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## **INTERACTIVE TEACHING METHODS AS A TOOL FOR FORMING BASIC COMPETENCIES IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

In the current conditions of globalization and the rapid development of the information society, the problem of forming basic competencies of education seekers is gaining special importance. In particular, mastery of foreign languages is becoming an integral element of professional training, as it facilitates intercultural communication, broadens worldview horizons and successfully integrates into the international educational and professional space.

One of the key areas of modernization of the modern educational process is the introduction of interactive teaching methods. Such approaches ensure the active participation of education seekers, stimulate their cognitive activity and significantly increase motivation for learning. Thanks to interactive methods, educational activities are transformed: from passive assimilation of theoretical material, they move to its practical mastery, which plays a decisive role in the formation of key competencies.

Scientific research devoted to improving basic competencies in the process of learning foreign languages with the involvement of interactive teaching methods deserves special attention. In this context, the work "The Ways of Developing Basic Competences in the Study of Foreign Languages through Interactive Methods" is of particular value, as it provides a detailed justification for the effectiveness of the interactive approach to improving the quality of the educational process [1].

Interactive teaching methods are a significant tool for implementing a competency-based approach in education, as they focus on active interaction between participants in the educational process. Unlike traditional approaches aimed mainly at passive perception of information, interactive methods encourage students to engage in active cognitive activity, stimulate the development of critical thinking and contribute to the formation of practical skills.

The essence of such an educational approach is based on cooperation, constant dialogue and the creation of conditions for collective activity. The use of methods such as discussions, role-playing games, case studies, project learning or work in small groups contributes to the development of communicative competence, which is extremely important in the process of learning foreign languages. By performing interactive tasks, students not only master the language material, but also immediately apply it in practice. This significantly increases the effectiveness of the educational process.

Interactive methods are of particular importance for the formation of key competencies, in particular communicative, social, informational and educational-cognitive. Communicative competence is developed through dialogues, discussions and presentations, which ensure constant speech interaction. Social competence is formed through group work, which involves cooperation, division of responsibilities and responsibility for achieving a common goal. Informational competence is developed through searching, analyzing information and using digital tools, while educational-cognitive competence is strengthened through independent activity and reflection.

Considerable attention should be paid to the relationship between interactive teaching methods and modern information and communication technologies. The use of online platforms, multimedia tools, interactive exercises and virtual environments significantly expands the possibilities of organizing the educational process. This makes it more dynamic, accessible and attractive for students. As a result of such integration, motivation to learn foreign languages increases and digital competence is formed [2].

The effectiveness of using interactive teaching methods depends on a number of important factors, in particular, the level of professional competence of the teacher, his ability to choose and rationally combine teaching methods, focusing on the educational tasks set, as well as the creation of an appropriate educational environment. In this context, the teacher plays the role of not only a source of information, but also a facilitator who coordinates the interaction of participants in the educational process, manages their activities and motivates for active participation [3].

The results of the study “The Ways of Developing Basic Competences in the Study of Foreign Languages through Interactive Methods” indicate that interactive approaches contribute to a much better assimilation of educational material and cause the overall development of the student’s personality, which is confirmed by research. This justifies the need for active implementation of such methods in the process of teaching foreign languages.

Therefore, interactive teaching methods should be considered as a significant tool for the formation of basic competencies in students. They provide a harmonious combination of theoretical and practical components of learning, engage students in active work, and contribute to their multidimensional development.

Interactive teaching methods are one of the key tools in the formation of basic competencies in the process of learning foreign languages. Their implementation contributes to the activation of cognitive activity of students, as well as the effective development of communicative, social, informational and educational-cognitive competencies. In addition, these methods have a positive effect on increasing learning motivation.

The use of interactive approaches allows for a balanced integration of theoretical knowledge with practical skills, which serves as an important condition for deep and high-quality mastery of educational material. Moreover, they ensure the creation of a favorable educational environment in which students play an active role, becoming full-fledged participants in the educational process.

In view of this, the implementation of interactive methods in teaching foreign languages is not only expedient, but also an integral condition for the effective training of competitive specialists who are able to adapt and successfully operate in the conditions of a modern information society.

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