the psychological barriers of students – that is, the fear of mistakes, the feeling of shame from talking wrong. Since interactive methods are suitable for both individual and teamwork, it allows you to adapt education, taking into account the uniqueness of each student.

At this point, the role of the teacher is also of particular importance. The teacher is the main figure that encourages the student to independently search, engage in communication, ask questions and discuss. Therefore, it is necessary that educators themselves also learn to use interactive techniques and constantly improve their skills [10].



In conclusion, interactive teaching methods should be considered as one of the most effective approaches to teaching Modern English. These techniques are not limited to teaching grammar and vocabulary richness, but also serve to promote critical thinking, creativity, cultural literacy, social cooperation and communicative competencies. Therefore, through classes organized on the basis of interactive methods, not only effective language learning is ensured, but in the future it will be possible to form internationally competitive, culturally sensitive, socially active and independent-minded individuals.

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