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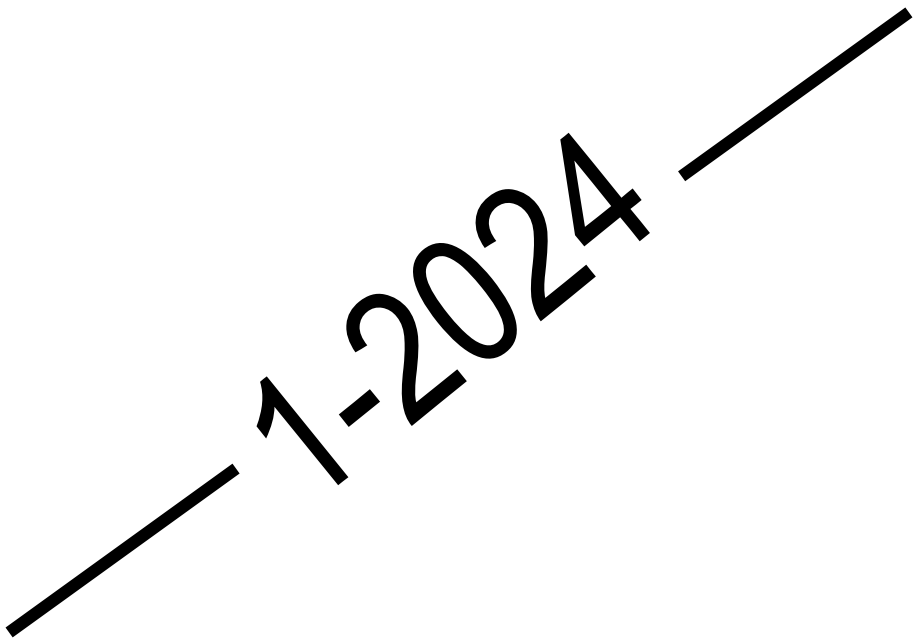

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CHET TILLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH

РАЗВИТИЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya

The role and development of foreign languages are multifaceted and are influenced by historical, cultural, economic, and educational factors. The study and dissemination of foreign languages play a crucial role in global communication, intercultural understanding, diplomacy, international trade, and academic research. This article reviews the taxonomy and innovative methods used in current language teaching practice.

Аннотация

Роль и развитие иностранных языков многогранны и находятся под влиянием исторических, культурных, экономических и образовательных факторов. Изучение и распространение иностранных языков играют решающую роль в глобальном общении, межкультурном взаимопонимании, дипломатии, международной торговле и академических исследованиях. В данной статье рассматриваются таксономия и инновационные методы, используемые в современной практике преподавания языка.

Abstract

Chet tillarning o‘rni va rivojlanishi ko‘p qirrali bo‘lib, unga tarixiy, madaniy, iqtisodiy va ta’lim omillari ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Chet tillarini o‘rganish va tarqatish global muloqot, madaniyatlararo tushunish, diplomatiya, xalqaro savdo va akademik tadqiqotlarda hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu maqola hozirgi tillarni o‘qitish amaliyotida tatbiq etilayotgan taxonomiya va innovatsion metodlarni ko‘rib chiqishga bag‘ishlanadi

Kalit so‘zlar: *chet tili, axborot- kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, til o‘rganishda taksonomiya, tajriba, yechim, rasm, kirib borish, kuzatish, adiolingual usul.*

Ключевые слова: *иностранный язык, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, таксономия в изучении языка, опыт, решение, картинки, проникновение, наблюдение, аудиолингвальный метод.*

Key words: *foreign language, information communication technologies, taxonomy in language learning, experience, solution, pictures, penetration, observed, audio-lingual method.*

INTRODUCTION

Modern taxonomy in language learning encompasses newer approaches to categorizing, understanding, and teaching languages. These modern taxonomies aim to provide a more nuanced and comprehensive framework for language acquisition, proficiency assessment, and pedagogical methods. Modern taxonomies often emphasize functional language use, focusing on communicative competence, which includes not only grammatical accuracy but also the ability to engage in effective communication adapted to different contexts and cultural norms.

CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages): The CEFR is a widely used modern taxonomy that categorizes language proficiency into six levels, from A1 (beginner) to C2 (mastery). This framework provides a comprehensive description of language abilities and is widely adopted in language learning and testing worldwide.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

These modern approaches to taxonomy in language learning provide a more holistic and dynamic framework for understanding language acquisition and proficiency. By encompassing not only linguistic competence but also communicative, cultural, and strategic competencies, modern taxonomies aim to meet the evolving needs of language learners in diverse and rapidly changing global contexts.

Skills Integration

- Integrated Skills: Modern taxonomies recognize the interdependence of language skills, emphasizing the integration of speaking, listening, reading, and writing. This approach acknowledges that language use is holistic and that proficiency in one skill often supports the development of others.

Task-Based Learning

- Task Complexity: Some modern taxonomies incorporate task complexity as a means of assessing language learning. This approach focuses on the cognitive demands of language tasks, considering the complexity of language use in real-world situations.

Learner-Centered Approaches

- Personalized Learning: Modern taxonomies often take into account the individual learner's needs, preferences, and learning styles. By emphasizing personalized learning, modern taxonomies recognize the diverse paths to language proficiency and tailor educational experiences to individual learners.

Intercultural Competence

- Cultural Awareness: Modern taxonomies include the development of intercultural competence as an essential aspect of language learning. This involves understanding cultural perspectives, norms, and practices, fostering respect for diversity and effective communication in multicultural settings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Innovative techniques in language classes have transformed the way educators teach and learners acquire language skills. These approaches leverage technology, cognitive science, and pedagogical research to create engaging, effective, and personalized learning experiences. The following are techniques replacing conventionally applied techniques

Technology-Enhanced Learning

- Digital Language Labs: Interactive software and digital platforms provide personalized language practice, allowing students to work on pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar at their own pace.
- Online Language Exchanges: Virtual language exchange programs connect learners with native speakers worldwide for authentic language practice and cultural exchange.
- Language Learning Apps: Mobile apps offer gamified learning experiences, adaptive exercises, and instant feedback on language skills, promoting continuous engagement and progress.

Blended Learning

- Flipped Classroom: In a flipped model, students engage with instructional content outside of class, allowing for more interactive, communicative, and task-based learning activities during in-person sessions.
- Hybrid Instruction: Combining face-to-face instruction with online resources and activities enables flexible learning pathways and personalized support for diverse learner needs.

Task-Based and Project-Based Learning

- Real-World Projects: Task-based and project-based learning provides opportunities for learners to engage in meaningful, authentic language use while completing real-world projects such as creating videos, conducting interviews, or producing podcasts in the target language.
- Authentic Materials: Incorporating authentic materials such as news articles, films, and podcasts allows students to develop language skills in context, fostering critical thinking and cultural understanding.

Personalized Learning

- Adaptive Learning Platforms: Intelligent tutoring systems use data analytics to tailor learning materials and activities to individual student needs, pacing, and learning styles.
- Student Goal Setting: Encouraging learners to set personal language learning goals and track their progress fosters autonomy and motivation.

Multimodal and Experiential Learning

- Performative Activities: Drama, role-plays, and simulations immerse students in language-rich, experiential learning environments, promoting linguistic and cultural understanding through embodied experiences.
- Multimedia Creation: Learners engage in creating multimedia content—such as digital stories, infographics, and presentations—to develop language skills while enhancing digital literacy and creativity.

Socio-Emotional Support

- Community Building: Creating a supportive and inclusive classroom community fosters a positive learning environment, where learners feel comfortable taking language risks and engaging in authentic communication.

- Mindfulness and Reflection: Integrating mindfulness practices and reflective exercises can help learners manage language anxiety, cultivate resilience, and develop metacognitive awareness of their language learning process.

These innovative techniques cater to individual learner needs, promote authentic language use, and foster cultural competence. By integrating these approaches, educators can create dynamic, engaging, and effective language learning environments that prepare students for communicative and intercultural competence in the 21st century.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of innovative techniques and modern taxonomies has significantly reshaped the landscape of language learning and education. The dynamic interplay between these approaches has revolutionized how educators teach, learners acquire language skills, and how proficiency is understood and assessed. By embracing advanced methodologies and taxonomies, language learning has become more effective, engaging, and tailored to individual learner needs.

In essence, the confluence of modern taxonomies and innovative techniques has bolstered the language learning experience, empowering learners to engage with language in meaningful and diverse ways, and preparing them for effective communication, cultural exchange, and success in a globalized world.

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