



THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN APPROACHES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14966077>

ARTICLE INFO

Qabul qilindi: 20-Fevral 2025 yil
Ma'qullandi: 25- Fevral 2025 yil
Nashr qilindi: 28- Fevral 2025 yil

KEY WORDS

Task-Based Learning, language, method, communicative approach, Content and Language Integrated Learning, Duolingo, Memories, Coursera, Inversion.

ABSTRACT

This article discusses modern methods of language teaching. The article considers about the methodological features of using authentic material in teaching speaking. It analyzes the concept of "authentic materials" and their classification given by different scientists. The essence of authentic materials and the specifics of their use in teaching listening and developing methodological materials on the topic of the study are studied.

Introduction. In the current era of globalization, the need to learn foreign languages is increasing. The use of modern approaches and methods is important to increase the effectiveness of language teaching. In this article we will talk about modern approaches to language teaching, their advantages and practical application.

It is clear to everyone that the main task of reforming the education system in our country is to educate the younger generation into well-rounded people. The aim of education is, first of all, to develop the human mind. After all, the future of any country does not depend on its natural resources, but on the level of its citizens. Therefore, the working curriculum of the training module Modern approaches and innovations in teaching all subjects, including the mother tongue, is based on the curriculum of the advanced training course for teachers of the mother tongue and literature, and introduces modern methods and techniques of teaching the subject.

The communicative approach is one of the most popular and effective methods of language teaching. The main goal of this method is to develop students' oral and written communication skills. The main features of this approach are as follows:

Communication-oriented exercises: Practical skills are developed through conversation, discussion, and role-playing. Realistic situations: Students learn to use the language in real-life situations. No obstacles to mistakes: The important thing is that communication continues, and mistakes are corrected over time. Advantages: Students learn the language in a "live" state and gain the ability to express their thoughts freely.

Task-Based Learning.

In this approach, language learners are given specific tasks and develop their language skills by completing them. For example,

tasks such as shopping, asking for directions, or presenting a project.

Practical exercises: Vocabulary and grammar knowledge are strengthened through tasks. Problem situations: Students improve their language skills by solving problems.

Advantages: Provides practical language skills and activates learner participation. CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning)

The CLIL approach aims to teach science and language together. In this method, students learn subjects such as mathematics, history, or biology in a foreign language. Dual development: Both science knowledge and language skills are developed at the same time. Motivation: Interesting topics increase the desire to learn a language. Advantages: Real-life learning and strengthens the connection between language and science.

Digital technologies and online platforms.

Nowadays, learning languages through online platforms such as Duolingo, Memrise, Coursera is very popular. Interactive exercises, video lessons and chatbots allow learners to learn a language independently. Gamification: An interesting learning process is created through game elements. Flexibility: The ability to learn at any time and place. Advantages: Creates a personalized approach and a comfortable environment for the learner.

Emotional-intellectual approach.

This approach focuses on the emotional state and motivation of learners. Effectiveness is achieved by reducing stress and increasing confidence. Creating a positive environment: Support and praise throughout the lessons increase learners' confidence. Individual approach: Adapting lessons to the needs of each learner. Advantages: Forms an interest in language learning and a positive attitude. The use of modern approaches to language teaching increases the motivation and success of learners. It is important to choose an effective strategy among communicative, task-based, CLIL, digital technologies and emotional-intellectual approaches. In the future, the language teaching process will undoubtedly be enriched with technological innovations and innovative methods.

The blended approach combines traditional classroom teaching with online learning. In this method, learners learn part of the lesson with a teacher in the classroom, and the rest independently through online platforms. Flexibility: Students can manage their time effectively and learn at their own pace. Abundance of resources: Access to video lessons, podcasts, interactive exercises, and tests.

In the inversion approach, the traditional order of lessons is changed: students study the topic independently at home (for example, through videos), and more practical exercises and discussions take place in class. Active participation: Knowledge is reinforced through more practice and discussion in class. Individual approach: Each student can learn the topic at his own pace. Advantages: Increases student engagement in the lesson and helps to deepen learning.

The problem of teaching students to listen, i.e. to perceive and understand by ear foreign speech containing unfamiliar words, requires solving a number of problems, in particular, determining the nature of the auditory material on which training should take place, the selection and methodology of carrying out exercises, which should take into account all the conditions that ensure understanding of such messages. The issue of authentic materials used in foreign language teaching is in itself highly controversial. The concept of authentic materials appeared in the methodology not so long ago, which is connected with the modern

definition of the goals of foreign language teaching. At present several approaches to the definition of the essence of authentic materials have been identified. K.S. Krichevskaya defines authentic materials as genuine literary, folklore, visual, musical works, objects of real life, such as clothes, furniture, dishes and their illustrative images. She also distinguishes materials of everyday and household life into a separate group: pragmatic materials (announcements, questionnaires, signs, labels, menus and bills, maps, advertising brochures on tourism, recreation, goods, job vacancies, etc.), which in terms of accessibility and everyday use seem to be quite important for creating the illusion of familiarization with the native speaker's environment, and believes that their role is an order of magnitude higher than that of authentic texts from a textbook, although they are not the same as authentic texts from a textbook texts from a textbook, even though they may be inferior in terms of volume.

K.S. Krichevskaya's classification is in many ways identical to G.I. Voronina's definition of authentic materials, which defines authentic texts as those borrowed from the communicative practice of native speakers. She identified two types of authentic texts, represented by different genres: 1) functional texts of everyday use, which have an instructive, explanatory, advertising or warning function; 2) informative texts, which have an informational function and contain constantly updated information, instructions, signs, diagrams, charts, pictures, theatre programmes, etc. programmes, etc.

Cultural competence: Learners take cultural differences into account in communication. Interesting lessons: Culturally relevant topics increase students' interest. Advantages: Helps to fully learn the language and avoid mistakes in intercultural communication. In recent years, the neuropsychological approach has become widespread. In this method, the process of language learning is associated with how the human brain perceives and processes information. Reducing the forgetting of information by choosing the right interval of repetition. Visual and auditory learning: Increase efficiency by delivering information through different channels.

The Uzbek language is the state language of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, and its teaching in general secondary schools has a social, economic and spiritual significance of state importance. The role and opportunities of mother-tongue teaching in schools in instilling in young people creative thinking, creative research, choosing the most suitable among the existing possibilities, the ability to use the rich possibilities of our language correctly, appropriately and effectively in accordance with the linguistic conditions, and in educating them in the spirit of our national values, customs and traditions are enormous. Especially in a situation where the issue of educating entrepreneurs and creative people is an extremely important task for our independent republic, the teaching of this subject is of great importance.

In conclusion, it can be said that the advantage of the above classification of methods is that it provides for a gradual activation of students' cognitive activity and pays attention to the development of students' abilities and the need to include research elements in the structure of educational activities. The above classifications are considered methods directly related to the teaching of all subjects, based on the general laws of education. Native language classes have become the main factor in the formation of independent and creative thinking in students, the ability to correctly and fluently express their thoughts in oral and written forms. The current state of native language teaching in secondary general education schools has

made it a vital necessity to update the content of education. We will get acquainted with the methods and techniques of teaching the native language in the following cases.

Language is not just about grammar and vocabulary; it is also about culture. In an intercultural approach, learners learn about the customs, values and cultural characteristics of the speakers of the language as they learn it. All modern approaches to language teaching aim to meet the needs and interests of learners. Each method has its own advantages, and using them together produces more effective results. Artificial intelligence and analytical technologies are also expected to play an important role in language teaching in the future.

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