

**USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN THE TEACHING FOREIGN
LANGUAGE**

Annotation: In interactive learning, the learning process is structured in such a way that all pupils are involved in it, and everyone is given the opportunity to understand and speak out about what they know and think.

Key words: interactive methods, foreign language, teaching.

The result of teaching pupils should be their mastery of critical thinking skills, independent search and deep analysis of information. The wise ancestors noted that we always "bow to the past, strive for the future." Today's children are the future world. In front of me, as a teacher, stand the problems: "How to teach in the age of informatization of the person of the future?", "What to teach so that the knowledge obtained in the lessons will help the pupil to become a competitive personality?", "How to improve the quality of training of pupils?". In search of solutions to these problems, the system of my work is formed. The basis of methodical activity of each teacher is the system of work of the school. As a school teacher, I solve the following tasks in my professional activity:

- ensuring a high level of teaching of the subject;
 - using new technologies in teaching;
 - implementing a comprehensive approach to mastering the technology of developing learning;
 - technologization and computerization of the educational process;
 - diagnostics of reserve opportunities of the school educational environment and abilities.
- In our age of high technology, modern technologies for teaching school subjects in general education are becoming increasingly important, which involve the wider use of new forms and methods. The development of society and

science depends entirely on the knowledge, skills and abilities of today's pupils. Therefore, the task of each teacher is to accumulate a serious methodological base for the use of modern technologies in the educational process. It should be noted that information and communication technologies play an important role in shaping a generation that is well-versed in rapidly changing requirements.

Application of information technologies in teaching - this is not a fad, but a necessity: they help to improve practical skills, make it possible to organize independent work more effectively and individualize the learning process, increase interest in literature lessons, and activate pupils' mental activity. In connection with these provisions, it is necessary to mention new innovative teaching methods, one of which is interactive learning. Interactive learning is primarily a dialog-based learning process in which the teacher and pupil interact. Interactive learning as a special form of cognitive activity has in mind specific and predictable goals, one of which is to create such conditions under which the pupil feels their success, their intellectual competence, which makes the learning process itself effective.

After all, a competitive society is a society of educated people who are able to think and act independently. The main motivating force of human thought activity is internal needs. Scientists have long proved that internal activity is an internal independence, in the process of which a person does not remember information, but learns how to get it. Only such images form the ways of receiving and processing information, which are the main condition for the transition to independent educational activities of any kind - from reproductive to creative.

To improve the quality of education, to increase the intellectual level of pupils, it is necessary to introduce interactive teaching methods in the educational process. The task of the teacher is to provide the conditions for each pupil to have a chance of success. Working on improving the quality of education has helped me to divide the training material into:

- Basic - mandatory for everyone;
- Auxiliary - mandatory for not everyone to learn;

- Additional-for in-depth study of the subject. For this purpose, differentiated educational activities with the use of universal methods are possible:

- a) problem statement;
- b) goal formation;
- c) goal specification;
- d) self-control;

e) self-assessment. It is important to activate the activities of all pupils, including the weak, "indifferent", "difficult", so that they are interested and involved in active work. Analysis of pedagogical activity will allow scientists-teachers to identify several dozen types of non-standard lessons.

Of course, non-standard lessons, unusual in design, organization, and methods of conducting, are more liked by pupils than everyday training sessions with a strict structure and established working hours. It is diagnostics that allows us to judge the degree of formation of pupils ' cognitive capabilities, the ability to use various sources of information; skills that can be considered as components of a certain method of activity, the most important components of the knowledge system. At the same time, educational skills are formed at each stage of training:

- to determine the tasks of educational activity;
- to search for ways and means of solving them;
- to realize the objectives and evaluate the results;
- to outline the prospects for their future professional activities;
- to self-identify personally and professionally;
- to establish interpersonal business and social ties;

- pupils, determining their level of education and ability and striving to achieve it, set goals for their activities, choose the means to achieve them. The task of the teacher is to help each pupil achieve their goal in the lesson. A teacher is, first of all, an individual, considering and respecting which you can achieve a lot in training and education. K.D.Ushinsky believed that the main sign of pedagogical skill can be the creativity of a teacher.

The way to it is through self-improvement, self-awareness in the pedagogical process as a creator. Forming his own style of work, the teacher masters the ways of self-knowledge and self-analysis of pedagogical experience. All this is very difficult. "And the difficulty of teaching is to find a way to each pupil, to create conditions for the development of the abilities inherent in each. The most important thing is that the teacher should help the pupil to realize himself as a person, to awaken the interest of self-knowledge, life, the world...". I try to meet the requirements of our time and society in General with all my efforts and creative approach in teaching to pupils.

References:

1. Lazarev, V. S. the Concept of pedagogical and innovative system school 2003. № 1.
2. Ashukin N. S., Ashukina M. G. Krylatye Slovo. M.: Fiction, 1987.
3. URL: <https://moluch.ru/conf/ped/archive/187/9559/> (accessed: 03.07.2020).