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# Current Challenges in Teaching Mother Tongue and Literature in the Context of Education and Upbringing

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**Annotation:** This article examines the current challenges and prospects in teaching native language and literature within the educational and upbringing process. The study highlights the crucial role of the subject in developing students' linguistic competence, critical thinking, ethical values, and cultural awareness. Key issues analyzed include outdated curricula, limited methodological resources, insufficient use of technology, declining student motivation, and regional and social disparities in educational quality. The article discusses effective strategies for addressing these challenges, such as curriculum reform, teacher professional development, integration of interactive and multimedia teaching methods, and fostering student engagement through creative activities. The results indicate that a comprehensive approach leads to improved literacy, enhanced analytical and interpretive skills, and greater appreciation of literary heritage. Ultimately, the study emphasizes that native language and literature education is fundamental for shaping culturally aware, intellectually capable, and ethically informed individuals.

**Keywords:** Native Language Education, Literature Teaching, Educational Challenges, Student Motivation, Pedagogical Strategies, Curriculum Reform, Technological Integration, Cultural Awareness.

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## Introduction

The subject of native language and literature occupies a central place in the process of education and upbringing. This discipline not only helps students to master their mother tongue, expand their vocabulary, and develop speech culture, but also enriches them with moral and ethical values, and fosters an understanding of national consciousness and historical heritage. At the same time, in the modern educational system, teaching native language and literature faces a number of pressing challenges. Firstly, curricula and teaching materials often do not fully meet contemporary requirements, and their practical applicability is sometimes limited, negatively affecting the quality of education. Secondly, technological advancements and the widespread use of information resources, including the Internet and multimedia tools, compel educators and students to seek new approaches. Additionally, in some regions, the teaching of the native language remains insufficiently effective, and students' interest in literary heritage is low. Therefore, identifying the current challenges in teaching native language and literature, finding solutions, and implementing modern pedagogical approaches is a pressing task in today's educational system. This article analyzes the existing problems in teaching native language and literature, explores their causes, and proposes effective strategies to address them.

## Relevance

The subject of native language and literature plays a crucial role in the moral and ethical upbringing of students, as well as in the formation of national consciousness and cultural identity. In the modern educational process, both educators and students operate in the context of new technologies, multimedia tools, and a global information environment. At the same time, the effectiveness of teaching the native language varies across regions, curricula, and teaching materials, with challenges such as declining interest in literary heritage and insufficient methodological updates. Therefore, identifying the current challenges in teaching native language and literature and finding ways to address them is highly relevant for the contemporary education system.

## Aim

The main aim of this article is to identify the pressing issues in teaching native language and literature, analyze their causes and consequences, and propose effective pedagogical approaches and strategies to improve the quality of education. Through this study, the article highlights the role of native language and literature in developing students' knowledge, skills, and moral values in a modern educational context.

## Materials and Methods

The subject of native language and literature occupies a central position in the educational and upbringing process. It not only teaches students to master their mother tongue, expand vocabulary, and develop proper speech skills, but also cultivates critical thinking and literary appreciation. Through literature, students gain insight into moral and ethical values, historical heritage, and national identity. Mastery of the native language improves communication skills, allowing students to express ideas clearly and effectively. Literary works provide opportunities to develop aesthetic taste, emotional intelligence, and creative imagination. Moreover, studying literature encourages independent thinking and problem-solving skills. Teachers use native language lessons to strengthen analytical abilities, interpret texts, and connect literary content with real-life experiences. The integration of literary traditions in education enhances cultural awareness and preserves national heritage. In addition, the subject fosters students' intellectual development by promoting logical reasoning and argumentative skills. By engaging with texts, students learn to compare, contrast, and evaluate ideas critically. The knowledge and competencies gained through native language and literature serve as a foundation for lifelong learning. This subject also encourages social skills, collaboration, and dialogue among peers. In modern education, the subject supports the formation of holistic personalities, combining intellectual, moral, and emotional growth. Therefore, native language and literature are indispensable in shaping well-rounded and culturally aware individuals.

Despite its significance, teaching native language and literature faces numerous contemporary challenges. First, curricula and instructional materials often fail to meet modern educational standards and lack practical applicability. Second, the rapid development of technology and digital resources requires teachers and students to adopt innovative approaches. Third, students' interest in literary heritage and independent reading is decreasing in many regions. Furthermore, disparities in resource availability and teacher training across urban and rural areas affect learning outcomes. In some regions, insufficient access to qualified educators and modern teaching tools diminishes instructional effectiveness. Pedagogical innovation is often slow, preventing the integration of contemporary teaching methods. The overload of outdated content in textbooks can reduce student engagement and comprehension. Additionally, standardized assessment systems may fail to accurately measure literary and linguistic competencies. The gap between students' real-life experiences and literary content can hinder motivation. Socioeconomic and cultural factors also influence students' performance and interest in literature. Therefore, identifying these challenges is crucial for improving the quality and relevance of native language education. Addressing these issues requires comprehensive strategies that involve curriculum reform, teacher development, and technological integration. By overcoming these challenges, the subject can fulfill its essential role in developing knowledge, skills, and cultural identity.

Curricula and teaching materials form the backbone of effective native language and literature instruction. Well-structured programs must align with contemporary pedagogical standards while being engaging and accessible. Methodological resources should provide diverse approaches, including interactive exercises, literary analysis tasks, and practical language activities. Teaching aids, such as textbooks, workbooks, and multimedia materials, must complement theoretical instruction with practical application. Effective methodology enhances students' critical thinking, creativity, and analytical abilities. Teachers play a key role in adapting curricula to the specific needs and interests of their students. Supplementary materials, such as online resources, literary anthologies, and guided reading programs, further support learning outcomes. Consistent updating of curricula ensures relevance in the context of social, cultural, and technological changes. Curricula should also incorporate opportunities for project-based learning, debates, and presentations to encourage active engagement. Assessment methods must measure comprehension, analytical skills, and creativity, rather than rote memorization. Professional development programs help teachers implement innovative teaching strategies effectively. Collaboration among educators allows sharing best practices and improving instructional quality. Integrating real-life scenarios and contemporary literary works increases student motivation. The synergy between high-quality curricula and skilled teachers maximizes educational outcomes. Overall, enhancing curricula and methodological resources is fundamental for raising the efficiency of native language and literature education.

Modern educational practices increasingly rely on technological approaches and multimedia resources to enhance the teaching of native language and literature. Digital platforms, interactive presentations, and audiovisual materials attract student attention and facilitate engagement with complex literary concepts. Online resources enable access to a wide range of texts, including contemporary and classical literature, enhancing independent study. Multimedia tools allow teachers to diversify lesson formats and address different learning styles, ensuring inclusivity and adaptability. Virtual classrooms, online assessments, and interactive quizzes provide immediate feedback, improving learning outcomes. Incorporating technology supports collaborative learning, allowing students to work on projects and presentations effectively. Educational software can simulate literary scenarios, enabling deeper comprehension and critical reflection. Social media and blogs offer platforms for creative writing, literary discussions, and peer review. Teachers can integrate audio recordings of literary readings to enhance listening comprehension and interpretive skills. However, technology must complement pedagogical approaches rather than replace them. The integration of multimedia encourages creativity, independent learning, and critical thinking. Training teachers in technological literacy is essential for effective implementation. When applied strategically, technology fosters motivation, engagement, and a dynamic learning environment. It also prepares students for the digital demands of modern society while maintaining cultural and literary awareness.

Student engagement and motivation are critical factors in effective native language and literature education. Many students demonstrate low interest in reading classical literary works or exploring national heritage independently. Teachers must employ interactive techniques to stimulate curiosity, such as debates, dramatizations, literary competitions, and creative writing projects. Connecting literature to real-life experiences and contemporary social issues enhances relevance and fosters deeper understanding. Providing opportunities for students to express personal interpretations and reflections strengthens analytical and communication skills. Encouraging collaborative activities develops social and emotional competencies while promoting engagement with texts. Recognition and reward systems can further enhance motivation, making learning more enjoyable and meaningful. Parental involvement and community support reinforce the importance of literature in daily life. Exposure to diverse literary genres, including poetry, short stories, novels, and essays, broadens literary horizons. Integrating technology, such as digital storytelling or literary blogs, enhances student participation. A motivated student is more likely to engage in independent reading, critical analysis, and creative expression. By fostering sustained interest, educators ensure the development of informed, culturally aware, and literate individuals. Sustained motivation contributes to long-term academic success and the preservation of

cultural heritage.

Teacher expertise and creativity are fundamental to effective instruction in native language and literature. Competent educators can design engaging lessons that stimulate critical thinking and literary appreciation. Creative teaching methods, such as role-playing, simulations, and problem-based learning, facilitate comprehension of complex literary themes. Teachers' mastery of subject content, pedagogy, and assessment strategies ensures accurate and meaningful learning experiences. Continuous professional development allows educators to stay current with methodological innovations and technological advancements. Teachers also play a pivotal role in fostering students' independent learning and creative expression. By encouraging inquiry, discussion, and exploration, educators nurture intellectual curiosity. Collaborative teaching practices and peer observations contribute to professional growth and improve lesson quality. Teachers' enthusiasm and innovative approaches inspire students, increasing engagement and motivation. Effective classroom management and differentiated instruction address diverse learning needs. Teachers must balance traditional literary analysis with modern, interactive techniques to maintain relevance. In essence, pedagogical competence and creativity directly influence the quality of native language and literature education. Investing in teacher development is essential for achieving long-term educational goals.

The effectiveness of native language and literature education is influenced by regional and social factors. Urban and rural schools often differ in access to educational resources, qualified teachers, and modern teaching tools. Socioeconomic conditions, family support, and cultural exposure affect students' literacy skills and interest in literature. Regional disparities can result in unequal learning outcomes and reduced engagement with literary content. Addressing these differences requires adaptive teaching strategies tailored to local contexts and student needs. Policies promoting equal access to educational materials, technology, and teacher training help mitigate these disparities. Collaborative programs, such as cultural exchanges or online learning communities, provide additional opportunities for students. Teachers must consider students' backgrounds when designing lessons and selecting literary works. Incorporating local culture and contemporary societal issues enhances relevance and comprehension. Community involvement and parental engagement support literacy development and reinforce the importance of literature. Inclusive approaches ensure that all students, regardless of social or regional background, can achieve meaningful learning outcomes. Understanding and addressing these factors are crucial for fostering equity and enhancing overall educational quality.

Effective strategies are essential for overcoming the challenges faced in teaching native language and literature. Updating curricula and methodological resources to meet contemporary educational needs is a primary measure. Integrating technological approaches, multimedia tools, and interactive teaching methods enhances engagement and learning outcomes. Teacher professional development programs strengthen pedagogical competence and encourage creative lesson planning. Fostering student motivation through project-based learning, literary competitions, and discussion forums increases interest and engagement. Adapting instructional approaches to address regional and social disparities ensures equitable educational opportunities. Assessment methods should measure comprehension, critical thinking, creativity, and practical application rather than rote memorization. Collaboration among educators promotes the sharing of best practices and innovative approaches. Incorporating contemporary literary works and connecting them to real-life experiences maintains relevance. Parental and community involvement reinforces students' engagement and appreciation for literature. Policy support and resource allocation are crucial for sustainable improvements. By implementing these strategies, educators can enhance the quality, effectiveness, and relevance of native language and literature education. These measures contribute to the development of knowledgeable, culturally aware, and literate individuals capable of critical thinking and creative expression.

## **Discussion**

The teaching of native language and literature is a cornerstone of students' intellectual, moral, and cultural development. A detailed examination of current educational practices reveals multiple

challenges that influence the effectiveness of instruction. One of the primary issues is the outdated nature of curricula, which often fail to address the evolving needs of modern education. Traditional teaching materials may not sufficiently engage students or foster critical thinking and creativity. Additionally, methodological resources are sometimes limited or not aligned with contemporary pedagogical standards, further affecting lesson quality. Another significant factor is the decline in students' interest in literary heritage. Modern students are often more attracted to digital media, and without engaging methods, literature lessons risk becoming less impactful. Regional and socio-economic disparities also play a crucial role. Urban schools tend to have better access to qualified teachers, modern teaching tools, and supplementary resources, whereas rural schools may lack these opportunities. These differences can lead to unequal learning outcomes and hinder the development of literary competencies among students.

The discussion also highlights the pivotal role of teachers' professional competence and creativity. Educators who implement interactive strategies, such as project-based learning, debates, dramatization, and collaborative activities, demonstrate significantly higher student engagement. Creative teaching approaches encourage students to analyze texts critically, interpret literary works, and relate them to real-life experiences. Furthermore, integrating technology and multimedia resources in lessons increases accessibility, motivation, and comprehension. Digital platforms, interactive presentations, and audiovisual materials allow students to interact with literature in dynamic and meaningful ways, enhancing both understanding and critical reflection. Student motivation is equally essential. When students are actively involved in learning, participating in discussions, competitions, or creative projects, their interest in literature and language grows. Motivated learners exhibit improved analytical thinking, communication skills, and independent study habits. Family and community support further strengthen these outcomes, reinforcing the value of language and literature in students' daily lives.

Finally, adaptive strategies that account for regional, social, and cultural differences are crucial. Tailoring instructional methods to the local context ensures equitable opportunities for all students and minimizes disparities in learning outcomes. Professional development programs for teachers, curriculum reform, and the integration of modern teaching technologies collectively contribute to higher-quality education. The discussion demonstrates that improving native language and literature education requires a comprehensive approach. Addressing curriculum limitations, enhancing teacher competence, integrating technology, and fostering student motivation are all interdependent factors. These measures not only improve literacy and analytical skills but also promote cultural awareness, ethical understanding, and lifelong learning among students. The evidence highlights the necessity of continuous pedagogical innovation and strategic interventions to ensure effective and meaningful instruction in this foundational subject.

## **Results**

The analysis of native language and literature education highlights several significant outcomes that emerge from addressing the identified challenges. Firstly, implementing updated curricula and modern methodological resources leads to improved student comprehension and engagement. Students demonstrate enhanced analytical and interpretive skills when lessons incorporate contemporary teaching materials, interactive exercises, and project-based learning. This approach allows learners to connect literary content with real-life experiences, fostering deeper understanding and critical thinking. Secondly, integrating technological tools and multimedia resources into lessons has a measurable impact on learning outcomes. Digital platforms, interactive presentations, and audiovisual materials increase student motivation, encourage independent reading, and facilitate collaborative learning. Learners exposed to these methods show higher levels of participation, better retention of knowledge, and improved ability to express ideas both verbally and in writing.

Thirdly, the professional development and creativity of teachers directly influence results. Educators trained in innovative pedagogical strategies are better equipped to engage students, adapt lessons to diverse learning needs, and implement interactive and multimedia activities effectively. Schools with

well-prepared and motivated teachers report higher student achievement, particularly in reading comprehension, literary analysis, and communication skills. Additionally, addressing regional and social disparities through adaptive teaching strategies ensures more equitable learning opportunities. Urban and rural students, when provided with tailored resources and support, achieve comparable progress in literacy, literary appreciation, and critical thinking. Community involvement and parental support further enhance these outcomes, reinforcing the importance of literature and language in everyday life.

Finally, fostering student motivation through creative and interactive approaches produces sustained interest in literary heritage. Students engaged in discussions, debates, competitions, and creative writing activities develop stronger independent learning skills, enhanced self-confidence, and greater appreciation of national culture. In conclusion, the results demonstrate that a comprehensive and integrated approach to native language and literature education produces tangible benefits. Updating curricula, enhancing teacher competence, incorporating technology, addressing regional and social differences, and fostering student motivation collectively lead to improved academic performance, enriched cultural awareness, and the development of ethical and analytical skills. These outcomes confirm that effective instruction in native language and literature not only strengthens linguistic abilities but also contributes to the overall intellectual, moral, and cultural growth of students.

### **Conclusion**

The study of native language and literature education reveals that this subject is essential not only for developing linguistic competence but also for fostering intellectual, moral, and cultural growth among students. Analysis of current teaching practices indicates that challenges such as outdated curricula, insufficient methodological resources, limited use of technology, and declining student motivation hinder the effectiveness of instruction. Addressing these challenges requires a holistic approach that integrates curriculum reform, teacher professional development, interactive and multimedia teaching methods, and strategies to enhance student engagement. The results demonstrate that when these measures are implemented, students achieve improved literacy, stronger analytical and interpretive skills, and greater appreciation of literary heritage. Technological integration, project-based learning, and creative teaching approaches significantly increase motivation and facilitate independent learning. Furthermore, adapting teaching methods to account for regional, social, and cultural differences ensures equitable access to high-quality education for all learners. Teacher competence and creativity remain central to successful implementation, directly impacting student outcomes and engagement. In essence, effective native language and literature education strengthens students' critical thinking, communication skills, and cultural awareness while nurturing ethical values and lifelong learning habits. By addressing current challenges and employing comprehensive pedagogical strategies, educators can ensure that students not only master the native language but also develop as well-rounded, culturally informed individuals. This study highlights the necessity of continuous innovation in teaching practices, providing a framework for improving educational quality and sustaining the relevance of native language and literature in modern educational systems.

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