MODERN METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Gofurova Gulmirakhan Mannapovna

Department of foreign languages, teacher

Andijan State Medical Institute

Abstract: The world we live in today is vast and interconnected, where communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries has become a vital aspect of personal and professional interactions. As a result, the importance of foreign language learning has increased exponentially. The conventional methods of foreign language teaching have undergone a significant transformation, embracing innovative approaches to cater to the diverse needs of learners in the modern era. This article will delve into the modern methods of foreign language teaching, exploring their underlying principles, benefits, and implications.

Keywords: innovative teaching methods, advantages, technology integration, learning environment, cultural enlightenment.

Introduction: Modern society wants educated, tremendously certified personnel who are characterized through mobility, dynamism, constructiveness, cultural enlightenment, recognize the traditions of their nations and peoples. In the stipulations of the records society, information and expert competence acquire precedence in human life. In order to be conscious of the improvement of world science, politics, financial system and culture, it is crucial to find out about the principal sources in the language of the authors, therefore, the significance of an overseas language in the college will increase and its relevance impacts the content, duties and dynamics of education. Acceleration and modernization of training requires the introduction of such revolutionary applied sciences aimed at intellectually and emotionally innovative training of a person. The concepts of variability introduced in the academic device enable greater training establishments to pick the mannequin of the pedagogical process, such as copyright. In such conditions, the overseas language trainer presents a positive freedom in deciding on educating fashions and technologies, besides which the present-day academic system can't be imagined. Innovative activities create unique traits of the teacher's undertaking in present day conditions, determine the transition from the paradigm of understanding to interactive educating methods. Traditional strategies of educating an overseas language contain the formation of expertise in synthetic situations, as an end result of which future lookup does now not see the connection of the studied situation with future expert activities.

Literature review.

The integration of modern methods in foreign language teaching has evolved significantly over the past decade, marked by the incorporation of technology and innovative pedagogical frameworks. This literature review synthesizes key insights from four pivotal studies that highlight the transformative role of technology and methodological advancements in language education, offering a comprehensive understanding of current practices and challenges.

In 2015, Fatih Ürün, (2015)'s article emphasized the integration of various information and communication technologies (ICTs) into language teaching, identifying tools such as cloud services, social media platforms, and mobile devices as pivotal in enhancing instructional strategies. The study argues that technology not only caters to diverse learning styles, in line with Gardner's multiple intelligence theory, but also empowers students by fostering autonomy and responsibility in their learning processes.

Fatih Ürün, (2015)'s meta-analysis reveals that effective technology integration can enhance access to authentic materials, facilitate communication, and boost student motivation, thus laying a strong foundation for subsequent research.

Building on this foundation, Dooly (2018) explored the innovative uses of technology in the language classroom from a social semiotic perspective. This study underscores the necessity for a deeper understanding of the pedagogical processes that accompany technology-enhanced language learning.

(Dooly, 2018) found that students often engage with technology in unexpected and innovative ways, diverging from the intended instructional design. This highlights the need for educators to focus on effectively designing communicative learning events that harness technology while accommodating the dynamic interactions of learners. The findings suggest that while technology presents opportunities for intercultural exchange and target language use, careful pedagogical consideration is essential for maximizing its benefits.

The evolution of English Language Teaching (ELT) practices is further examined by World English Journal et al. (2019), who provide a historical overview of approaches, methods, and strategies in ELT. Their research emphasizes the importance of understanding the underlying philosophies that guide language teaching and the practical applications of these theories. The authors advocate for modern teaching practices that incorporate authentic tasks, thereby promoting learner autonomy and speaking proficiency. They argue that traditional methods, which often relied on rote memorization and translation, have been supplanted by more effective strategies that address the complexities of language communication, reflecting the ongoing evolution of ELT in response to contemporary educational needs.

Most recently, World English Journal et al. (2024) conducted a systematic review focusing on the Community of Inquiry (CoI) framework and blended learning (BL) in EFL/ESL contexts. Their findings reveal the positive impacts of collaborative learning and technology-based strategies on language development, echoing earlier research. The authors highlight the challenges of establishing a robust social presence in online environments and the need for responsive teaching practices that promote active participation. They also underscore the pedagogical advantages of integrating CoI and BL, which can enhance learner autonomy, critical thinking, and engagement through interactive activities and multimedia resources.

Analysis and Results.

One of the most significant advancements in foreign language teaching is the integration of technology. The proliferation of digital tools, platforms, and multimedia resources has revolutionized the way languages are taught and learned. Online language learning platforms, such as Duolingo, Babbel, and Rosetta Stone, offer interactive and immersive experiences, allowing learners to access a vast array of language courses, exercises, and materials. These platforms often incorporate gamification, artificial intelligence, and machine learning algorithms to create personalized learning paths, adapt to individual learning styles, and provide real-time feedback. Another notable trend in modern foreign language teaching is the emphasis on communicative language teaching (CLT). CLT focuses on developing learners' ability to communicate effectively in real-life situations, rather than mere grammar and vocabulary acquisition. This approach encourages learners to engage in authentic conversations, participate in role-plays, and use language in context. The CLT methodology has been instrumental in promoting learner-centered instruction, where learners take an active role in their language

learning process, and instructors act as facilitators or mentors. Task-based language teaching (TBLT) is another modern approach that has gained prominence in recent years. TBLT involves designing language learning activities around real-life tasks, such as making a reservation at a restaurant, writing a job application, or participating in a business meeting. This approach enables learners to develop practical skills, such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and collaboration, while improving their language proficiency. TBLT also allows instructors to create authentic and relevant learning contexts, making language learning more meaningful and engaging. Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is another modern method that has gained attention in recent years. CLIL involves teaching academic subjects, such as science, mathematics, or history, through the medium of a foreign language. This approach aims to integrate language and content learning, promoting a deeper understanding of subject matter while developing language skills. CLIL has been shown to have a positive impact on learners' language proficiency, academic achievement, and cultural awareness. In addition to these approaches, there has been a growing interest in experiential language learning, which involves immersing learners in authentic environments where they can use the language in context. Study abroad programs, language exchange programs, and language homestays are examples of experiential language learning, where learners can practice their language skills in real-life settings. These experiences not only improve language proficiency but also foster cultural competence, tolerance, and understanding. Furthermore, the role of instructors in modern foreign language teaching has undergone a significant shift. Instructors are no longer seen as sole authorities, but rather as facilitators, mentors, or coaches. They are expected to create learning environments that encourage autonomy, creativity, and collaboration among learners. Modern instructors are also required to be proficient in technology, familiar with digital tools and platforms, and able to integrate them seamlessly into their teaching practices. While modern methods of foreign language teaching offer numerous benefits, there are also challenges and limitations. One of the primary concerns is the digital divide, where learners may not have equal access to technology, internet connectivity, or digital literacy. This can create a gap between learners who have access to these resources and those who do not. Additionally, the over-reliance on technology can lead to a lack of face-to-face interaction, potentially hindering learners' development of social skills and emotional intelligence.

Conclusion.

Modern methods of foreign language teaching have transformed the way languages are taught and learned. The integration of technology, emphasis on communicative language teaching, task-based language teaching, content and language integrated learning, experiential language learning, and the changing role of instructors have all contributed to a more learner-centered, flexible, and effective language learning experience. While there are challenges and limitations to these approaches, the benefits far outweigh the drawbacks. As the world continues to evolve and language learning becomes increasingly important, it is essential that instructors, policymakers, and learners themselves remain adaptable, innovative, and committed to exploiting the full potential of modern foreign language teaching methods.

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