

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING  
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND  
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**Abstract:** The article discusses the current problems and prospects of teaching Russian language and literature in the context of the digitalization of modern education. Special attention is paid to the role of artificial intelligence and digital technologies in the educational process, their impact on the formation of reading competence, speech culture and critical thinking of students. The advantages and risks of using neural network technologies in teaching humanities are analyzed. The need to combine traditional teaching methods with modern digital tools to improve the effectiveness of Russian language and literature lessons is emphasized. The issues of the formation of functional literacy, the development of communication skills and the preservation of the spiritual and moral potential of fiction are considered. The conclusion is that a modern teacher of Russian language and literature should have not only professional knowledge, but also digital competencies that allow to successfully adapt the educational process to the requirements of modern society.

**Keywords:** digitalization of education, artificial intelligence, Russian language, literature, functional literacy, digital technologies, speech culture, reading competence, modern education, pedagogical technologies.

The modern education system is going through a period of large-scale changes associated with the active introduction of digital technologies and artificial intelligence into the educational process. These changes are particularly acute in the teaching of Russian language and literature, since it is these disciplines that form speech culture, critical thinking, moral guidelines and the reading competence of students. Today, the teacher of Russian language and literature turns out to be not only a carrier of knowledge, but also a guide in the information space, where students are confronted with a huge amount of digital content on a daily basis. In the context of the rapid development of technology, the teacher is faced with the task of preserving the value of the living word, literary text and culture of speech, while simultaneously using modern educational tools. The relevance of this problem is confirmed by modern scientific research and publications on the methodology of teaching Russian in the era of digitalization and artificial intelligence. In recent years, the way schoolchildren and students perceive information has changed significantly. Modern students are accustomed to gaining knowledge through visual and interactive formats: video materials, electronic platforms, multimedia presentations, online tests and mobile applications. The traditional lesson, based solely on explaining the material and reading the text, is no longer always able to hold the attention of students. Therefore, a modern teacher of Russian language and literature is forced to look for new approaches to the organization of the educational process. The use of digital technologies makes the lesson more dynamic, accessible and interesting. Electronic educational platforms help to organize individual work of students, conduct interactive tasks, check the level of material assimilation and form a stable motivation to study the subject. Artificial intelligence is beginning to play a special role in modern education. Today, neural network technologies are able to analyze texts, check spelling and punctuation,

help prepare presentations, and even create educational materials. Many teachers are already using AI to create tests, lesson plans, analyze student errors, and select didactic materials. Artificial intelligence significantly saves a teacher's time and opens up new opportunities for personalizing learning. However, along with the advantages, there are serious problems. One of the main dangers is the decline in students' independence. Increasingly, students are using neural networks to write essays, retellings, and answers to questions without trying to analyze a literary text on their own. As a result, there is a threat of loss of critical thinking skills and creative perception of literature. That is why the role of teachers in the context of digitalization is not decreasing, but, on the contrary, is increasing. The teacher should teach students how to use technology competently, distinguish reliable information from unreliable information, analyze texts and form their own point of view. Teaching literature in the modern educational space requires special attention to the problem of reducing readership. Many students prefer short videos and visual content to reading full-fledged works of fiction. This leads to a deterioration of speech culture, a decrease in vocabulary and a superficial perception of literary works. In this situation, the teacher's task is not only to transfer knowledge about literature, but also to form an interest in reading. To do this, it is necessary to use modern methods of working with text: literary discussions, project activities, the creation of book trailers, virtual tours of writers' museums, online quests and creative tasks. The integration of traditional teaching methods with digital technologies makes it possible to make the study of literature more emotionally and personally meaningful for students.

An equally important problem of modern education is the formation of functional literacy of students. Today, it is not enough to simply know the rules of the Russian language or the content of a literary work. Students should be able to apply knowledge in real-life situations: analyze information, build reasoned statements, participate in discussions, create their own texts of various genres. That is why a modern Russian language lesson should be aimed at developing communicative competence. Practice-oriented tasks become effective: writing essays, creating media texts, working with journalistic materials, and analyzing online communication. An important place is occupied by the development of oral culture, as modern teenagers are increasingly replacing live communication with short messages and Internet slang. It should be noted that a modern teacher of Russian language and literature must constantly improve his professional competencies. The digital educational environment requires the teacher to master new technologies, the ability to work with electronic resources and adapt educational material to modern requirements. Professional development programs dedicated to the use of online resources and AI technologies in teaching Russian language and literature are currently being actively developed. The teacher becomes not only a source of knowledge, but also an organizer of the educational process, mentor, moderator and consultant. His professionalism determines the ability of students to navigate the information space and maintain interest in language and literature as the most important elements of national culture. The use of augmented and virtual reality technologies is becoming one of the promising areas of modern education. Virtual tours of literary museums, interactive travel maps of the heroes of the works, digital reconstructions of historical eras make the literature lesson more visual and emotionally intense. Research shows that the use of AR and VR technologies helps to increase student motivation and improve the perception of educational material. Such methods are especially relevant for the generation of digital children who are accustomed to the interactive format of receiving information. An important aspect of modern teaching methods of the Russian language and literature is the preservation of the spiritual and moral potential of fiction. In the era of digitalization and the rapid dissemination of information, it is especially important to develop students' ability to empathize, reflect on moral issues and understand the cultural values of society. Russian literature has a huge educational potential, as the works of classics touch on the eternal themes of good and evil, love, duty, conscience and human dignity. Therefore, the teacher's task is not only to analyze the literary text, but also to form the student's personality through familiarization with

cultural heritage. A modern teacher of Russian language and literature also faces the problem of reducing the level of students' speech culture. The spread of Internet slang, abbreviations, Anglicisms and simplified forms of communication often leads to a depletion of vocabulary and a violation of the norms of the literary language. In this situation, work on the expressiveness of speech, the development of literate writing skills and the formation of a respectful attitude towards the native language becomes particularly relevant. An important area is improving the culture of reading aloud, holding discussions, literary drawing rooms and creative competitions that promote the development of oral speech and communication skills of students. In addition, modern education is increasingly focused on a personality-oriented approach to learning. Each student has individual abilities, level of training, and perception of information. The use of digital platforms and interactive technologies allows teachers to build differentiated learning, taking into account the educational needs of each student. Individual assignments, adaptive tests, electronic educational resources and online consultations help to improve the quality of learning and create a comfortable educational environment. As a result, the Russian language and literature lesson becomes not only a means of transferring knowledge, but also a space for the intellectual, cultural and personal development of students.

Thus, modern teaching of Russian language and literature is at the stage of active transformation. The digitalization of education, the development of artificial intelligence and changing ways of perceiving information require a revision of traditional teaching methods. At the same time, it is the humanities that remain of particular importance in the formation of spiritual culture, speech literacy and critical thinking of the younger generation. A modern teacher of Russian language and literature should be able to combine classical pedagogical traditions with innovative technologies, using digital tools not as a substitute for live learning, but as a means of improving the effectiveness of the educational process. Only a harmonious combination of traditions and innovations will allow students to maintain their interest in the Russian language and literature in a rapidly changing world. It is necessary to emphasize the importance of emotional intelligence in the process of studying literature. The literary text helps students to understand the inner world of a person, empathize with the characters, analyze human actions and moral conflicts. Through the works of Russian classics, humanistic values, respect for the culture and historical heritage of the people are formed. In the context of modern social changes, literature remains the most important tool for the spiritual and moral education of young people, contributing to the formation of moral guidelines and civic responsibility.

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