



TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATION G'OYALAR



USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES TEACHING

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Abstract: *In an increasingly interconnected world, the need for effective foreign language instruction has grown significantly. Interactive teaching methods have emerged as powerful tools for enhancing student engagement, motivation, and overall language proficiency. This paper examines a range of interactive strategies, such as role-playing, collaborative discussions, gamification, peer-assisted learning, and digital tools. These approaches promote active involvement, strengthen communication skills, and create an immersive learning environment. Moreover, task-based learning and the flipped classroom model further facilitate real-world language application. The study underscores the superiority of interactive techniques over conventional methods, highlighting their positive impact on fluency, confidence, and long-term retention. By integrating these dynamic approaches, educators can foster a more engaging and effective language learning experience.*

Key words: *Interactive teaching methods, foreign language learning, student engagement, role-playing, gamification, task-based learning, flipped classroom, communication skills, technology integration.*

Introduction. Interactive teaching methods are essential in foreign language instruction, as they actively engage students and create a more stimulating learning environment. These approaches encourage learners to articulate their thoughts, collaborate with peers, and practice language skills in meaningful contexts. Techniques such as role-playing, group discussions, and situational simulations facilitate language acquisition and equip students with the skills necessary for real-world communication. By fostering active participation, interactive methods enhance comprehension, retention, and overall learning outcomes. This dynamic approach not only increases student motivation but also transforms the educational experience into an enjoyable and effective process. Unlike rote memorization, interactive teaching emphasizes collaboration between students and instructors, nurturing critical thinking and reinforcing long-term memory.

Several key elements define interactive teaching:

Teacher-student interaction – Direct engagement between educators and learners fosters a responsive and adaptive learning environment.



Peer interaction – Collaborating with classmates allows students to refine their linguistic abilities through real-time communication.

Multimedia integration – The use of audiovisual materials and digital content enriches the learning process by catering to diverse learning styles.

Experiential learning – Practical exercises and hands-on activities enhance engagement and facilitate the application of language skills.

Instructors should primarily act as facilitators, guiding students through the learning process rather than merely delivering information. This is particularly crucial in developing speaking skills, where structured interaction between teachers and students can significantly improve fluency and confidence. Encouraging peer communication further reinforces spontaneous language use, enabling students to speak naturally and with greater self-assurance. Furthermore, technology has become an indispensable component of interactive learning. Online platforms, mobile applications, and digital resources provide students with extensive opportunities to reinforce their knowledge beyond the classroom. These tools not only expand access to learning materials but also create immersive and adaptive language-learning experiences.

Materials and Methods

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), also known as the Communicative Approach, focuses on interaction as both the primary tool and ultimate goal of language learning. Rather than being a standalone method, CLT is more of an overarching approach to language instruction. In recent years, Task-Based Language Learning (TBLL), also referred to as Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) or Task-Based Instruction (TBI), has gained popularity as an extension of CLT. This approach emphasizes the successful completion of meaningful tasks as the central organizing principle and assessment criterion in language teaching.

Direct Method

The Direct Method was developed in Germany and France around 1900, with notable contributions from Berlitz and de Saüzé. It is based on the principle that learning a second language should mimic the natural process of acquiring a first language. Since children learn their mother tongue without relying on another language, the Direct Method avoids using the learner's native language. Instead, it emphasizes correct pronunciation and full immersion in the target language from the very beginning. This approach focuses on direct associations between experiences and linguistic constructs, rather than relying on techniques such as translation, memorization of grammar rules, or rote vocabulary learning. Writing and spelling are introduced only after learners become familiar with the spoken form, while grammar instruction is avoided to prevent interference from the first language. Lessons follow a structured question-and-answer format, starting with simple vocabulary such as common objects (e.g., doors, pencils, floors). This method provides an engaging start, as learners begin using the foreign language almost immediately.

Innovative Learning Methods





Today, modern learning technologies play a significant role in language education. Their integration into various lessons makes learning more engaging and effective, encouraging students to participate actively. The introduction of innovative teaching methods enhances the educational process by increasing student motivation and involvement. Using role-plays, projects, and video-based activities fosters creativity and communicative competence. Role-playing, in particular, is highly valuable because it integrates multiple language skills, promotes authentic communication, and encourages collaboration. It allows learners to work both independently and in groups while engaging in realistic interactions. Additionally, performance-based activities make the learning process more dynamic and interactive. Project-based learning is another creative approach that involves collaboration and problem-solving. Working on projects requires students to apply their knowledge, skills, and abilities in new contexts. This process helps develop creative competence, which is essential for effective communication in a foreign language. As a result, students use the target language naturally and fluently, just as they would in their native language. **Using the Interactive Approach in EFL for College Learners**

Interactive language learning provides learners with an immediate opportunity to use the language in real communication. Unlike traditional teaching methods, the Interactive or Communicative Approach shifts the focus from rigid language mastery to the development of effective communication skills. Rather than prioritizing grammatical perfection, this approach places the learner at the center of the learning process, emphasizing their needs and active participation in the classroom.

Interactive language learning encourages students to actively participate in communication rather than passively absorb information. One of the most effective techniques within this approach is role-playing, which allows learners to engage in real-life scenarios, practice conversational skills, and develop confidence in using the language. By assigning roles and encouraging spontaneous interaction, role-playing fosters creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving abilities while making language learning more engaging and practical.

In Saudi Arabia, where English is taught as a foreign language from the fourth grade onwards, traditional methods like translation often dominate the classroom. Teachers tend to rely on Arabic as the primary medium of instruction, resulting in limited exposure to English. Studies show that English is used for only three to five minutes in a forty-minute class, leaving students with little opportunity to develop communicative competence.

To address this issue, technology integration can significantly enhance the effectiveness of the interactive approach. Digital tools such as language learning apps, virtual simulations, interactive whiteboards, and online discussion forums create immersive environments where students can practice English beyond the classroom. Video conferencing tools allow learners to engage in real-time conversations with native speakers, while AI-powered chatbots provide instant feedback on pronunciation and grammar. Additionally, gamified learning platforms motivate students through challenges, rewards, and interactive





storytelling. By combining role-playing and technology integration, educators can create a more engaging and effective language learning experience. These methods not only encourage students to use English actively but also prepare them for real-world communication, making language learning both enjoyable and practical.

In conclusion, an interactive, task-based language classroom proves to be far more engaging and dynamic compared to traditional methods. Instead of being passive recipients of information, students become active participants in the learning process, creating and shaping knowledge themselves. These activities make language learning more enjoyable, reducing anxiety and providing natural opportunities for communication. As a result, motivation increases, and learners can better assess both their progress and the effectiveness of their learning strategies.

While this study focused on a specific group of learners, its findings highlight the importance of making EFL classrooms more interactive, moving beyond heavy reliance on printed materials, and aligning more closely with real-world language needs. This approach not only enhances learning outcomes but also fosters a more immersive and meaningful language-learning experience.

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