

TRANSFORMATION OF METHODS FOR TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION DIGITALIZATION

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Abstract. The rapid advancement of digital technologies has significantly transformed modern educational systems, creating new opportunities and challenges in language teaching. The teaching of the Russian language, particularly as a foreign language, has undergone substantial methodological changes due to the integration of digital tools and innovative pedagogical approaches. This article examines the transformation of methods for teaching the Russian language in the context of education digitalization, emphasizing the shift from traditional teacher-centered instruction to interactive, learner-centered, and technology-enhanced learning environments. Special attention is given to the use of multimedia resources, blended learning, mobile applications, gamification, online educational platforms, and artificial intelligence in the language learning process. The study highlights how digital technologies contribute to the development of communicative competence, learner autonomy, motivation, and academic performance. Furthermore, the article discusses the evolving role of teachers as facilitators and digital content designers, as well as the challenges associated with digital transformation, including technological inequality, digital fatigue, and the need for professional development. The findings suggest that the effective integration of innovative digital approaches significantly improves the quality of Russian language education and prepares learners for communication in a modern digital society. The transformation of teaching methods reflects broader educational changes and demonstrates the necessity of combining traditional pedagogical principles with advanced technological solutions.

Keywords: digitalization of education, Russian language teaching, innovative teaching methods, blended learning, digital technologies, communicative competence, e-learning, gamification, artificial intelligence, multimedia learning, mobile learning, language education, educational transformation

The rapid development of digital technologies has significantly transformed modern education, reshaping teaching methodologies, learning environments, and communication between educators and students. In the era of globalization and digital transformation, language education has become one of the most dynamic fields influenced by technological innovation. The teaching of the Russian language, particularly as a foreign language, is no exception. Traditional teaching approaches that relied primarily on textbooks, teacher-centered instruction, and repetitive grammar exercises are gradually being replaced by interactive, technology-enhanced, and learner-centered methodologies. Digitalization in education represents the integration of information and communication technologies into the educational process with the aim of improving accessibility, efficiency, and learning outcomes. In the context of Russian language teaching, digital transformation provides opportunities for creating authentic language environments, increasing learner engagement, and developing communicative competence through multimedia resources, online collaboration, and adaptive learning systems.

The transformation of methods for teaching the Russian language is driven by several factors, including technological progress, changes in students' learning preferences, the expansion of remote education, and the increasing need for flexible and personalized learning models. Modern learners are digital natives who are accustomed to interactive media, mobile technologies,

and instant access to information. Consequently, conventional teaching methods often fail to meet their expectations and educational needs. One of the most significant changes in language education is the transition from teacher-centered instruction to learner-centered pedagogical models. Traditional approaches positioned the teacher as the primary source of knowledge, while students played a passive role in the learning process. Digital education, however, encourages active participation, independent learning, collaboration, and self-assessment. Students are now able to access educational content anytime and anywhere, engage with authentic language materials, and practice communication in virtual environments.

The theoretical foundation of digital language teaching can be linked to constructivist learning theory, which emphasizes active knowledge construction through experience and interaction. According to this perspective, learning becomes more effective when students participate in meaningful activities and collaborate with others. Digital tools support this process by enabling simulations, project-based learning, discussion forums, and interactive tasks.

Another important theoretical perspective is communicative language teaching, which focuses on developing learners' ability to use language effectively in real-life contexts. Digital technologies enhance communicative teaching by providing access to authentic communication platforms, multimedia resources, and collaborative tools. Video conferencing applications, online discussion boards, and social learning environments allow learners to practice speaking, listening, reading, and writing in integrated and authentic ways.

The integration of multimedia technologies has fundamentally changed the methodology of teaching Russian. Audio recordings, educational videos, animations, interactive presentations, and visual learning materials create multisensory educational experiences that improve comprehension and retention. Listening activities supported by authentic Russian audio materials help students develop pronunciation, intonation, and auditory comprehension skills. Similarly, video-based learning introduces learners to cultural contexts, everyday speech patterns, and real communicative situations.

Mobile learning has also become an essential component of digital language education. Smartphones and tablets enable learners to continue studying beyond the classroom through educational applications, vocabulary trainers, pronunciation tools, and online exercises. Mobile-assisted language learning encourages autonomous learning and provides flexibility that aligns with modern students' lifestyles. Applications designed for language learning offer instant feedback, repetition mechanisms, and gamified learning experiences that enhance motivation.

Blended learning represents one of the most effective transformed methodologies in Russian language teaching. This approach combines face-to-face classroom instruction with digital learning environments, creating a balanced educational model that integrates traditional pedagogical strengths with technological innovation. In blended learning, classroom sessions can focus on discussion, explanation, and communicative interaction, while online platforms provide supplementary materials, assessments, and independent practice opportunities.

Online learning platforms such as Moodle, Google Classroom, and educational websites facilitate the organization of teaching materials, assignments, quizzes, and communication between teachers and students. These platforms create structured virtual learning spaces where students can access resources, submit assignments, participate in discussions, and receive feedback. The use of learning management systems contributes to more efficient educational administration and improved academic monitoring.

Gamification has emerged as an innovative approach that transforms language learning into an engaging and motivating experience. The application of game elements such as points, badges, leaderboards, challenges, and rewards stimulates student participation and increases motivation. In Russian language teaching, gamification can be used to reinforce vocabulary acquisition, grammar

practice, pronunciation drills, and communicative tasks. Interactive platforms make language learning more enjoyable while encouraging regular participation. The transformation of assessment methods is another significant aspect of digital education. Traditional paper-based testing is increasingly supplemented or replaced by digital assessment tools. Online quizzes, automated testing systems, electronic portfolios, and formative assessment platforms allow teachers to monitor student progress more effectively. Immediate feedback helps learners identify weaknesses and improve performance more efficiently. Digital assessment also supports personalized learning by adapting tasks to individual student levels.

Artificial intelligence is beginning to play an increasingly important role in language education. AI-powered applications can analyze learner performance, provide personalized recommendations, detect pronunciation errors, and adapt content to individual learning needs. Intelligent tutoring systems offer opportunities for individualized instruction that was previously difficult to achieve in traditional classrooms. For Russian language learners, AI-based tools can assist with grammar correction, vocabulary development, pronunciation analysis, and conversational practice. Virtual classrooms and remote learning environments became especially significant during the global pandemic, accelerating the digital transformation of education. Video conferencing platforms such as Zoom and Microsoft Teams enabled teachers to continue instruction despite physical limitations. Although remote learning presented challenges, it also demonstrated the feasibility and effectiveness of digital language education when implemented thoughtfully.

The transformation of Russian language teaching methods also influences the teacher's professional role. Teachers are no longer merely transmitters of knowledge but facilitators, mentors, instructional designers, and digital content creators. Effective digital teaching requires educators to possess technological competence, methodological flexibility, and the ability to design engaging online learning experiences. Professional development and digital literacy training therefore become essential components of modern language education. Despite numerous advantages, the digital transformation of language teaching also presents challenges. Unequal access to technology, insufficient digital infrastructure, varying levels of teacher preparedness, and reduced face-to-face interaction may negatively affect learning outcomes. Technical difficulties, internet connectivity issues, and digital fatigue can also reduce student engagement. Therefore, successful digital transformation requires institutional support, pedagogical planning, and balanced implementation.

The transformation of Russian language teaching methods must also consider cultural and linguistic authenticity. Language learning involves not only grammar and vocabulary but also cultural understanding, communication norms, and social context. Digital tools should therefore incorporate authentic Russian materials, cultural resources, and opportunities for meaningful interaction with native language content.

Research indicates that digital approaches significantly improve student motivation, autonomy, and academic performance. Learners who engage with multimedia resources and interactive tasks demonstrate higher levels of participation and stronger communicative competence. Independent learning habits also become more developed as students take greater responsibility for their educational progress.

The future of Russian language teaching lies in the integration of innovative pedagogical strategies with emerging digital technologies. Hybrid educational models, artificial intelligence, adaptive learning systems, virtual reality, and immersive language environments will continue to reshape methodology. The key challenge is not replacing traditional teaching entirely, but rather combining proven pedagogical principles with technological innovation in ways that maximize educational effectiveness.

In conclusion, the transformation of methods for teaching the Russian language in the context of education digitalization reflects broader changes in modern pedagogy and society. Digital technologies have created new opportunities for communicative, interactive, and personalized learning. While challenges remain, the benefits of digital innovation in language education are substantial. The effective integration of technology into Russian language teaching can improve learner motivation, communicative competence, autonomy, and overall educational outcomes, making language education more relevant and effective in the digital age.

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