

TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE MODERN ERA

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Annotation: *in the modern era, teaching foreign languages has gained exceptional significance due to globalization, technological advancements, and increased cross-cultural interactions. Effective language acquisition is crucial for education, international business, diplomacy, and personal development. This article explores various contemporary methods, technological tools, and pedagogical approaches in foreign language education. Furthermore, the role of artificial intelligence, online platforms, and gamification in language learning is discussed. A special focus is placed on Uzbekistan's initiatives, government policies, and digital transformation in the language education sector. The article also highlights the challenges faced in implementing modern techniques and proposes potential solutions for enhancing language education effectiveness in Uzbekistan and beyond.*

Keywords: *foreign language teaching, modern methods, technology, Uzbekistan, globalization, digital education, artificial intelligence, online platforms, blended learning, communicative approach, task-based learning, gamification, teacher training, policy initiatives, linguistic diversity.*

Annotatsiya: *zamonaviy davrda chet tillarini o'qitish globallashtirish, texnologik taraqqiyot va madaniyatlararo aloqalarning ortishi sababli alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Samarali til o'rganish ta'lim, xalqaro biznes, diplomatiya va shaxsiy rivojlanish uchun juda muhimdir. Ushbu maqolada chet tillarini o'qitishning zamonaviy usullari, texnologik vositalari va pedagogik yondashuvlari tahlil qilinadi. Sun'iy intellekt, onlayn platformalar va o'yinlashtirish (gamification) til o'rganishdagi roli ham ko'rib chiqiladi. O'zbekistonda til o'qitish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan islohotlar, hukumat tashabbuslari va raqamli o'qitish jarayonlari muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy metodlarni tatbiq etishdagi qiyinchiliklar va ularni yengish bo'yicha takliflar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *chet tillarini o'qitish, zamonaviy usullar, texnologiya, O'zbekiston, globallashtirish, raqamli ta'lim, sun'iy intellekt, onlayn platformalar, aralash o'qitish, kommunikativ yondashuv, topshiriqqa asoslangan o'qitish, o'yinlashtirish, o'qituvchi tayyorlash, til siyosati, lingvistik xilma-xillik.*

Аннотация: *в современную эпоху преподавание иностранных языков приобрело исключительное значение благодаря глобализации,*

технологическому прогрессу и усилению межкультурных взаимодействий. Эффективное изучение языков играет важную роль в образовании, международном бизнесе, дипломатии и личностном развитии. В данной статье рассматриваются современные методы, технологические инструменты и педагогические подходы в обучении иностранным языкам. Особое внимание уделяется роли искусственного интеллекта, онлайн-платформ и геймификации в языковом обучении. Анализируются инициативы Узбекистана, государственная политика и цифровая трансформация в сфере языкового образования. Также освещаются проблемы, возникающие при внедрении современных методов, и предлагаются возможные решения для повышения эффективности языкового обучения.

Ключевые слова: преподавание иностранных языков, современные методы, технологии, Узбекистан, глобализация, цифровое образование, искусственный интеллект, онлайн-платформы, смешанное обучение, коммуникативный подход, обучение на основе задач, геймификация, подготовка преподавателей, языковая политика, лингвистическое разнообразие.

In today's interconnected world, knowing foreign languages is essential for global communication, education, and career opportunities. The traditional methods of language teaching have evolved significantly, integrating innovative technologies and new pedagogical approaches. This article discusses modern trends in foreign language education, including digital tools, communicative methods, and Uzbekistan's experience in implementing these advancements. Additionally, it highlights the challenges of adopting modern teaching methodologies and suggests effective solutions for overcoming them.

Language teaching has shifted from traditional grammar-translation methods to more interactive and student-centered approaches. Some of the most widely used modern methods include:

- Communicative language teaching (CLT) – this method prioritizes interaction and real-life communication. Instead of focusing on rote memorization, students engage in dialogues, discussions, and problem-solving activities that reflect real-world language use.
- Task-based language teaching (TBLT) – this approach emphasizes completing meaningful tasks in the target language. Learners develop linguistic skills by engaging in problem-solving, decision-making, and collaboration, making language learning practical and applicable.

➤ Blended learning – a combination of traditional classroom teaching and digital learning resources, such as online exercises, multimedia content, and virtual interactions. This approach increases flexibility and engagement by integrating technology with face-to-face instruction.

➤ Gamification – the use of game-like elements, such as points, rewards, and competition, to enhance motivation and engagement in language learning. Language apps like Duolingo and Kahoot employ gamification to make learning more enjoyable and effective.

➤ Content and language integrated learning (CLIL) – this method involves teaching subjects such as science, history, or mathematics in a foreign language, helping students acquire language skills naturally while focusing on subject matter knowledge.

➤ Project-based learning (PBL) – learners engage in projects that require them to use the target language in meaningful ways. This approach fosters creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration while improving language proficiency.

➤ Flipped classroom approach – students study theoretical material at home through online resources and videos, while classroom time is dedicated to interactive practice, discussions, and application of language skills under teacher guidance.

➤ Total physical response (TPR) – particularly effective for beginners and young learners, this method combines language learning with physical movement. Students respond to commands and act out words or phrases, reinforcing comprehension through action.

Each of these modern methods enhances language acquisition by making learning more engaging, interactive, and applicable to real-life situations.

Technology has significantly transformed language teaching, making learning more interactive, accessible, and efficient. Modern technological tools provide learners with opportunities to practice language skills in real-world contexts while offering educators innovative methods to enhance instruction.

Language learning apps and software – applications like Duolingo, Babbel, and Rosetta Stone allow learners to practice vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and listening skills in a gamified and engaging manner. These tools provide instant feedback and personalized learning paths.

Online learning platforms – platforms such as Coursera, EdX, and Udemy offer structured language courses that include video lectures, interactive exercises, and peer discussions. Learning Management Systems (LMS) like Moodle and Blackboard help institutions manage courses and track student progress.

Uzbekistan has implemented several initiatives to enhance foreign language education, particularly in English. A 2024 report highlights that English is taught from grades 1 through 11 in schools, with advanced courses available in colleges, universities, and numerous specialized educational centers. This reflects a growing interest among young people in mastering English, not only for university entrance requirements but also for broader personal and professional development.

In 2019, the British Council, in collaboration with Uzbekistan's Ministry of Public Education, launched the Future English project to address the low levels of English proficiency among school leavers. The project aims to improve teaching skills and practices in classrooms, thereby enhancing students' learning outcomes and better preparing them for higher education and the labor market. The English Impact research, a component of this project, assessed English language proficiency among students in publicly funded schools, providing valuable data to inform policy and educational strategies.

Additionally, the Education Sector Plan (ESP) for 2019–2023 emphasizes the importance of foreign language education, including English and German, as part of the broader educational development strategy. The plan outlines measures to improve language teaching methodologies, teacher training, and resource allocation to enhance language proficiency among students.

These efforts underscore Uzbekistan's commitment to integrating into the global community by equipping its citizens with essential foreign language skills.

Conclusion: Foreign language education has undergone a significant transformation in the modern era, thanks to innovative methodologies and technological advancements. Uzbekistan has actively embraced these changes, implementing policies and digital tools to enhance language learning. Continuous improvements and investments in teacher training, curriculum development, and technology integration will further strengthen foreign language education in the country. However, challenges such as digital literacy, infrastructure limitations, and teacher readiness must be addressed to ensure successful implementation of modern teaching methodologies.

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ПРОБЛЕМА АРАЛЬСКОГО МОРЯ – АКТУАЛЬНАЯ ТЕМА СОВРЕМЕННОСТИ

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Аннотация: *В этой статье рассматриваются проблемы Аральского моря, его негативные последствия для людей, причины высыхания и пути их решения. Устранение этих негативных изменений важно и актуально для каждого человека.*

Ключевые слова: *Арал, море, экология, ветер, буря, здоровье, проблемы, вода, регион, продовольствие, Амударья, Сырдарья, Узбекистан, животноводство и птицеводство, сельское хозяйство.*

Annotation: *This article discusses the problems of the Aral Sea, its negative consequences for people, the causes of its drying up, and ways to solve them. Eliminating these negative changes is important and relevant for everyone.*

Keywords: *Aral, sea, ecology, wind, storm, health, issues, water, region, food, Amu Darya, Syr Darya, Uzbekistan, livestock and poultry farming, agriculture.*

Аральское море – самое большое закрытое озеро в Центральной Азии. С административной точки зрения более чем половина юго-западной части Аральского моря расположена на территории Узбекистана, а северо-восточная часть — на территории Казахстана. До 60-х годов прошлого века площадь Аральского моря с его островами составляла в среднем 68,0 тыс. км². По размеру оно занимало четвертое место в мире (после Каспийского моря, американского Верхнего озера и африканского озера Виктория), а на материке Евразии (после Каспийского моря) — второе место. Место, где