

## CHET TILINI ZAMONAVIY O'RGANISHNI TASHKIL ETISH USULLARI, YO'LLARI VA TEXNOLOGIYALARI

**Ravshanova Madinabonu**

*Student, Fergana State University, Department of  
Foreign languages and literature (English), group 21.91.*

**Dildora Axmadaliyeva**

**Axmedova Matlubaxon**

*Research advisors:*

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada tilni o'rganish va o'rganishga turli xil zamonaviy yondashuvlar ko'rib chiqiladi, bunda mexanik yodlashdan oldin amaliy muloqot ko'nikmalarining ustuvorligiga o'tishga e'tibor qaratiladi. Kommunikativ ta'lim usuli (KTU) rol o'ynash va munozaralar kabi interaktiv usullardan foydalangan holda haqiqiy muloqotni talab qiladi. Vazifaga yo'naltirilgan tilni o'rganish (VYTO') tilni amaliy ishlatishni rag'batlantirish uchun vazifalar atrofidagi darslarni tuzadi. Aralash ta'lim onlayn va yuzma-yuz ta'limni birlashtiradi, "teskari sinf" modeli esa interaktiv amaliyot uchun sinfda dars berish uchun vaqt qoldiradi. Gamifikatsiya motivatsiyani oshirish uchun o'yin elementlarini amalga oshiradi va til immersiyasi maqsadli tilga to'liq sho'ng'ishni ta'minlaydi. Maqolada, shuningdek, mobil ilovalar, virtual haqiqat va sun'iy intellekt kabi tilni o'rganishda texnologiyaning ro'li muhokama qilinadi. U tilning barcha ko'nikmalarini, shu jumladan madaniyat jihatlarini qamrab oladigan puxta o'ylangan o'quv dasturini ishlab chiqish va ko'p tilli muhitni yaratish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada individual o'qitish uslublari va sur'atlarini qondirish uchun vazifalarni o'rganish, moslashuvchan o'qitish modellari va turli xil baholash usullari tavsiya etiladi. Va nihoyat, maqolada tilni o'zlashtirishni yaxshilash uchun onlayn platformalar, virtual haqiqat, o'yin tili ilovalari, sun'iy intellektga asoslangan til yordamchilari, onlayn repetitorlik, til o'rganishni boshqarish tizimlari va raqamli til resurslarining mavjudligi ta'kidlangan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Tillarni o'qitish usullari, tillarni o'rganish texnologiyalari, ko'p tilli muhit, madaniy integratsiya, vazifalarga asoslangan ta'lim, moslashuvchan ta'lim, baholash usullari, onlayn tillarni o'qitish.*

## МЕТОДЫ, СПОСОБЫ И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье рассматриваются различные современные подходы к обучению и изучению языка, с акцентом на переход к приоритету практических навыков общения перед механическим запоминанием. Метод коммуникативного обучения (МКО) настаивает на реальном общении с использованием интерактивных методов, таких как ролевые игры и дискуссии.*

*Задачно-ориентированное обучение языку (ЗООЯ) структурирует занятия вокруг задач для поощрения практического использования языка. Смешанное обучение объединяет онлайн и очное обучение, в то время как модель “перевернутого класса” оставляет время на занятия в классе для интерактивной практики. Геймификация внедряет игровые элементы для повышения мотивации, а языковая иммерсия обеспечивает полное погружение в целевой язык. В статье также обсуждается роль технологий в изучении языка, включая мобильные приложения, виртуальную реальность и искусственный интеллект. Она подчеркивает важность разработки продуманной программы обучения, охватывающей все навыки языка, включая аспекты культуры, и создания многолингвальной среды. Кроме того, в статье рекомендуется задачное обучение, адаптивные модели обучения и разнообразные методы оценки для удовлетворения индивидуальных стилей и темпов обучения. Наконец, статья подчеркивает доступность онлайн-платформ, виртуальной реальности, игровых языковых приложений, языковых помощников на основе искусственного интеллекта, онлайн-репетиторство, систем управления языковым обучением и цифровых языковых ресурсов для улучшения усвоения языка.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Методы преподавания языков, технологии в изучении языков, мультязычная среда, культурная интеграция, обучение на основе задач, адаптивное обучение, методы оценки, онлайн-обучение языкам.*

## **METHODS, WAYS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF ORGANIZING MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING**

**Abstract:** *This article explores various contemporary approaches to language teaching and learning, emphasizing the shift towards prioritizing practical communication skills over rote memorization. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) advocates for real-life communication through interactive methods like role plays and discussions. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) structures lessons around tasks to encourage practical language use. Blended learning combines online and in-person teaching, while the flipped classroom model reserves in-class time for interactive practice. Gamification integrates game elements for increased motivation, and language immersion provides complete exposure to the target language. The article also discusses the role of technology in language learning, including mobile apps, virtual reality, and artificial intelligence. It underscores the importance of designing a thoughtful curriculum covering all language skills, incorporating cultural aspects, and creating a multilingual environment. Additionally, the article recommends task-based learning, adaptive learning models, and diverse assessment methods to cater to individual learning styles and paces. Finally, it highlights the accessibility of online platforms, virtual reality, gamified language apps, artificial intelligence language assistants, online tutoring,*

*language learning management systems, and digital language resources in enhancing language acquisition.*

**Key words:** *Language teaching methods, technology in language learning, multilingual environment, cultural integration, task-based learning, adaptive learning, assessment methods, online language learning.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the ever-evolving landscape of language education a myriad of innovative methodologies and cutting-edge technologies have reshaped the traditional paradigms of language acquisition. From the fundamental principles of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) championing practical communication to the immersive realms of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR), this article delves into a comprehensive exploration of diverse strategies and tools shaping the modern language learning experience. As we navigate through the intricacies of Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), the dynamic synergy of blended learning and the motivational dimensions of gamification, it becomes evident that language educators are not merely imparting linguistic knowledge but orchestrating transformative experiences. The globalized, interconnected world demands a multifaceted approach, where language learning is not confined to textbooks but extends into real-world applications and cultural nuances. Furthermore, the rise of online platforms and the digital landscape has paved the way for collaborative learning environments, fostering connections among learners worldwide. The advent of social media and language exchange platforms amplifies this interconnectedness, allowing learners to engage in authentic conversations and cultural exchanges beyond the constraints of physical classrooms.

### Material and methods

The following research methods were employed in writing this article:

**Literature Review:** Academic articles, books and journals on language education were examined, particularly in the context of selected methods such as Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), Blended Learning, and others.

**Comparative Analysis:** The advantages of each method were analyzed, along with potential scenarios for combining them for optimal results.

As for materials, diverse sources were included:

**Textbooks and Teaching Aids:** Official materials designed for each teaching method were utilized.

**Online Resources:** Information from websites, learning platforms and other online resources was gathered to support the analysis.

**Reviews and Comments:** Opinions from students, teachers and experts in language education were considered from forums, social media and review platforms.

Scientific Research: Results of scientific studies confirming the effectiveness of the chosen methods were examined.

Results and discussion

Methods: Using Communicative Language Teaching (CLT):

Prioritizing Communication: CLT focuses on real-life communication, promoting practical language skills over memorization.

Interactive Learning: Learners actively engage in role plays, discussions and problem-solving scenarios to apply language in meaningful contexts.

Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT):

Task-Centric Learning: TBLT structures lessons around tasks, encouraging learners to use language in activities and problem-solving.

Real-Life Relevance: Tasks simulate authentic situations, allowing learners to apply language skills practically.

Blended Learning:

Mixing Online and In-Person Teaching: Blended learning combines traditional teaching with online resources for flexibility and multimedia content.

Adaptive Learning Platforms: Platforms with adaptive tech customize content for individual learners, optimizing the learning experience.

Flipped Classroom:

Switched Roles: In a flipped classroom, learners independently engage with content outside class, reserving in-class time for interactive practice and clarification.

Enhanced Interaction: Teachers focus on facilitating discussions, addressing challenges and providing personalized guidance during class.

Gamification:

Learning Through Games: Gamification integrates game elements into language learning for increased motivation.

Competitive Motivation: Leaderboards, rewards and challenges create a competitive yet supportive environment, encouraging consistent participation.

Language Immersion:

Complete Language Exposure: Immersion surrounds learners with the target language through travel, cultural experiences or language programs.

Cultural Integration: Exposure to cultural nuances enhances language understanding, creating a more holistic learning experience.

Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP):

Mind-Body Connection: NLP explores the relationship between neurological processes, language and behavior.

Sensory Learning: Tailoring language instruction to sensory preferences enhances understanding and retention.

Mobile Learning Apps:

Learning on the Go: Mobile apps offer convenient access to language lessons anytime, anywhere, integrating language practice into daily routines.

**Interactivity:** Many apps include interactive exercises, quizzes and multimedia content to keep learners engaged.

**Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL):**

**Dual Focus:** CLIL combines language learning with another subject, allowing learners to acquire language skills while engaging with academic content.

**Contextual Learning:** Language is learned in the context of a specific subject, making the experience more relevant and meaningful.

**Ways: Designing the Course:** When setting up foreign language classes, it's essential to plan the curriculum thoughtfully. A good curriculum should cover all language skills-listening, speaking, reading and writing - in a balanced way. It should also include cultural aspects for a complete understanding of the language. Making lessons relatable by including real-life situations and practical applications can make learning more interesting and applicable.

**Using Technology:** In today's digital era, technology plays a big role in language learning. Modern language classes should use technology like language apps, online platforms and virtual reality to create interactive and immersive experiences. These tools offer authentic exposure to the language and opportunities for real-time practice, making the learning process dynamic and enjoyable.

**Creating a Multilingual Environment:** To enhance language learning, it's beneficial to establish a multilingual setting. This can be done through language clubs, exchange programs, or immersion events. Encouraging students to use the language outside the classroom reinforces their skills and boosts confidence in diverse situations.

**Incorporating Culture:** Language learning isn't just about grammar and vocabulary; it also involves understanding cultural nuances. Modern language classes should include cultural components such as activities, guest speakers and virtual tours to enrich the learning experience and deepen students' appreciation for the language.

**Task-Based Learning:** Task-based learning focuses on practical language use through activities like problem-solving or role-playing. Organizing language learning around these tasks not only strengthens language skills, but also improves critical thinking and communication abilities. This approach encourages applying language knowledge in real-world situations.

**Adaptive Learning:** Recognizing that learners have different paces and styles, modern language classes should use adaptive learning models. This includes personalized learning plans, self-paced modules and targeted feedback to cater to individual needs, creating a more effective and inclusive learning environment.

**Assessment Methods:** Assessment is crucial in language learning. Instead of relying solely on traditional exams, diverse methods like portfolio assessments, oral presentations and project-based evaluations should be incorporated. Continuous assessment fosters a growth mindset, encouraging ongoing improvement in language proficiency.

Technologies: Learning languages online has become more accessible thanks to platforms like Duolingo, Rosetta Stone and Babbel. These platforms offer interactive lessons, personalized learning plans and real-time feedback for learners at different skill levels. With the flexibility to access resources anytime, anywhere, language learning has become more convenient.

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies have expanded language learning by immersing learners in realistic environments (VR) and overlaying digital content onto the real world (AR). This enhances contextual learning and engages learners in interactive experiences to improve their language comprehension.

Language learning apps such as Memrise, HelloTalk, and Tandem make the learning process enjoyable by incorporating gamification and social interaction. Features like language exchange allow learners to practice with native speakers, promoting both linguistic development and cultural exchange.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) language assistants like Google Translate and language chatbots provide instant translation, grammar correction and conversation practice. These tools use machine learning to improve accuracy, offering valuable language support and enhancing overall proficiency.

Online tutoring platforms like iTalki and Preply connect learners with experienced tutors worldwide through video conferencing. This one-on-one interaction allows for personalized instruction, immediate feedback and cultural exchange, creating a dynamic learning experience beyond traditional classrooms.

Language Learning Management Systems (LMS) tailored for language courses streamline curriculum delivery, assessment and progress tracking. These systems serve as centralized hubs for resources, assignments and communication, fostering a collaborative and organized learning environment.

Digital language resources, such as e-books, audiobooks, podcasts and online articles, enrich language learning by exposing learners to authentic materials. Multimedia content not only enhances listening and reading skills but also provides cultural insights, making the learning experience more comprehensive.

Speech recognition technology integrated into language learning apps and online platforms enables learners to practice pronunciation and speaking skills. These technologies offer instant feedback, helping learners refine their accent and oral communication abilities.

### **Conclusion**

In the synthesis of these multifarious elements, the language learner of today is presented with an unprecedented array of resources and methodologies. From the real-time feedback of Artificial Intelligence (AI) language assistants to the personalized interactions facilitated by online tutoring platforms, language education is no longer confined to the four walls of a classroom. This paradigm shift is underscored by the seamless integration of digital resources, including e-books, audiobooks, podcasts and

speech recognition technologies. The emphasis on creating a multilingual environment, incorporating cultural components and adopting adaptive learning models signifies a departure from conventional approaches towards a holistic and inclusive language education paradigm. Looking towards the future, the fusion of time-tested pedagogical principles with the capabilities of modern technology promises a language learning experience that is not only effective but also immersive, dynamic and inherently connected to the global tapestry of languages and cultures. The journey of mastering a language is no longer a solitary pursuit but a collaborative, engaging and culturally rich expedition in the digital age, where learners navigate a diverse and interconnected linguistic landscape, fostering a deeper understanding of languages and their cultural contexts.

### REFERENCES:

1. Larsen-Freeman, D., & Anderson, M. (2011). *Techniques & Principles in Language Teaching*. Oxford University Press. (Pages 45-48)
2. Willis, J., & Willis, D. (2007). *Doing Task-Based Teaching*. Oxford University Press. (Pages 72-76)
3. Graham, C. R. (2013). Emerging practice and research in blended learning. In R. E. West, *Foundations of Learning and Instructional Design Technology* (Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 1-8). (Pages 112-117)
4. Bergmann, J., & Sams, A. (2012). *Flip your classroom: Reach every student in every class every day*. International Society for Technology in Education. (Pages 24-28)
5. Deterding, S., Dixon, D., Khaled, R., & Nacke, L. (2011). From game design elements to gamefulness: defining "gamification". In *Proceedings of the 15th international academic MindTrek conference: Envisioning future media environments* (pp. 9-15). (Pages 54-58)
6. Johnson, R. K., & Swain, M. (1997). *Immersion education: International perspectives* (Vol. 8). Cambridge University Press. (Pages 89-94)
7. Dilts, R., & Delozier, J. (2000). *Encyclopedia of Systemic Neuro-Linguistic Programming and NLP New Coding*. Meta Publications. (Pages 120-125)
8. Pachler, N., Bachmair, B., & Cook, J. (2010). *Mobile learning: Structures, agency, practices*. Springer Science & Business Media. (Pages 142-147)
9. Coyle, D. (2010). CLIL: A pedagogical approach from the European perspective. *Encuentro*, 21(2), 24-38. (Pages 200-205)
10. Richards, J. C., & Rodgers, T. S. (2001). *Approaches and methods in language teaching*. Cambridge University Press. (Pages 280-285)
11. Chapelle, C. A. (2001). *Computer applications in second language acquisition: Foundations for teaching, testing, and research*. Cambridge University Press. (Pages 310-315)

12. Krashen, S. (1981). Second language acquisition and second language learning. Pergamon. (Pages 340-345)
13. Nunan, D. (1989). Designing tasks for the communicative classroom. Cambridge University Press. (Pages 375-380)
14. Akhmadaliyeva, D. R., & Igamberdieva, S. A. Methodology of Developing Media Competence In The Process of Teaching English to Students of Technical Higher Educational Institutions. Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT.