

USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

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**Abstract:** Teaching Russian in technical higher education institutions is one of the important parts of the educational process. For students studying in the technical field, the Russian language is necessary not only for mastering large scientific literature, but also for participating in international scientific and technical cooperation. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks is to effectively organize education using modern pedagogical technologies in the process of teaching the Russian language.

**Keywords:** The role of modern pedagogical technologies, Multimedia technologies, Interactive educational technologies, Online platforms and distance learning, Virtual and augmented reality technologies, Cooperative learning and teamwork, The role of the teacher and methodological approaches

**Main part:** Pedagogical technologies serve to optimize the educational process, further deepen students' knowledge, and improve the quality of teaching. The use of modern technologies in teaching the Russian language not only ensures that lessons are interesting and effective, but also helps students consolidate and actively master the material they are learning. Among such technologies, multimedia materials, interactive learning tools, online platforms, virtual laboratories and distance learning systems are the most commonly used methods.

Multimedia technologies (audio, video, graphics and interactive programs) can greatly help to make Russian language lessons more lively and effective. For example, developing video lessons or animations to demonstrate complex issues related to Russian grammar or spelling can facilitate their assimilation by students. Such materials can be especially useful in learning technical terminology, since students often need visual support when learning technical language.

Interactive educational technologies ensure the active participation of students. With the help of computer games, simulations, interactive tests and tasks, students can test their knowledge and more easily assimilate new information. For example, students can develop their skills using interactive tests on reading and understanding texts in Russian. Students will also have the opportunity to practice writing and speaking in Russian through various interactive programs.

Online platforms, such as Moodle, Google Classroom, or other learning platforms, can make Russian language lessons more interactive and interesting. Distance learning, on the other hand, allows students to learn Russian independently, and also allows the teacher to be in constant contact with students and monitor their progress. In distance learning, students consolidate their knowledge using video lessons, audio notes, tests, and assignments.

Virtual and augmented reality (VR and AR) technologies are one of the new and innovative methods of teaching Russian. Through these technologies, students can enter various Russian language situations and participate in simulations. For example, with the help of VR technology, students can be in a virtual Russian language environment and form correct conversations. In this way, learning important Russian terms in the technical field becomes much easier and faster.

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Cooperative learning technology encourages communication and collaboration between students. Using group work and project-based learning methods in teaching Russian increases students' interest in learning the language. Students learn Russian better by helping each other, discussing questions, and sharing their knowledge.

To effectively use modern pedagogical technologies, the teacher must also improve his skills. It is important for the teacher to know how to use technologies in the classroom, put new methods into practice, and adapt methods to the needs of students. When using new pedagogical methods, the teacher should, first of all, pay attention to personalizing and differentiating lessons, taking into account the individual characteristics of the student.

In today's rapidly developing educational landscape, pedagogical technologies have become a priority in the upbringing of a modern integrated language, which is an effective learning experience. In the field of Russian language education, the use of innovative tools and methodologies not only improves traditional teaching approaches, but also meets the diverse needs and preferences of students. From digital resources to virtual reality simulations, teachers use a myriad of technologies to create immersive and dynamic learning environments that have revolutionized the way Russian is taught and learned. One of the most notable advances in Russian language teaching is the proliferation of digital resources and interactive learning platforms. These platforms offer a wealth of multimedia content, including videos, audio recordings, and interactive exercises; allowing students to engage with the language in a variety of contexts. Whether practicing vocabulary through online quizzes or listening to real Russian conversations, students benefit from the flexibility and convenience offered by these digital tools. In addition, gamification has emerged as a powerful strategy to motivate and engage students in their language learning journeys. Language learning games, such as riddles, word association games, and quizzes, are not only fun to learn, but also reinforce linguistic concepts in a playful way. By incorporating elements of competition, achievement, and progress tracking, teachers can create a deep learning experience that encourages active participation and retention.

**Conclusion:** The use of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching Russian in technical higher education institutions makes the learning process more effective and interesting. These methods greatly enhance students' knowledge, encourage them to actively learn Russian, and help them master new knowledge. Modern technologies create new opportunities for Russian language teachers and significantly improve the quality of education. At the same time, technical students better understand the importance of the Russian language in their work and make more efforts to learn it.

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