



## CURRENT TRENDS AND CONCEPTUAL MODELS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN GENERAL EDUCATION

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> March 2026 <b>Accepted:</b> 6 <sup>th</sup> April 2026	The article examines current trends and conceptual models in teaching the Russian language and literature in the system of general education. Particular attention is given to communicative, cultural, and learner-centered teaching models that contribute to the development of students' linguistic, communicative, and reading competencies. The importance of integrating traditional and innovative teaching methods to improve the effectiveness of the educational process is emphasized.
<b>Keywords:</b> Teaching Russian language, teaching literature, general education, modern educational trends, competence-based approach, pedagogical technologies, language competence	

### MAIN TEXT

The modern system of general education is undergoing active transformations driven by the development of society, science, and technology. These changes significantly influence the content and methods of teaching humanities disciplines, including the Russian language and literature. In the context of updated educational standards, the search for effective pedagogical models capable of ensuring high-quality education and personal development of students becomes especially important. Russian language and literature occupy an important place in school education, as they contribute to the formation of linguistic culture, the development of thinking, and the cultivation of moral and spiritual values. Teaching these disciplines is aimed not only at acquiring knowledge about language and literature but also at developing students' communicative, cultural, and analytical skills. In recent years, there has been an active introduction of new pedagogical approaches in the methodology of teaching Russian language and literature. Modern conceptual learning models are emerging, focused on developing students' independence, critical thinking, and active use of educational technologies.

Modern education places special emphasis on the development of students' communicative competencies. In this regard, the role of tasks aimed at developing oral and written speech, argumentation skills, text analysis, and participation in discussions is increasing. This approach allows students not only to acquire theoretical knowledge about language but also to apply it in real communicative situations. Another important trend is the integration of digital technologies into the educational process. The use of multimedia presentations, electronic educational resources, and interactive platforms increases students' interest in the subject and makes the learning process more visual and accessible. There is also a strengthening of the cultural aspect of teaching literature. The study of literary works is considered not only as text analysis but also as a means of forming students' cultural worldview, developing their aesthetic taste, and moral values. Modern teaching methodology of Russian language and literature includes several conceptual models of learning, each reflecting specific pedagogical ideas and educational goals. One of the most widespread is the communicative model of teaching. Its main task is to develop students' speech skills and their ability to use language in various communication situations. Within this model, great attention is paid to practical tasks, dialogues, discussions, and creative activities. A significant place is occupied by the learner-centered model, which takes into account students' individual characteristics and interests. In this case, the teacher acts not only as a source of knowledge but also as an organizer of learning activities aimed at developing students' creative potential.

Equally important is the cultural model of teaching literature. It considers a literary work as part of national and world culture. During the learning process, students become familiar with the historical and cultural context of literary works, which contributes to a deeper understanding of texts. In addition, the integrative model of teaching is actively used in modern pedagogical practice. It is the interconnection of various academic disciplines. For example, the study of literary works may be accompanied by references to history, philosophy, and art, allowing students to consider literary texts in a broader cultural context. The use of modern conceptual models of teaching Russian language and literature has a positive impact on the quality of the educational process. First of all, this is reflected in the increased cognitive

activity of students. Interactive forms of work, discussions, and creative tasks stimulate interest in the subject and contribute to the development of independent thinking.

Modern pedagogical approaches also help develop important universal competencies in students. These include skills in information analysis, the ability to express one's point of view in a reasoned manner, the ability to work with various sources of information, and participation in collaborative activities. The development of students' reading culture is also of great importance. The use of various methods of literary text analysis helps students better understand literary works and fosters a sustained interest in reading. An important advantage of modern teaching models is their flexibility. Teachers can combine various methods and forms of work, adapting them to the level of students' preparation and the characteristics of the study group. This makes the educational process more effective and productive. The development of the modern educational system contributes to the emergence of new approaches to teaching Russian language and literature in general education. Changes in educational standards and the introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies require reconsideration of traditional teaching practices and the search for more effective teaching models.

The analysis of modern trends shows that successful teaching of humanities disciplines is impossible without communicative, learner-centered, and cultural approaches. These models not only transmit knowledge about language and literature but also develop students' communicative, analytical, and creative abilities. The use of modern pedagogical technologies contributes to the formation of an active cognitive position in students and increases the effectiveness of the educational process. As a result, teaching Russian language and literature becomes more meaningful, practice-oriented, and focused on personal development. Prospects for further research are related to the development of new methodological models of teaching that can meet the requirements of the modern educational environment and ensure high-quality humanities education. One of the characteristic features of modern education is the active introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies. Their use significantly increases the effectiveness of teaching Russian language and literature and makes the educational process more dynamic and student-oriented. In recent years, problem-based learning technologies have become particularly widespread. This approach involves organizing the educational process through problem-setting and creating situations that require independent solutions. In literature teaching, this may be reflected in discussions of complex moral and ethical issues presented in literary works. This format contributes to the development of critical thinking and the ability to analyze different points of view. Considerable attention is also paid to project-based learning. Project methods allow students to independently explore various aspects of language and literature, analyze texts, work with different sources of information, and present their results in the form of presentations, reports, or creative projects. As a result, students acquire not only subject knowledge but also important research skills.

An important direction in the development of modern teaching methodology is the use of information and communication technologies. Digital resources, educational platforms, and multimedia materials diversify the ways of presenting educational content. For example, interactive presentations, video materials, and electronic dictionaries make the study of complex linguistic phenomena more visual and accessible. Moreover, the use of digital technologies promotes students' independent learning. They gain the opportunity to work with electronic libraries, use online dictionaries and educational resources, and complete various interactive tasks. Particular importance in teaching literature is given to the development of reading competence. Modern pedagogical approaches aim to develop students' ability to deeply analyze literary texts, understand the author's position, and interpret the content of works. Various methods are used, including comparative analysis, interpretation of literary images, and discussion of thematic content. It should be noted that modern educational technologies do not replace traditional teaching methods but complement them. Effective pedagogical practice involves a balanced combination of classical and innovative approaches, ensuring a higher level of learning outcomes.

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