USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING ENGLISH AT MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract.

This article discusses the significance of applying interactive methods in teaching English in military educational institutions. It highlights the need to modernize the teaching process to meet the demands of military personnel and enhance language competence. The study explores effective interactive strategies such as role-playing, problem-solving tasks, military simulations, and collaborative learning techniques that help cadets develop communication and operational English proficiency. Recommendations are also provided to improve classroom engagement and practical application of language skills.

Keywords:English language, military education, interactive methods, communication skills, teaching strategies, language training, cadets

In today's globalized world, the knowledge of English is vital for military personnel, especially when it comes to participating in international peacekeeping missions, joint military exercises, and intelligence operations. Military educational institutions must adapt their teaching approaches to equip cadets with the necessary language skills for real-life operational scenarios. Traditional methods often fail to address the communicative needs of military learners. Therefore, incorporating interactive teaching methods has become an essential strategy to increase engagement and learning outcomes.

English serves as the lingua franca in many military operations, documents, and communications. Cadets must be able to interpret orders, communicate with foreign allies, and participate in international seminars. A strong foundation in English enhances both operational readiness and career opportunities.

Interactive methods promote learner participation, motivation, and confidence. Unlike passive learning, these methods encourage cadets to actively engage with the material, apply knowledge, and collaborate with peers. In military contexts, where discipline and application are crucial, interactive techniques mimic real-life situations effectively.

Role-playing scenarios:Simulating battlefield communication or UN peacekeeping dialogues allows learners to use language in context. For instance, cadets might act out a security checkpoint exchange or a briefing with foreign officers.

Problem-solving activities:Tasks involving decision-making during missions, map-reading in English, or interpreting codes and orders develop critical thinking and precise use of language.

Military-specific simulations:Interactive digital platforms and war-game simulations with English interfaces train cadets in both strategic thinking and technical vocabulary.

Peer collaboration and group discussions:Team-based activities such as mission planning and debriefing sessions foster cooperative learning and improve spoken English.

Using authentic materials:English-language military manuals, videos, NATO documents, and real interviews prepare students for real-world exposure.

In recent years, digital tools have revolutionized language instruction. In military education, this integration is especially effective due to the structured and task-oriented nature of the training. The following tools have shown to be particularly beneficial:

Language learning apps like Duolingo or Memrise tailored for military vocabulary.

Learning Management Systems (LMS) such as Moodle or Google Classroom for organizing assignments, quizzes, and forums in English.

Interactive video lessons and VR training that immerse cadets in real-world mission environments, enhancing both language skills and situational awareness.

Voice recognition software helps cadets practice pronunciation and understand spoken English commands, improving listening comprehension in noisy environments.

- The combination of these tools with face-to-face interactive sessions boosts overall retention and readiness.
- The interactive approach provides numerous advantages for military learners:
- Improved retention of vocabulary and expressions due to active participation.
- Greater confidence in using English during high-pressure scenarios.
- Development of teamwork and communication, which are crucial in military operations.
- Adaptability to fast-changing conditions, as cadets learn to respond in English under stress.
- Enhanced critical thinking, especially through task-based and problem-solving exercises.

These skills are not only essential for language learning but also directly support military preparedness and decision-making in real-life operations.

Conclusion:

The use of interactive methods in English language instruction at military educational institutions has proven to enhance both engagement and practical communication skills. These methods not only align with modern pedagogical standards but also reflect the dynamic and action-oriented nature of military operations. By prioritizing interactive strategies, institutions can ensure that

cadets are linguistically prepared for international cooperation and modern defense challenges. Thus, a shift toward more interactive, learner-centered instruction is not just beneficial—it is essential for the future of military English education.

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