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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract

Modern actions in the teaching process and the modernization of current teaching and learning approaches are necessary in today's educational space. The educational system has been modified for this reason, and its primary goal is to assist pupils in gaining as much knowledge as possible. According to research, interactive instruction maximizes student engagement in the classroom. The student remains in the role of the listener when using interactive teaching techniques, but they actively participate. Students learn new material with ease and retain it for a long time. This article highlights the value of contemporary interactive teaching techniques and emphasizes how well they stimulate students' critical thinking, problem-solving, independent study, and teamwork abilities.

Keywords: Modernization of teaching, educational system, interactive instruction, student engagement, interactive teaching techniques, critical thinking, problem-solving, independent study, teamwork abilities.

Introduction:

Every discipline is undergoing substantial change and advancement in the current era, particularly in the sphere of science. Following our nation's independence,

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science—particularly foreign languages—became more popular. One of the most crucial demands of the present period is to teach every subject utilizing cutting-edge technologies and approaches. Additionally, a new era and climate emerged in our nation following the choices taken by President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the teaching and study of foreign languages. The ruling led to the creation of contemporary textbooks, techniques, and technology. The need for interactive teaching strategies, cutting-edge technologies, and information technologies to enhance the learning process is increasing daily in today's educational environment. One of the primary causes of this is that, in contrast to conventional education up until this point, the use of contemporary techniques creates the conditions required for the growth, creation, and education of the student's personality. Modern techniques and cutting-edge technologies play a significant role. Teaching foreign languages, particularly English, can be done in a number of efficient ways. Using cutting-edge technologies that are regarded as a more conventional approach, you can specifically use video materials, listening, reading, writing, speaking exercises, dialogues, movies or cartoons, tape recorders, and CDs during the session. By using these technological tools, schoolchildren can learn a foreign language in a more engaging and efficient manner. The significance of contemporary approaches to teaching foreign languages is unparalleled. Interactive teaching methods are frequently employed in Uzbekistan to help pupils acquire high-quality knowledge and improve the effectiveness of instruction at school. It is clear that using interactive teaching techniques effectively results in a high degree of success during the teaching process. Each lesson's didactic approaches must serve as the foundation for these teaching strategies. It can be challenging to maintain concentration, control behavior, and promote active participation, especially when working with kids and teenagers. Teaching adults can also provide unique difficulties since adult learners may find it challenging to assimilate new information and alter ingrained thought processes Working on the many teaching

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approaches that are available could be one way to address some of these issues. Teachers may discover that particular approaches and styles are ideal for various learning situations, but they are not required to choose one approach and follow it. For instance, teachers may discover that game-based learning is very effective for schoolchildren and that student-centered learning is ideal for students. Discover which teaching style best fits you and your subject area by reading about the student-centered teaching method and the greatest learning techniques below.

1. Student-centered education: While teachers constantly prioritize their students' achievement and satisfaction, student-centered learning differs from more conventional teaching approaches. The most popular approach, teacher-centered learning, calls for the instructor to lead the class most of the time and provide directions. Students have more options to decide what they want to learn and how they want to learn it when learning is student-centered. Another name for this is "personalized learning." Instead of engaging in more passive tasks like listening to lectures or writing essays, student-centered learning approaches encourage students to participate actively in the classroom. As part of inquiry-based learning, kids will be encouraged to ask questions and have numerous conversations with their teachers and peers. Students participating in debates, small group projects, and enjoyable role-playing scenarios are some excellent examples of this type of approach. Being a great facilitator is your responsibility as a teacher. Open communication, curiosity, innovation, and discovery should all be promoted. The instructor should encourage pupils to consider what they have learned at the conclusion of a class activity.

2. GAME-BASED EDUCATION: You need look no farther if you want to concentrate on making your classes more enjoyable, interesting, and participatory. Gamification, another name for game-based learning, is an excellent strategy for involving pupils, especially those in elementary and

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secondary school. Gamification is defined as a tactic that incorporates elements of games into non-gaming tasks in order to increase motivation. This can be a fantastic place to start because kids have a strong interest in games, from simple playground and board games to video games and mobile applications. Playing video games has been connected to dopamine production, according to research on gamification in education. Thus, using concepts from video games in the classroom can really improve students' moods and increase their motivation to achieve. It is important to note, nevertheless, that gamification isn't always appropriate. Lessons occasionally call for more in-depth conversations. Additionally, children who engage in too much game-based learning may lose part of their enjoyment and motivation.

3. BRIEF WRITING EXERCISE: Some interactive techniques are quick to set up and carry out. As a kind of formative assessment, brief writing assignments can aid students in reviewing, comprehending, and applying critical thinking to the subject matter. These activities can be tailored to different cognitive levels. For example, asking students to rephrase a key idea in their own words improves comprehension; asking students to apply knowledge to a novel scenario provides practice in application; and asking students to list topics from a prior lecture reinforces basic knowledge.

4. PAIR-THINK-SHARE: "Think-Pair-Share" is another rather straightforward interactive technique. After posing a problem or issue, the instructor asks each student to consider (and typically write) one or more answers, along with supporting details. After discussing their responses with a partner, students are encouraged by the instructor to politely question and evaluate one another. Lastly, the instructor encourages more inquiry and criticism as the students present their findings to the class as a whole, both individually and through partnered discussion.

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5. DISCUSSION:

One way to conceptualize "Think-Pair-Share" is as a mix of debate and short writing. In an interactive classroom, students can use discussion in a variety of ways, such as in pairs or small groups, or in a single class discussion. Similarly, conversation can take the form of short pauses or the full course agenda. The instructor may or may not participate in the actual debate, depending on the pedagogical objectives. Discussions should, however, aim for the unrestricted exchange of ideas while building and evaluating arguments with logic and supporting data as a type of interactive learning.

6. DEBATE: Similar to discussion, debate seeks to motivate students to share and evaluate one another's ideas. When an educator wants students to comprehend and value viewpoints that they may not share, debate can be very beneficial. Debate is intrinsically competitive and tends to mask the similarities between opposing points of view, in contrast to conversation, which frequently aims for consensus. Teachers should be conscious of the fact that discussion can create a conflict mindset and make complicated topics seem like binary choices. "Panel" debates, which are better able to recognize complexity and depth.

7. PROBLEM BASED LEARNING: For both teachers and students, problem-based learning is a challenging yet rewarding interactive approach. Many additional approaches start with the presentation of content, after which students are asked to apply discrete knowledge to a clearly stated problem or query. On the other hand, problem-based learning starts with an open-ended, typically authentic (i.e., "real-world") problem that requires students (often in groups) to identify what they know and what they need to know to help solve the problem, determine how they can acquire the necessary knowledge, formulate hypotheses, studies, or experiments, determine a solution, and report their findings. The unique benefit of this technique, which is based on the idea that open-ended

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inquiry boosts student motivation, is that newly acquired knowledge is immediately placed in a meaningful context. "The primary goals of project-based learning are: establishing the conditions for students to voluntarily and independently acquire the missing knowledge from various sources; learning to apply the acquired knowledge to solve practical and cognitive problems; and developing communication skills by working in various groups; -developing systematic thinking; -improving their research skills (the capacity to recognize issues, collect data, make observations, conduct experiments, analyze, formulate hypotheses, and make generalizations). The stages of the project are as follows in international methodical literature: outlining the problem, the project's topic, and its goals; talking about a project's structure and creating a plan; presenting language content; gathering data; evaluating and debating facts in groups with a teacher; Making a presentation; displaying project outcomes; and assessing a project. In addition to controlling the acquisition of language skills and the growth of speech and communicative competence, the final phase involves an overall evaluation of the project that considers the project's content, theme, final product, student participation in the project's organization, and so forth

Here, take into consideration the usage of innovative technologies in teaching foreign languages:

"English language instructors are enthusiastic about the use of technology in teaching foreign languages because they recognize its value. Nonetheless, the most basic forms of communication are typically utilized: email and presentations. Computer integration courses should be included in foreign language curricula (Zekiye, Ö. Z. E. R., 2018). Despite the drawbacks, the majority of students and instructors find interactive technology enjoyable when teaching foreign languages (Trigueros Rueda, Y., 2017). This guarantees the application of a varied method for teaching foreign languages. "Technologies for mobile learning, multimedia learning and socialization, speech-to-text and text-to-speech recognition, and digital-game-based learning" are the primary

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categories of foreign language learning technologies. Developing practical abilities, giving students educational information, enhancing engagement, and altering teaching methods are the primary goals of technology use (Zhang, R., & Zou, D., 2020).

CONCLUSION:

People's communication is not restricted by national boundaries, the problem of learning foreign languages becomes crucial. Specifically, the search for techniques that enable the acquisition of a foreign language as well as the development of skills and capacities to use them in communication on a variety of business, professional, and everyday themes in a timely and effective manner. This study looks at how well interactive teaching techniques work for learning foreign languages and how they affect the development of fundamental skills. Interactive teaching techniques that enhance accuracy, clarity, logic, expressiveness, conciseness, and have a positive effect on the development of communicative competence include conversation, discussion, role-playing, working in pairs and small groups, using mobile applications to learn foreign languages, and thematic discussions. The study's finding has practical implications. They show how important it is to switch from traditional teaching methods - in which the teacher was crucial in imparting new knowledge to students - to new ones. Specifically, interactive techniques place the student at the center of the learning process. Through active engagement with the teacher, other students, or educational materials, the student not only gains knowledge but also develops pertinent competencies. Because technology is developing so quickly, it is essential to keep an eye on it in order to evaluate its efficacy and integrate it into education in a timely manner. Thus, each approach is useful for teaching foreign languages, as seen above. Effective use of contemporary pedagogical tools and techniques in each session during the teaching process encourages students to think freely and independently, to search, to address every

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problem with seriousness, and to increase their enthusiasm for learning. Both can produce favorable outcomes.

In conclusion, the efficient use of contemporary techniques and cutting-edge educational technologies in the teaching process will speed up and improve the effectiveness of teaching foreign languages in this quickly evolving era. Specifically, every aspect of learning a foreign language - reading, writing, speaking, and listening—requires the use of technology tools. As our nation's educational system strives to produce well-rounded, mature, and free-thinking individuals, we encourage all aspiring educators to teach foreign languages to youth by mastering contemporary techniques and technologies. By teaching well, we may aid in the advancement of our nation.

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