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TECHNIQUES TO MAINTAIN ENGAGEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Participation and excitement play a vital role in language learning, directly affecting motivation, retention, and enduring achievement. This research investigates successful approaches to maintaining students' engagement and enthusiasm. Gamification, encompassing applications and tasks involving points, rewards, and leaderboards, encourages healthy rivalry and ongoing engagement. Personalization, in which learners select subjects or resources that match their interests, boosts intrinsic motivation and contextual significance. Integrating multimedia—like music, videos, podcasts, and interactive resources—enhances lessons, making them more engaging and relevant.

Social engagement is crucial; teamwork through group assignments, dialogue interactions, and virtual communities fosters nurturing spaces and strengthens responsibility. Consistent goal-setting, along with measurable progress monitoring, enables learners to acknowledge achievements and maintain concentration. Immersive methods like role-playing, virtual reality, or travel experiences replicate genuine language usage, connecting theory with practice. Furthermore, switching between organized and unorganized learning methods avoids boredom and maintains learners' intellectual engagement.

Ultimately, cultivating a positive attitude by encouraging, acknowledging efforts, and tackling personal challenges helps learners stay confident and driven. By utilizing these techniques, teachers can foster a dynamic and vibrant educational environment, allowing students to attain fluency while relishing the experience.

Keywords: learners, motivation, fluency, learning, podcasts, engagement, teachers, nurturing, boredom, methods.

МЕТОДЫ ПОДДЕРЖАНИЯ ВОВЛЕЧЁННОСТИ И ЭНТУЗИАЗМА В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ЯЗЫКА

Участие и энтузиазм играют важную роль в изучении языка, непосредственно влияя на мотивацию, запоминание и долгосрочные достижения. Данное исследование рассматривает успешные подходы к поддержанию вовлечённости и энтузиазма учащихся. Геймификация, включающая приложения и задания с системой очков, наград и таблиц лидеров, поощряет здоровое соперничество и постоянное участие. Персонализация, при которой учащиеся выбирают темы или ресурсы, соответствующие их интересам, повышает внутреннюю мотивацию и контекстуальную значимость. Интеграция мультимедиа - таких как музыка, видео, подкасты и интерактивные ресурсы - обогащает уроки, делая их более увлекательными и актуальными.

Социальное взаимодействие имеет решающее значение; командная работа посредством групповых заданий, диалогов и виртуальных сообществ создаёт благоприятную среду и укрепляет чувство ответственности. Последовательная постановка целей вместе с измеримым отслеживанием прогресса позволяет учащимся осознавать свои достижения и сохранять сосредоточённость. Иммерсивные методы, такие как ролевые игры, виртуальная реальность или опыт путешествий, воспроизводят реальное использование языка, связывая теорию с практикой. Кроме того, чередование структурированных и неструктурированных методов обучения предотвращает скуку и поддерживает интеллектуальную активность учащихся.

В конечном итоге, формирование позитивного отношения путём поощрения, признания усилий и преодоления личных трудностей помогает учащимся оставаться уверенными и мотивированными. Используя эти методы, преподаватели могут создать динамичную и живую образовательную среду, позволяющую учащимся достичь беглости, одновременно наслаждаясь процессом обучения.

Ключевые слова: учащиеся, мотивация, беглость, обучение, подкасты, вовлечённость, преподаватели, поддержка, скука, методы.

TIL O‘RGANISHDA QIZIQISH VA ISHTIYOQNI SAQLASH USULLARI

Til o‘rganishda ishtirok etish va hayajonlanish muhim rol o‘ynaydi, bular motivatsiya, eslab qolish va uzoq muddatli yutuqlarga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu tadqiqot o‘quvchilarning faolligi va ishtiyoqini saqlab qolishning samarali usullarini o‘rganadi. O‘yinlashtirish, ya’ni ballar, mukofotlar va yetakchilar jadvallari bilan bog‘liq ilovalar va vazifalar, sog‘lom raqobatni va doimiy ishtirokni rag‘batlantiradi. Shaxsiylashtirish, ya’ni o‘quvchilarning o‘z qiziqishlariga mos mavzu yoki manbalarni tanlashi, ichki motivatsiya va kontekstual ahamiyatni oshiradi. Musiqqa, videolar, podkastlar va interaktiv manbalar kabi multimediani qo‘shish darslarni yanada qiziqarli va dolzarb qiladi.

Ijtimoiy aloqalar juda muhim; guruh topshiriqlari, muloqot mashqlari va virtual hamjamiyatlar orqali hamkorlik qilish qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi muhitni yaratadi va mas’uliyatni kuchaytiradi. Izchil maqsad qo‘yish va o‘lchanadigan natijalarni kuzatish o‘quvchilarga yutuqlarini anglash va e’tiborni jamlashda yordam beradi. Rolli o‘yinlar, virtual reallik yoki sayohat tajribalari kabi immersiv usullar haqiqiy til muhitini yaratib, nazariyani amaliyot bilan bog‘laydi. Bundan tashqari, tizimli va erkin o‘rganish usullarini almashtirib turish zerikishning oldini oladi va o‘quvchilarning aqliy faolligini saqlab qoladi.

Pirovardida, rag‘batlantirish, sa’y-harakatlarni e’tirof etish va shaxsiy qiyinchiliklarni yengish orqali ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish o‘quvchilarga ishonch va g‘ayratni saqlab qolishga yordam beradi. Ushbu usullardan foydalanib, o‘qituvchilar jonli va faol ta’lim muhitini yaratishlari mumkin, bu esa o‘quvchilarga tilni o‘rganish jarayonidan zavqlanish bilan birga ravon so‘zlashish mahoratiga erishish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: o‘quvchilar, motivatsiya, ravonlik, o‘rganish, podkastlar, ishtirok, o‘qituvchilar, tarbiyalash, zerikish, usullar.

Introduction. Acquiring a language, an intricate and varied process, frequently encounters difficulty sustaining student interest and excitement. This article examines different methods to create an encouraging and inspiring learning atmosphere, utilizing current academic studies to offer a thorough summary of successful approaches. The intrinsic challenges of maintaining motivation, especially in online or distance learning environments, will be discussed, along with effective strategies for teachers at different educational stages. We will explore how various teaching methods, technology applications, and motivational strategies can be utilized to develop engaging and vibrant language learning experiences.

Literature Review: Understanding Engagement and Motivation in Language Learning. The key to effective language learning is the learner's motivation and involvement. Many studies have examined the elements affecting these important factors. Ahmed Al-Shlowiy's comprehensive case study [1] investigated educators' perceptions of student involvement in online language education, highlighting difficulties like distractions typical of the online setting and the significance of teacher-student relationships and interaction. The research identified four key categories that influence engagement: challenges faced by teachers, responsibilities of students, the learning environment and structure, and students' attitudes and justifications. These categories were divided into eleven themes that offer an important understanding of the challenges involved in sustaining engagement in online language courses.

Likewise, Anna Raikhel's research highlights the essential importance of teachers in creating a supportive learning atmosphere, especially for EFL learners. The research emphasizes the growing use of technology in language learning and its ability to boost motivation. The effective teaching of languages relies on the strategic incorporation of technology, genuine resources, realistic objectives, and chances for self-directed learning. The research highlights the significance of linking classroom education to real-life experiences by thoughtfully choosing and modifying technological tools.

The importance of gamification in improving engagement and motivation has received considerable focus. Tomislav Ivanjko, Kresimir Pavlina, and Iva Grubjesic [2] performed a systematic review of the literature regarding gamification in language learning. They concluded that although gamification presents significant benefits, additional research is required to comprehensively grasp its influence on language acquisition, particularly in higher education. Their research highlights the necessity for a more thorough examination of gamification's possibilities and proposes a case-study method to explore its effectiveness further. This viewpoint is reinforced by N. Adzmi, Samsiah Bidin, Bawani Selvaraj, and Sharina Saad [3], who examine the transformative capabilities of gamification in language learning, especially in the Malaysian setting. They emphasize the beneficial effects of thoughtfully designed gamified tools on student engagement and motivation, underscoring the significance of culturally appropriate game components to improve learning results. Nonetheless, they also recognize research deficiencies related to the long-term impacts of gamification on particular language abilities and its efficacy across various cultural settings.

Mfit Enel and Deren Baak Akman [4] further examine the role of interactive educational games for young students, emphasizing the engaging and captivating qualities of game-based learning. Their research examines the design criteria for successful educational games in online learning, suggesting a comprehensive game design approach that incorporates adaptation and evaluation elements. The writers highlight the significance of establishing settings where the language is practical and relevant, thus improving the learning experience.

The incorporation of technology goes further than just gamification. Thorsten Schodde's thesis [5] examines the incorporation of socially assistive robots (SARs) into intelligent tutoring systems (ITSs) aimed at personalized foreign language instruction for young learners. The research presents a new method known as A-BKT, which instinctively adjusts the tutoring engagement based on the child's specific knowledge and requirements. Assessment studies indicate that the A-BKT model can greatly enhance learning outcomes and sustain greater involvement. The thesis underscores the relationship between cognitive, emotional, and perceived learning, emphasizing the significance of scaffolding actions to enhance every aspect of the learning interaction.

Andi Irlina, Hidayah Nor, and Akhmad Zaini [6] explored the methods employed by educators to sustain student achievement in virtual English classes throughout the pandemic. Their qualitative descriptive study, carried out with three English educators at MTs Negeri 1 Banjarmasin, uncovered six active learning techniques: discussions, problem-solving, brainstorming, peer teaching, case studies, and dialogues. The researchers discovered that conversational techniques were favored because of their simplicity in execution, especially in lower grades.

Hasan Alisoy [7] investigated the efficiency of different teaching approaches in ESL instruction, such as interactive methods, technology incorporation, and culturally aware teaching strategies. Through a mixed-methods approach, the research revealed the beneficial effects of interactive activities, technology utilization, and culturally relevant teaching on student engagement and motivation. The results highlight the necessity of tailoring these approaches to particular teaching and learning environments to enhance inclusivity and effectiveness.

Susanna Seitbilyalovna Emirilyasova [8] emphasizes gamification as a strategy to enhance the motivation of law students in their English learning. The research underscores the significance of the English language instructor in integrating gaming technologies into language teaching and points out the beneficial effects of gamified teaching approaches on student involvement and their perception of the language. The instant feedback and reward mechanisms present in gamified learning are considered essential elements in enhancing student engagement and contentment.

Sadia Nasrin's research [9] explores successful language acquisition techniques within ESL/EFL education. The study highlights obstacles encountered by university students in Bangladesh and suggests strategies for adopting more effective learning approaches. The research highlights the significance of taking into account students' motivations, learning preferences, and the necessity to move away from conventional, teacher-focused methods.

Yiran Yang's research [10] examines the interactive relationship between motivation for language and fluency in English speaking. The study emphasizes the positive link between increased motivation and enhanced speaking fluency, indicating that effective teaching methods should aim to nurture learners' enthusiasm, create chances for oral practice, and promote active participation in language communication.

The research by Aisyah Nur Fadhilah and Silih Warni [11] investigates how students perceive the impact of teachers' attitudes on their success in learning English. Their qualitative study carried out with upper secondary students in Jakarta, shows that positive attitudes from teachers greatly increase student confidence and improve engagement, while negative attitudes reduce enthusiasm for learning. The research highlights the significance of student-focused methods, interactive teaching techniques, and helpful feedback in promoting effective English language learning.

I. Sosiowati [12] underscores the essential importance of motivation in learning languages, pointing out the teacher's duty to sustain student motivation via their actions and instructional strategies, particularly the Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) model. The research recognizes that although advanced instructional tools are helpful, competent educators who inspire students are just as important for effective learning.

Islam Majzoub [13] investigates the effects of mobile apps on learning foreign languages from an educational viewpoint. The research examines how mobile technology improves engagement, accessibility, and effectiveness for learners across various age groups and skill levels, while also tackling issues like the digital divide and the necessity for organized educational frameworks.

Yeqin Guo's research [14] explores the efficacy of concept mapping as a teaching strategy in English education for junior middle school students. The study contrasts conventional review techniques with

concept mapping, showing notable enhancements in student academic performance and engagement when utilizing concept mapping. The research emphasizes the impactful ability of visual learning techniques to improve vocabulary retention, grammar comprehension, and text understanding.

Elaine U Dhonnchadha, Sally Bruen, Liang Xu, and Monica Ward [15] examine Cipher, a flexible language learning game designed for the Irish language. The research highlights the role of text analysis in adjusting difficulty and underscores the significance of captivating gameplay. Initial findings indicate that adaptive games can improve language acquisition by offering tailored experiences that keep players motivated and engaged.

Osaruese Oghogho Osawaru and Chika Chioma Unachukwu [16] investigate a detailed framework for updating the French language curriculum through technology and artificial intelligence (AI). The research looks into innovations like adaptive learning technologies, AI-driven tutoring, and gamification, emphasizing their ability to customize teaching and create engaging learning environments. The article also discusses obstacles like expenses, infrastructure constraints, and ethical issues.

Papia Bawa, W. Watson, and S. Watson [17] explore the implementation of massively multiplayer online games (MMOGs) in a collegiate writing class. Their mixed-methods research shows that the incorporation of MMOGs enhanced student performance and involvement. The research emphasizes the capability of MMOGs as tools for engagement and discusses both practical and research consequences.

Fakhreh Safatian [18] conducts mixed-methods research examining the impact of gamification in mobile language learning apps. The research examines the impact of gamification features on language learning results, motivation, and engagement through the LanguageQuest application.

Eman Alshehri and S Etherington [19] examine motivational strategies in EFL classrooms in Saudi Arabia, studying possible discrepancies between the beliefs of teachers and students regarding motivation. The research shows that although educators think students mainly focus on academic achievements, students appreciate methods that enhance social elements of learning and involvement.

Jessica Vega-Abarza, Javiera Pastene-Fuentes, Constanza Pastene-Fuentes, Camila Ortega-Jiménez, and Tamar Castillo-Rodríguez [20] examine how collaborative-based instruction affects learner engagement in an EFL context in Chile. Their action research demonstrates a clear connection between collaborative learning and learner participation, especially in terms of behavioral engagement.

Abbas Pourhosein Gilakjani, Lai-Mei Leong, and Narjes Banou Sabouri [21] explore the significance of motivation in the context of learning and teaching foreign languages through a theoretical lens. The research outlines motivation, highlights its significance, and examines various types of motivation, the factors that affect it, and effective motivational teaching strategies.

Techniques to Maintain Engagement and Enthusiasm. Based on the literature review, several key techniques emerge as effective strategies for maintaining engagement and enthusiasm in language learning:

1. Creating a Positive and Supportive Learning Environment.

Methodology. A supportive learning atmosphere is essential for promoting student motivation and involvement, [11]. This involves creating a solid teacher-student relationship, marked by respect, understanding, and support [1]. Educators ought to establish a secure environment where learners feel at ease taking chances, making errors, and engaging fully in classroom discussions [24]. Flexible teaching approaches that integrate technology and different learning materials can address various learning preferences and sustain student engagement [11]. Constructive critiques and chances for hands-on language skill enhancement are essential for increasing student confidence and elevating academic success [11]. The establishment of a constructive learning atmosphere goes beyond the classroom; providing chances for social engagement and teamwork can improve the educational experience [20].

2. Utilizing Technology and Interactive Resources.

Technology is essential for boosting engagement and motivation, [13]. Incorporating interactive tools, multimedia assets, and gamified tasks can produce engaging and immersive educational experiences [2], [3]. Mobile language learning apps like Duolingo [24] provide tailored learning experiences, instant feedback, and chances for independent study. Socially assistive robots [5] and conversational AI systems [22] provide creative methods for individualized tutoring and engagement. Nonetheless, it is essential to tackle possible issues related to technology integration, like the digital divide and the necessity for organized pedagogical frameworks [13], [30]. The successful implementation of technology necessitates thoughtful planning and incorporation into the curriculum, guaranteeing alignment with educational goals and tackling possible obstacles connected to digital literacy and accessibility [30].

3. Implementing Gamification and Game-Based Learning.

Gamification, the use of game-design features in non-gaming settings, has become an effective method for boosting engagement and motivation in language acquisition [2], [3], [8], [18]. Incorporating

game elements like points, badges, leaderboards, and challenges can enhance intrinsic motivation and promote steady engagement from learners [3]. Interactive educational games [4], and adaptive language learning games [15] offer captivating and tailored learning experiences, accommodating various learning styles and preferences. Nonetheless, it is crucial to create gamified activities thoughtfully, making sure they correspond with educational goals and do not turn into distractions from the main learning tasks [2], [3]. The success of gamification is also influenced by the thoughtful evaluation of cultural context and the enduring effects on particular language abilities [3]. Additionally, the choice and execution of games must be thoughtfully evaluated to guarantee consistency with educational goals and to prevent any adverse effects on learning results [17].

4. Fostering Collaborative Learning and Peer Interaction.

Analysis and results. Group projects, pair work, and peer teaching [6], [20], are collaborative learning activities that can boost student engagement and motivation. These activities offer students opportunities to engage with one another, enhance their language abilities in real-world situations, and gain insights from each other's strengths and experiences [20]. Collaborative learning can help build a sense of community and belonging among students in the classroom, resulting in a more supportive and inclusive educational setting [20]. Nonetheless, the successful execution of collaborative learning necessitates thorough planning and direction from the teacher to guarantee that every student engages equally and that the activities correspond with learning goals [20]. The teacher transitions from being the only source of information to a facilitator and mentor, assisting students in their collaborative endeavors and offering constructive feedback [20].

5. Addressing Individual Needs and Learning Styles.

Successful language instruction necessitates addressing each student's varied needs and learning preferences [7], [9]. Instructors should utilize differentiated instruction, offering diverse learning activities and materials that address various learning styles. This involves employing various instructional approaches, including visual aids, audio learning tasks, hands-on activities, and technology-driven resources [27], to cater to diverse learning styles. Comprehending students' learning styles and preferences enables educators to customize teaching methods to enhance engagement and improve learning results. Recognizing individual needs goes further than just learning styles; it is essential to also consider students' personalities, motivations, and social identities, incorporating them into the educational experience.

6. Connecting Language Learning to Real-World Contexts.

Ensuring that language learning is relevant and meaningful is crucial for keeping students engaged, [4]. Educators can accomplish this by linking language acquisition to learners' genuine interests, experiences, and aspirations for the future [7]. This may entail utilizing genuine resources, like news articles, videos, music, and literature, that are pertinent to students' experiences. Integrating real-life tasks like role-playing, simulations, and problem-solving activities offers students chances to use their language abilities in practical situations [23]. Providing students with opportunities to utilize the language beyond the classroom, like through pen-pal programs, online forums, or cultural immersion experiences, can significantly boost their motivation and involvement [25].

7. Promoting Self-Directed Learning and Autonomy.

Fostering self-directed learning and independence enables students to assume responsibility for their educational journey. This includes offering students' options and chances for autonomous learning, like through self-directed projects, digital resources, and tailored learning pathways [30]. Educators can assist students in creating effective learning techniques, including time management, self-assessment, and self-regulation [9]. Offering students defined learning objectives and consistent feedback on their advancement can enhance self-regulation and drive. The cultivation of self-directed learning abilities enables students to persist in effective learning outside the traditional classroom environment.

8. Leveraging Motivation Theories.

Grasping various kinds of motivation, including intrinsic and extrinsic motivation [21], [19], is crucial for creating efficient language learning tasks. Intrinsic motivation, fueled by internal elements like passion and pleasure, is essential for ongoing involvement [3]. Educators can enhance intrinsic motivation by designing stimulating and meaningful learning experiences, offering chances for choice and independence, and acknowledging student achievements [26]. External motivation, influenced by outside elements like grades and incentives, can also contribute to motivating students, especially in the short run [8]. Nonetheless, it is crucial to harmonize intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, making sure that external incentives do not diminish students' inherent enthusiasm for learning [19]. The successful application of motivational techniques necessitates a thorough assessment of learners' unique requirements, cultural histories, and educational environments [49].

9. Incorporating Cultural Understanding.

Integrating cultural understanding into language learning can significantly enhance student engagement and motivation [7]. Teachers can achieve this by incorporating authentic cultural materials, such as literature, music, film, and art, into the curriculum. Opportunities for cross-cultural communication, such as through online exchanges or interactions with native speakers, can broaden students' perspectives and enhance their appreciation for the target language and culture. The integration of cultural understanding is not simply about adding cultural elements to the curriculum; it is about creating a learning environment that values cultural diversity and fosters intercultural competence [25]. This can lead to a deeper understanding and appreciation of the target language and culture, enhancing students' motivation and engagement in the learning process.

Conclusion. Sustaining interest and passion in language learning involves a comprehensive strategy that takes into account multiple elements, such as the learning setting, the integration of technology and interactive tools, the application of gamification and game-based education, the encouragement of collaborative learning and peer engagement, the consideration of individual preferences and learning approaches, the linking of language studies to real-life situations, the encouragement of self-directed learning and independence, the utilization of motivation theories, and the inclusion of cultural insights. By incorporating these methods into their teaching approaches, teachers can establish vibrant and inspiring learning settings that promote student motivation, involvement, and ultimately, effective language learning. Additional investigation is required to thoroughly examine the effectiveness of these methods in various settings and learner groups, as well as to determine optimal strategies for enhancing their influence on language acquisition results. The constant advancement of technology and teaching methods requires continual research and modification to sustain effective and enjoyable language learning experiences for every student.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ ОПЫТ НА ОТКРЫТЫХ ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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Сегодня в процесс обучения в вузах активно внедряются новые технологии обучения, основанные на последних достижениях педагогики и дидактики. В них воплощён коллективный разум и опыт многих поколений учёных педагогов и педагогов-практиков по вопросам общения. Умение воздействовать на других включает в себя дидактические, организаторские, конструктивные и коммуникативные умения, а также приёмы предъявления требований, управления общением, организаций коллективных творческих дел и др. Все эти умения, навыки, педагогический опыт являются обязательными при проведении современного урока или занятия. Статья посвящена вопросам организации открытого учебного занятия, которое является формой передового опыта, результатом методической работы преподавателя, дополнительным образованием и действенным элементом учебного и воспитательного процесса.

Ключевые слова: преподавание, русский язык, открытое занятие, национальный вуз, творчество, умения, навыки, педагогическое мастерство, активные методы.

RUS TILI FANIDAN OCHIQ DARSLARIDA PEDAGOGIK MAHORAT

Bugungi kunda universitetlarda o'quv jarayoniga pedagogika va didaktikaning so'nggi yutuqlariga asoslangan yangi o'qitish texnologiyalari faol joriy etilmoqda. Ular o'qituvchi-olimlar va amalda dars beradigan o'qituvchilarning ko'p avlodlarining muloqot masalalari bo'yicha jamoaviy bilimi va tajribasini o'zida mujassam etgan. Boshqalarga ta'sir o'tkazish qobiliyati didaktik, tashkiliy, konstruktiv va kommunikativ ko'nikmalarni, shuningdek, talabalarni o'qitish, muloqotni boshqarish, jamoaviy ijodiy faoliyatni tashkil etish va boshqalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Barcha bu bilimlar, ko'nikmalar, qobiliyatlar va o'qituvchilik tajribasi zamonaviy dars yoki mashg'ulotni o'tkazishda juda zarurdir. Maqola ilg'or tajriba shakli, o'qituvchining uslubiy faoliyati natijasi, qo'shimcha ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonining samarali elementi bo'lgan ochiq o'quv mashg'ulotini tashkil etish masalalariga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: o'qitish, rus tili, ochiq dars, milliy universitet, ijodkorlik, malaka, ko'nikma, pedagogik mahorat, faol metodlar.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE OF DEMO LESSONS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Today, new educational technologies based on the latest achievements in pedagogy and didactics are actively introduced into the educational process in higher education institutions. They embody the collective intelligence and experience of many generations of scientists, teachers and practicing teachers on communication issues. The ability to influence others includes didactic, organizational, constructive and communicative skills, as well as techniques for presenting demands, managing communication, organizing collective creative activities, etc. All these skills, abilities, and pedagogical experience are mandatory when conducting a modern lesson or class. The article is devoted to the issues of organizing an open educational lesson, which is a form of advanced experience, the result of the teacher's methodological work, additional education and an effective element of the educational and upbringing process.

Keywords: teaching, Russian language, demo lessons, national university, creativity, skills, abilities, pedagogical skills, active methods.

Введение. Говоря о педагогическом мастерстве, мы представляем совокупность знаний, умений и навыков, необходимых для эффективного обучения и воспитания учащихся. Оно включает в себя не только профессиональные компетенции, но и личные качества педагога, такие как терпение, креативность и способность к саморазвитию. Современные методы преподавания русского языка ориентированы на подготовку студентов к самостоятельному выполнению различных коммуникативных задач, возникающих в их деятельности, а также на поиск необходимой информации. Внедрение инновационных подходов в обучении русскому языку в национальных вузах активизирует деятельность студентов, разнообразит учебный процесс, повышает интерес к предмету,