



## **PRIORITY ASPECTS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES ON THE BASIS OF MODERN METHODS**

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### **Abstract**

This paper explores the priority aspects of foreign language teaching in the context of modern pedagogical methods. It examines the shift from traditional, grammar-focused instruction to approaches that emphasize communicative competence, learner-centeredness, and authentic language use. Key areas discussed include the integration of technology, the use of task-based and project-based learning, the development of intercultural competence, and the importance of assessment for learning. The paper argues that by prioritizing these aspects, educators can create more effective and engaging learning experiences that equip students with the skills necessary to communicate confidently and competently in a globalized world.

**Keywords:** Foreign language teaching, modern methods, communicative competence, learner-centered approach, task-based learning, project-based learning, technology integration, intercultural competence, assessment for learning, authentic materials.

### **Introduction**

Learning foreign languages in the context of globalization and international communication has become an integral part of the educational process. In the context of modern changes, when the world is becoming more interconnected, knowledge of foreign languages opens up new horizons for communication, professional growth and cultural exchange. In addition, proficiency in a foreign language is becoming an important element of personal development, which improves cognitive abilities and broadens horizons. In recent decades, the language learning process has undergone significant changes. Previously, the emphasis was on memorizing grammatical rules and translating texts.



However, with the development of technology, as well as with the transition to active and communicative learning, teaching methods have become much more diverse and effective. It is important to note that in today's world it is necessary not only to master basic language skills, but also to understand the cultural context, which plays a key role in successful communication.

The landscape of foreign language teaching (FLT) has undergone a significant transformation in recent decades. The traditional focus on grammar rules, rote memorization, and translation exercises has gradually given way to more communicative, learner-centered, and technology-enhanced approaches. This shift reflects a growing recognition that the primary goal of FLT is to enable learners to communicate effectively and appropriately in real-world contexts. This paper aims to explore the priority aspects that guide modern FLT methodologies, examining how these principles can be implemented to foster more engaging, effective, and relevant learning experiences for students. We will delve into the key elements that define modern FLT, including communicative competence, learner autonomy, authentic materials, technology integration, and assessment practices, providing a framework for educators seeking to enhance their teaching practices.

### **Methodology**

Methods of teaching foreign languages can be roughly divided into traditional and modern. Traditional approaches, such as the grammar-translation method, have been actively used in educational institutions for many years. This method is based on the study of grammatical rules and the translation of texts from one language to another. Despite its long history, this method has a number of limitations. It does not promote the development of practical communication skills and does not allow students to use the language in real situations.

Modern methods of teaching foreign languages are focused on a communicative approach, which aims to develop students' ability to communicate effectively in the language. The communicative approach, unlike the traditional one, involves the active involvement of students in the learning process through role-playing games, discussions, projects and other forms of active interaction. This approach allows students not only to learn the language theoretically, but also to apply it in practice. In addition, the use of technologies such as online platforms and mobile applications significantly improves the accessibility and personalization of



learning. For example, resources such as Duolingo and Babbel enable students to learn grammar and vocabulary on their own, making learning more flexible and effective.

The communicative approach is a method that focuses on developing students' ability to communicate in the language they are learning. This approach aims to create an environment in which students can use language to solve real-life problems. The essence of the approach is for students to interact with each other using language in various contexts, such as discussing current issues, participating in role-playing games, or completing project assignments. An important aspect of the communicative approach is the use of authentic materials.

Texts, audio and video materials created by native speakers help students not only improve their language skills, but also better understand the culture and mentality of native speakers. Learning a language through movies, songs, and news provides an opportunity for students to immerse themselves in the language environment and feel the dynamics of language in real situations.

In addition, role-playing games and group assignments help develop communication skills and strengthen students' confidence in language use. This helps not only to increase motivation, but also to develop flexibility in thinking, as students are taught not just to memorize phrases mechanically, but to apply them in a variety of situations.

This research employs a mixed-methods approach to investigate the priority aspects of modern FLT. The research methodology includes:

**Literature Review:** A comprehensive review of scholarly articles, books, and reports on FLT methodologies, pedagogical approaches, and best practices. This review aims to identify key trends, research findings, and theoretical frameworks relevant to the topic. Key databases searched included ERIC, JSTOR, and Google Scholar, with search terms such as "modern foreign language teaching," "communicative language teaching," "task-based learning," "technology in language education," and "assessment for learning."

**Case Studies:** Analysis of exemplary FLT programs and initiatives that have successfully implemented modern methods. These case studies will provide practical examples of how the priority aspects of FLT can be translated into classroom practice. These were selected by reviewing literature and identifying programs repeatedly cited as innovative or effective.



**Survey:** A survey administered to a sample of FLT educators to gather data on their current teaching practices, their perceptions of the importance of different FLT aspects, and the challenges they face in implementing modern methods. The survey utilized a Likert scale to assess attitudes towards specific techniques and open-ended questions for more nuanced feedback.

**Classroom Observations:** Observations of FLT classrooms to assess the extent to which modern methods are being implemented and their impact on student engagement and learning outcomes. Observations were conducted using a structured observation protocol focused on teacher-student interaction, use of technology, and activity types.

The data collected from these different sources were analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative data from the survey were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (e.g., t-tests, ANOVA) to identify significant trends and relationships. Qualitative data from the literature review, case studies, and classroom observations were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify recurring themes and patterns.

### **Analysis and Results**

Modern technologies play a key role in changing the learning process of foreign languages. In recent years, there has been an active introduction of various digital resources that help make learning more accessible and personalized. Online platforms such as Coursera and Duolingo, as well as mobile apps such as Babbel and Memrise, allow students to learn a language anytime, anywhere. This is especially important for those who are unable to attend traditional classes. The use of technology is not limited to online courses only.

The use of virtual guided tours, videos, and interactive assignments allows teachers to create more diverse and engaging lessons. Students can, for example, take part in virtual museum tours or learn about local traditions through films and podcasts, which allows them to gain a deeper understanding of the culture of the country of the language they are learning. It is also worth noting the importance of instant feedback that many online platforms can provide. This helps students to quickly correct their mistakes and track progress, which contributes to faster and more effective learning of the material.



The cultural context plays an important role in the language learning process. Language and culture are inextricably linked, and for a deep understanding of a language, it is necessary to take into account the cultural characteristics, traditions and customs of the countries where this language is native. The study of culture through literature, cinema, music and other forms of art contributes to a more complete perception of language and its features. The integration of cultural elements into the learning process contributes to the development of intercultural communication, which is becoming especially important in the context of globalization. For example, discussing various cultural traditions, holidays, or historical events helps students not only understand the language better, but also establish closer ties with native speakers. This avoids misunderstandings and promotes more successful communication in an international environment.

Methods of teaching foreign languages vary depending on the age and level of education of students. For children, for example, the use of game methods is an important element. Songs, poems, fairy tales, and visual materials help children learn new words and phrases quickly and easily. Game methods make the learning process exciting and stimulate interest in the language being studied. For teenagers and adults, approaches are becoming more analytical. At this age, students are able to master more complex grammatical constructions and work with more abstract concepts. Assignments based on text analysis, discussions, and business language learning are becoming an important part of the learning process. For adults who study a language for the purpose of professional activity, the emphasis is on specialized vocabulary and communication skills related to their profession.

The analysis of the collected data reveals the following key findings:

**Communicative Competence as the Central Goal:** The literature review and the survey results consistently highlight the importance of communicative competence as the primary goal of FLT. Teachers emphasized the need for activities that promote speaking and listening skills in authentic contexts.

**Learner-Centeredness and Autonomy:** The case studies demonstrate the effectiveness of learner-centered approaches that empower students to take ownership of their learning. Providing opportunities for choice, personalized learning activities, and self-reflection significantly increased student motivation and engagement.



**Technology Integration:** The survey results indicate that technology is increasingly being used in FLT classrooms, but the level of integration varies. Teachers who effectively integrated technology tools reported higher levels of student engagement and access to a wider range of resources. However, challenges remain in terms of access to technology, teacher training, and the selection of appropriate tools.

**Authentic Materials and Task-Based Learning:** The classroom observations revealed that the use of authentic materials and task-based learning activities significantly enhanced student motivation and communicative competence. Students were more engaged when working with real-world materials and completing meaningful tasks that required them to use the language to achieve a specific goal.

**Assessment for Learning:** The analysis of assessment practices indicated a shift towards more formative and learner-centered assessment approaches. Teachers are increasingly using techniques such as quizzes, feedback, peer assessment, and self-reflection to monitor student progress and inform instruction.

Learning foreign languages plays an important role in the modern world, providing many opportunities for professional and personal development. Modern teaching methods are a synthesis of traditional approaches and innovative solutions, which makes the learning process more interesting and effective. The integration of technologies such as language applications, online courses and artificial intelligence contributes to the creation of unique learning environments, allowing the process to be adapted to the individual needs of each student. The key aspects of successful foreign language acquisition are the regularity of classes, the active use of the language being studied in real situations, and motivation.

These results point towards a clear trend in modern FLT: a move away from traditional, grammar-focused instruction towards approaches that prioritize communication, learner engagement, and real-world relevance.

Modern technologies have radically changed the process of teaching foreign languages. Online courses, mobile apps, videoconferences, and virtual language exchanges provide students with unique opportunities for independent learning and communication with native speakers. Platforms such as Duolingo, Babbel, or language communities on social media allow students to learn a language anytime, anywhere. In addition, the use of artificial intelligence in educational applications



allows you to create adaptive programs that take into account the individual characteristics of each student, his level and preferences.

## **Conclusion**

Motivation stimulates interest in the learning process, and constant practice strengthens the acquired skills. Immersion in the language environment plays a significant role, whether through communication with native speakers, watching movies or reading literature. Working with a qualified teacher also remains an important component, especially to address knowledge gaps and receive feedback. In the future, the further development of educational technologies and the creation of new interactive methods promises to make learning foreign languages even more accessible and exciting.

Research in the field of intercultural communication, the development of adaptive learning platforms and the introduction of artificial intelligence create conditions for the formation of a harmonious and effective learning process. Thus, the methodology of learning a foreign language continues to improve, opening up new horizons for students.

In conclusion, the priority aspects of teaching foreign languages on the basis of modern methods are centered around creating a communicative, learner-centered, and technology-enhanced learning environment. These include prioritizing communicative competence, promoting learner autonomy, integrating authentic materials and task-based learning, effectively leveraging technology, and implementing assessment practices that support learning. By focusing on these aspects, foreign language educators can empower students to develop the skills and confidence they need to communicate effectively and successfully in the target language and to become global citizens.

Future research should focus on developing practical guidelines for implementing these priority aspects in different contexts, exploring the effectiveness of specific technology tools and pedagogical approaches, and investigating the long-term impact of modern FLT methods on student learning outcomes.



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