



THE INTERACTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract.

The article discusses interactive methods of teaching English.

We use interactive methods to make English lessons interesting and effective. Interactive teaching method increases motivation in learning English, becomes a learning process more fun and interesting, students feel free.

Key words: interactive methods, training, children, motivation, interest, games, methods, teaching.

Introduction.

The interactive method of teaching involves techniques that promote active student participation, such as discussions, group work, problem-solving activities, and the use of multimedia resource. A contemporary method of teaching called interactive learning emphasizes the student's active engagement in the process of learning.

In contrast to conventional approaches, which prioritize the transmission of knowledge from instructor to pupil, this approach fosters student engagement, self-sufficiency, and critical thinking. Interactive learning is a specific form of organization of cognitive activity, which aims to create a comfortable learning environment in which each student feels comfortable, confident, considers himself successful, intelligent and believes in himself. The essence of interactive

learning is that the learning process takes place under the condition of constant, active and positive interaction of all students. When the teacher and the student are equal.

Interactive classrooms also perform better on measures of student learning. One meta-analysis found that in STEM classrooms with “active learning,” broadly defined, student exam scores improved by about six percent (Freeman et al., 2014). In addition to greater retention, interactive classrooms perform better (compared to lecture only) on higher-order learning measures of Bloom’s Taxonomy, like analysis, synthesis, and evaluation (Garside, 1996). Furthermore, interactive learning is associated with improved learning for typically at-risk students, like minorities and first-generation college students, making it an important part of inclusive teaching (Handelsman, et al, 2007)-.

There are some advantages and disadvantages of teaching Interactive methods in English.

Benefits of Interactive Learning

- Firstly, it improves understanding of the material through active participation and practical application of knowledge.
- Secondly, interactive learning develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills, as students often face tasks that require analysis and synthesis of information.
- Thirdly, this approach increases students’ motivation, as learning becomes more exciting and less monotonous.
- Finally, interactivity supports the development of communication skills and promotes peer learning, which is an important aspect of future activities.

Disadvantages of Interactive Learning

However, there are possible disadvantages and limitations of interactive learning.

- One of the main disadvantages is the need for additional resources, such as specialized equipment or software.
- In addition, preparing and planning lessons may require more time and effort from the teacher compared to traditional methods.
- Another disadvantage is the possible difficulties in adapting to this approach for some students, especially for those accustomed to a passive learning style.
- Finally, interactive learning requires active participation of all students, which may bring some problems in large groups, where it is more difficult to pay attention to each student.

All students have the chance to engage in the task when they work in groups because it gives them the chance to practice teamwork, as well as interpersonal dialogue, which makes it among the most widely used tactics. This is all there is frequently unfeasible in a big group. This is an essential component of numerous interactive techniques, like include public hearings, discussions, murals, and nearly every kind of emulation.

Technology "Mosaic" The text of information is divided into pieces. Separate pieces of information are given to students in a scattered form. The task is to collect the full text of the information. Each student reads his piece, and then compose the full text based on what he has heard.

Technology "Sociological survey" This method aims to collect information on the proposed topic and involves the movement of students throughout the class. They receive sheets on which the assignment questions are recorded. Alternatively, you can offer the following task: Find out what movies your classmates like to watch. Interview as many guys as you can. In this case, the question "What films do you like to see?" is being worked out, the answer to which often causes difficulties for students, since it requires a complete answer.

Technology "Snowball" This technique is well used for the development of speech and memory of younger schoolchildren. The student names the subject and gives the baton to the neighbor, who comes up with a second word related to the same group of subjects, and already calls two words in order. The next student calls two words and adds his own, etc. You can work out vocabulary on the topics: "Toys" (I have a teddy bear, a doll, a dog ...), "Clothes" (I have a shirt, a sweater, ..), "Fruits and vegetables" (I like oranges, bananas, apples.).

Another relatively simple interactive method is "Think-Pair-Share." The instructor presents a problem or question, first asking students to think (and usually write) individually their answer(s) along with rationale and evidence. Students then discuss their answers with a partner, with the instructor encouraging respectful questioning and critique among students. Finally, the students share their insights (both individual and those gleaned from paired discussion) with the entire class, with the instructor encouraging further questioning and critique.

"Think-Pair-Share" might be thought of as a combination of brief writing and discussion. Discussion can be used in many ways in an interactive classroom—students discussing in pairs or small groups, or a single conversation including the entire class. Likewise, discussion can be brief interludes or the entire agenda for a class session. (See the Discussion page for discussion ideas.) Depending on pedagogical goals, the instructor may be more or less involved



in the actual discussion. As a form of interactive learning, however, discussions should strive for the free sharing of ideas while constructing and critiquing arguments using logic and evidence.

Interactive learning activities are tasks that require active engagement from learners, such as group discussions, role-playing, quizzes, interactive videos, and hands-on projects. Interactive learning is better because it increases student engagement, improves retention, encourages critical thinking, and makes learning more enjoyable and relevant to real-world situations.

Conclusion.

Our approach to education must adapt and change in step with the world. With its many advantages for both students and teachers, interactive learning is at the vanguard of this educational revolution. Through involvement, collaboration, personalization, technological integration, and the development of critical thinking abilities, this pedagogical approach gives students the tools they need to succeed in the workforce of the twenty-first century.

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