

**MODERN METHODS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES: INNOVATIVE
APPROACHES AND EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES**

Sadullayeva Feruza

Student of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz

Egamova Zebiniso

Student of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz

Email: sadullayevaferuza2005@gmail.com

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Abstract

The article examines contemporary approaches to foreign language acquisition in the era of globalization and digital transformation. It highlights the shift from traditional grammar-translation methods to more interactive and student-centered techniques. The study explores the effectiveness of the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) method, Task-Based Learning (TBL), and the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in developing linguistic competence. Furthermore, the role of motivation and autonomous learning in achieving proficiency is discussed.

Keywords: language pedagogy, communicative approach, digital tools, task-based learning, autonomous learning, modern education.

Introduction

In recent years, under the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan, great attention has been paid to the social sphere – education. The modernization of the education system requires adapting to high international standards and today's innovative requirements. Traditional methods, which primarily focused on passive learning and rote memorization of grammar rules, are no longer sufficient to prepare students for the global communication environment. Today, learning a foreign language is not just about understanding its structure, but about acquiring the ability to perform various tasks in real-world scenarios.

Analysis of Innovative Pedagogical Methods

1. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and Interaction

The core of modern language learning lies in communication. CLT emphasizes interaction as both the means and the ultimate goal of study. Unlike traditional methods, it encourages learners to use the target language in various social contexts, thereby developing "sociolinguistic competence." This method shifts the teacher's role from a primary source of knowledge to a facilitator, allowing students to engage in authentic dialogue.

2. Task-Based Learning (TBL) and Problem Solving

Task-Based Learning involves students in completing meaningful activities using the language. For example, planning a business meeting or conducting a debate requires the use of grammar and vocabulary in a functional way. This approach mirrors real-life situations, ensuring that students do not just "know" the language but can "use" it effectively.

3. Digital Integration and Artificial Intelligence

In today's age of information technologies, projects are being developed to implement foreign experience into practice. Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a transformative role by:

Adaptive Learning: AI applications create systems that adjust the level of difficulty and learning speed according to individual progress, maintaining student engagement.

Chatbots and Virtual Tutoring: AI-based chatbots provide 24/7 assistance to students struggling with academic tasks, serving as tireless tutoring services.

Gamification: Utilizing digital platforms like Kahoot and Quizizz introduces a competitive element, which is vital for motivation in secondary and higher education settings.

4. The Flipped Classroom and Learner Autonomy

The "Flipped Classroom" model reverses traditional teaching. Students review theoretical lectures at home through digital platforms, while classroom hours are dedicated to active practice, peer-to-peer discussion, and personalized teacher guidance. This empowers students to take responsibility for their own learning process, fostering a sense of autonomy.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is necessary to widely introduce digital technologies into the field of education and successfully integrate the educational sphere with them. The mastery of a foreign language in the modern era requires a strategic blend of communicative excellence and technological fluency. Moving beyond traditional boundaries and adopting interactive methods allows for a higher quality of education. Implementing these advanced strategies is essential to ensure that the next generation of professionals can compete effectively on a global scale.

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