



INTERACTIVE AND MULTIMEDIA-BASED APPROACHES TO TEACHING LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN DIGITAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

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Abstract: *The rapid development of digital technologies has significantly transformed contemporary approaches to teaching language and literature. This article explores interactive and multimedia-based methods used in digital learning environments and analyzes their pedagogical potential in language and literature education. Drawing on recent studies devoted to digital resources, multimedia tools, and innovative instructional technologies, the paper examines how interactive platforms, multimodal texts, and multimedia materials contribute to the development of communicative, cognitive, and interpretative skills of learners. Special attention is given to the role of multimedia technologies in enhancing learner motivation, supporting individualized learning trajectories, and facilitating deeper comprehension of linguistic and literary content. The study highlights the didactic value of combining verbal, visual, and audio elements in the teaching process, emphasizing their effectiveness in developing speech activities, critical thinking, and cultural awareness. At the same time, the article addresses methodological challenges related to the integration of digital tools into language and literature instruction. The findings confirm that interactive and multimedia-based approaches, when applied systematically, improve the quality of language and literature teaching in digital learning environments.*

Keywords: *interactive learning, multimedia technologies, digital learning environments, language teaching, literature education, multimodal texts, digital resources, educational technologies.*

The integration of digital technologies into contemporary education has fundamentally altered traditional approaches to teaching language and literature, including the instruction of

Russian language and literature in modern schools and universities. In the context of digitalization of education, traditional methods of teaching philological disciplines are increasingly



complemented by interactive, multimedia, and digital tools that expand the didactic potential of the lesson and enhance students' motivation and cognitive activity. Researchers note that the use of information and communication technologies in language education allows teachers to shift from reproductive models of learning to student-centered and activity-based approaches that promote deeper comprehension and independent thinking (Битимбаева, 2025, p.30-32). In teaching Russian language and literature, digital and multimedia technologies create conditions for multisensory perception of educational material. Audio recordings, video fragments, animations, interactive texts, and electronic resources make it possible to present linguistic and literary phenomena in a more vivid and accessible form. This is especially important when studying complex grammatical structures, stylistic devices, and literary texts that require contextual and cultural interpretation. According to researchers, multimedia support helps students better understand semantic nuances, imagery, and emotional coloring of literary works, as well as develop skills of textual analysis and interpretation (Хачирова, 2024, p. 59-61). Interactive technologies play a crucial role in activating students' learning activities. Digital platforms, online exercises, interactive presentations, and educational applications encourage dialogue, collaboration, and reflective thinking. In Russian language lessons, interactive

tasks such as online quizzes, digital dictations, linguistic games, and collaborative text editing allow students to actively engage with language material rather than passively consume information. Studies emphasize that such forms of work contribute to the formation of communicative competence, critical thinking, and metalinguistic awareness (Залуцкая, & Никонова, 2021, p. 133). In literature classes, multimedia technologies significantly expand the possibilities of interpreting literary texts. The use of film adaptations, theatrical performances, audio readings, digital illustrations, and hypertext annotations enables students to perceive literary works from multiple perspectives. This approach is particularly effective when analyzing classical Russian literature, where historical, cultural, and philosophical contexts play an essential role. Digital resources allow teachers to visualize historical epochs, author biographies, and literary movements, thereby facilitating deeper immersion in the artistic world of the text (Яппарова, & Мифтахова, 2019, p.225).

Another important aspect of digital and multimedia technologies in teaching Russian language and literature is the development of students' independent learning skills. Electronic textbooks, online libraries, educational platforms, and digital archives provide access to a wide range of authentic materials and scholarly sources. Students learn to search, select, analyze, and critically evaluate information, which is an



essential component of academic literacy. Researchers highlight that the use of digital resources fosters autonomy, responsibility, and self-regulation in learning, which are key competencies in modern education (Гуломова, 2025, p.113). At the same time, the integration of digital technologies into the teaching of Russian language and literature requires methodological awareness and pedagogical balance. The effectiveness of multimedia tools depends not on their quantity but on their purposeful and pedagogically justified use. Excessive reliance on digital effects without clear educational objectives may distract students from the content and reduce the depth of learning. Therefore, scholars emphasize the importance of aligning digital tools with lesson goals, curriculum requirements, and students' age and cognitive characteristics (Domínguez Romero, Bobkina, & Stefanova, S, 2018).

Teacher competence plays a decisive role in the successful implementation of interactive and multimedia technologies. A modern teacher of Russian language and literature must possess not only subject knowledge but also digital pedagogical skills, including the ability to design interactive tasks, manage digital learning environments, and evaluate students' progress using electronic tools. Research shows that continuous professional development in the field of educational technologies enhances teachers' confidence and effectiveness in

using digital resources in the classroom (Залуцкая, & Никонова, 2021, p. 133).

In the context of Uzbekistan's educational reforms, the use of digital and multimedia technologies in teaching Russian language and literature acquires particular significance. As Russian continues to play an important role in intercultural communication and education, innovative teaching approaches contribute to preserving linguistic traditions while adapting them to contemporary educational realities. Digital tools support cultural dialogue by enabling access to diverse literary texts, comparative analysis, and intercultural projects, which are essential for developing students' linguistic and cultural competence (Комилова, & Тулкинова, 2025, p.15)

Thus, interactive, digital, and multimedia technologies represent an effective means of enhancing the teaching of Russian language and literature. Their integration into the educational process enriches traditional methods, increases student engagement, supports the development of key competencies, and opens new perspectives for linguistic and literary education. When applied thoughtfully and systematically, these technologies contribute to improving the quality of education and ensuring meaningful interaction between tradition and innovation in modern philological instruction (Ямалетдинова, & Медведева, 2016, p.1134).



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