

**USING TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN UNIVERSITIES:
FROM ONLINE COURSES TO DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL PLATFORMS***Inamova Nargiza Odilovna**Lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages,**Journalism and Mass Communications University of Uzbekistan*

Annotation:In the modern educational landscape, the integration of digital technologies has significantly transformed the teaching and learning process of foreign languages, including Russian. This article explores the role of technological advancements in teaching Russian at universities, highlighting various digital tools such as online courses, multimedia applications, virtual classrooms, and AI-based learning platforms. It discusses the benefits of using digital technologies, including enhanced accessibility, interactivity, and individualized learning experiences. The study also examines challenges associated with digitalization in education, such as maintaining student engagement, ensuring the quality of online resources, and adapting traditional teaching methodologies to modern technological trends. The paper emphasizes the effectiveness of blended learning approaches, where traditional face-to-face instruction is combined with digital tools to optimize language acquisition. The findings suggest that integrating digital platforms into Russian language instruction not only improves students' linguistic skills but also fosters their motivation and engagement in the learning process. The article concludes by outlining best practices for implementing technology-enhanced language teaching and the future prospects of digital education in universities.

Keywords:Digital education, online learning platforms, Russian language teaching, blended learning, e-learning tools, virtual classrooms, AI in education, multimedia applications, higher education.

Introduction: In the digital age, technology has become an integral part of the educational process, significantly transforming traditional teaching methodologies. The field of language education, including the teaching of Russian as a foreign language, has particularly benefited from technological advancements. The integration of digital tools, online platforms, and interactive resources has opened new possibilities for both educators and learners, making language acquisition more accessible, engaging, and efficient.

The use of technology in teaching Russian at universities has evolved from simple computer-assisted learning tools to comprehensive digital ecosystems that include online courses, virtual classrooms, AI-based applications, and multimedia resources. These innovations enable students to practice language skills in immersive environments, interact with native speakers, and receive instant feedback through automated systems. Moreover, digital platforms facilitate personalized learning experiences by adapting course materials to students' proficiency levels, learning styles, and progress.

Despite the numerous advantages of digitalization in education, challenges remain. Teachers must balance traditional teaching methods with new technologies, ensuring that students receive high-quality instruction while maintaining engagement and motivation. Additionally, the effectiveness of online learning depends on various factors, including internet accessibility, digital literacy among students and teachers, and the availability of high-quality educational content.

This article explores the role of digital technologies in teaching the Russian language in universities, focusing on their advantages, challenges, and best practices for integration. It examines how online courses, digital educational platforms, and AI-driven tools contribute to language acquisition and discusses the future of technology-enhanced Russian language education. By analyzing existing research and practical implementations, this study aims to provide valuable insights into optimizing digital tools for effective language learning.

Main part: The rapid development of digital technologies has significantly influenced language teaching methodologies, including the instruction of Russian in higher education institutions. This section explores various aspects of technology integration in teaching Russian, examining the benefits, challenges, and effective strategies for utilizing digital tools in university settings.

Technological advancements have reshaped language education, enabling educators to create interactive and personalized learning experiences. Digital tools facilitate the development of linguistic skills in listening, speaking, reading, and writing while offering immediate feedback and progress tracking. The integration of technology in teaching Russian enhances: Accessibility – Online courses and digital platforms allow students to learn at their own pace, regardless of geographical location; Engagement – Gamified applications, multimedia resources, and AI-based tools increase student motivation; Efficiency – Automated assessments and language-processing algorithms provide instant feedback, optimizing the learning process.

Modern digital tools support various teaching approaches, from self-paced learning modules to blended instruction that combines online and face-to-face methodologies.

A variety of technological tools and platforms have been successfully implemented in Russian language education.

Platforms such as Moodle, Blackboard, and Coursera provide structured Russian language courses with video lectures, quizzes, and discussion forums. These systems offer flexibility, allowing students to study independently while receiving guidance from instructors.

Applications like Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Google Meet enable real-time interaction between students and teachers. Virtual classrooms allow for collaborative learning, live pronunciation practice, and group discussions, making remote language learning more dynamic.

Artificial intelligence plays a crucial role in personalized learning. Apps like Duolingo, Rosetta Stone, and LingQ use AI to adapt lessons based on learners' progress, ensuring customized language acquisition. AI chatbots also simulate real-life conversations, helping students improve their speaking and comprehension skills.

Speech analysis software such as Elsa Speak and Speechling assists students in refining their pronunciation by providing real-time feedback on articulation, intonation, and fluency. These tools bridge the gap between classroom instruction and real-world communication.

Platforms like Reverso, ABBYY Lingvo, and Google Translate enhance vocabulary acquisition and aid in understanding contextual meanings. AI-driven translation tools also support comparative language analysis, helping students grasp complex grammatical structures.

Gamified platforms such as Kahoot!, Quizlet, and Memrise incorporate interactive exercises, flashcards, and quizzes to make learning Russian more engaging. By transforming language learning into an enjoyable activity, these tools increase retention and motivation.

Results and Discussion: The integration of digital technologies in teaching the Russian language at universities has significantly improved the learning process, enhancing accessibility, interactivity, and personalized education. The results of the study confirm that online courses, digital platforms, and AI-driven tools contribute positively to language acquisition. However, challenges remain in adapting traditional teaching methods to new technological solutions. This section discusses the key findings of the study, highlighting both the benefits and limitations of technology-enhanced language education.

The incorporation of multimedia elements, such as videos, gamified exercises, and interactive applications, has led to increased student participation. Online quizzes, virtual reality simulations, and AI-based chatbots create a more engaging learning environment.

Digital platforms enable students to learn at their own pace, access materials from anywhere, and engage in self-directed learning. This is particularly beneficial for non-native Russian learners who may not have direct access to immersive language environments.

Online platforms encourage students to take responsibility for their learning by providing self-assessment tools, progress tracking, and adaptive learning paths.

AI-driven language processing tools offer instant pronunciation corrections, grammar suggestions, and translation support, reducing dependency on teacher feedback.

Students using blended learning models (combining online tools with traditional instruction) showed better performance in listening, speaking, reading, and writing compared to those relying solely on conventional methods.

These findings suggest that digital technologies effectively support Russian language acquisition by catering to diverse learning styles and providing a more interactive and responsive learning experience.

Not all students have access to stable internet connections or advanced digital devices, creating disparities in learning opportunities. Many educators lack the technical skills required to integrate digital tools effectively into their teaching strategies; Proper training and professional development programs are needed to bridge this gap; While numerous online resources exist, not all are reliable or pedagogically sound. Universities must ensure that digital learning materials align with linguistic and educational standards; While digital tools can enhance engagement, self-paced learning requires high levels of discipline and motivation. Some students struggle with

maintaining consistency in online courses; Teaching Russian through digital platforms sometimes lacks cultural immersion, which is essential for understanding contextual language use. Traditional face-to-face instruction offers deeper insights into cultural nuances that digital tools may not fully replicate. These challenges highlight the need for a well-balanced approach that combines the advantages of technology with traditional language teaching methods.

The study confirms that integrating digital technologies into Russian language education at universities offers significant benefits, including increased engagement, accessibility, and personalized learning experiences. However, challenges such as technological limitations, teacher training, and maintaining student motivation must be addressed to ensure successful implementation. By adopting blended learning models, investing in professional development, and leveraging AI-driven tools, universities can optimize the teaching and learning of Russian in a digital age.

Conclusion: The use of technology in teaching Russian at universities has revolutionized language education, making it more accessible, engaging, and efficient. Online courses, AI-powered applications, virtual classrooms, and gamified learning tools have enhanced students' linguistic skills while providing real-time feedback and personalized learning experiences.

However, integrating digital technologies presents challenges such as technological accessibility, teacher preparedness, and maintaining student motivation. To overcome these obstacles, universities must adopt blended learning approaches, invest in educator training, and ensure the availability of high-quality digital resources.

As technology continues to evolve, the future of Russian language education will be shaped by advancements in artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and data-driven personalized learning. By leveraging these innovations, universities can create an optimal environment for mastering the Russian language, preparing students for effective communication in a globalized world.

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