



## DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE TEACHING IN UZBEKISTAN

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**ANNOTATION:** *The article explores the diverse methodologies and approaches utilized in the country's educational system to enhance language acquisition. It highlights key principles such as the communicative language teaching (CLT) method, which emphasizes interaction and practical usage of language skills, and the grammar-translation method, still prevalent in traditional settings. The article also discusses the growing influence of task-based language teaching (TBLT) and content and language integrated learning (CLIL), reflecting Uzbekistan's shift towards more dynamic and student-centered approaches. Additionally, it examines the impact of governmental reforms, international collaborations, and technological integration in language education. The article provides valuable insights for educators, policymakers, and linguists interested in understanding the evolving landscape of language teaching in Uzbekistan.*

**Key words:** *Language Education, Uzbekistan, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), Grammar-Translation Method, Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), Governmental Reforms, International Collaborations, Technological Integration, Student-Centered Learning.*

### INTRODUCTION

Language as a means of communication plays very important role in social relationship among human beings. The English Language is the first foreign language we teach to children at very early stages of schooling. The primary aim of teaching English in the early years of schooling is to motivate young learners to be ready and



have self-confident in learning English at higher levels of education. Some children are born to parents who polyglots, so they have to acquire two or three different languages. Some others learn second or third language because they are to immigrate to a new country. Nowadays language learning is essential needed for children who want to immigrate to other countries.

The role and influence of English in today are gaining a higher speed in the world as well as in Uzbekistan. The main factors for this phenomenon include expanding communication with the world after gaining the independence and increasing speed and scope of information exchange in the global village. The dominant position in the internet space by the language of the published content is firmly held by English, which is a strong motivation to learn English for those who wish to promote their global competences.

### **MAIN PART**

The English language and the situation itself, in which it happens to be involved in the 21st century, are unique, indeed. None of the languages before has gained the same spread and popularity within such a short period of time. Knowledge of English not only contributes to the international ties of the country, it also facilitates smooth communication among academic communities. Today, English language is performing the function of this bridge among the academic and scientific researchers from all the corners of the world. The younger generation of our republic can enjoy vast opportunities with the knowledge of English. Moreover, it is the obligation of the academic communities to deliver the rich cultural and historical heritage of Uzbek people to the world by translating the literature and academic works of our national scholars and ancestors into the English language — a very effective approach to promote the country in the international arena. Currently, in the Republic of Uzbekistan great attention is given to the radical reorganization of the educational system that will give an opportunity to raise it to the level of modern standards. it is the obligation of the academic communities to deliver the rich cultural and historical heritage of Uzbek people to the world by translating the literature and academic works of our national scholars and ancestors into the English language —



a very effective approach to promote the country in the international arena. The people of Uzbekistan also not only that English is the dominants global language at present but also it is crucial tool for achievement of the personal growth better career opportunities and advanced education.

Language education in Uzbekistan has undergone significant transformation over the past few decades, reflecting the country's efforts to align with global educational standards while preserving its cultural identity. This article delves into the various principles and methodologies that shape language teaching across the nation. Education is mainly conducted in traditional methods. Further development of a continuum of foreign languages learning at all levels of education; improving skills of teachers and provision of modern teaching materials are required. New approaches in the system of education also influenced on the learning and teaching of foreign languages, as language is the major factor of person's develop

1. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT): One of the most prominent methods in Uzbekistan today is the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach. CLT emphasizes the development of students' communicative competence through interactive activities, real-life conversations, and practical language usage. This method encourages active participation, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills, fostering an environment where students learn to use the language effectively in diverse contexts.

2. Grammar-Translation Method: Despite modern advancements, the traditional Grammar-Translation Method remains prevalent, especially in rural and conservative educational institutions. This approach focuses on the explicit teaching of grammar rules, vocabulary lists, and translation exercises. While effective for developing reading and writing skills, it often lacks opportunities for students to practice speaking and listening in authentic situations.

3. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT): Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) has gained popularity in recent years as Uzbekistan shifts towards more student-centered learning environments. TBLT involves engaging students in meaningful tasks, such as projects, presentations, and problem-solving activities, that





require the practical application of language skills. This method not only enhances linguistic competence but also promotes collaboration and critical thinking.

4. Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL): Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is another innovative approach making strides in Uzbekistan's language education landscape. CLIL integrates language instruction with subject content, allowing students to learn a new language while simultaneously acquiring knowledge in subjects like science, history, or mathematics. This dual-focused methodology enhances cognitive skills and deepens language immersion.

5. Governmental Reforms and International Collaborations: Uzbekistan's government has implemented numerous reforms to modernize language education. Initiatives include updating curricula, training educators, and promoting multilingualism. International collaborations with organizations such as the British Council and UNESCO have introduced global best practices, professional development programs, and access to modern educational resources.

6. Technological Integration: The integration of technology into language teaching has revolutionized classrooms in Uzbekistan. Digital tools, online platforms, and multimedia resources provide interactive and engaging learning experiences. E-learning platforms and mobile applications support self-directed learning, while virtual exchanges and language labs offer opportunities for real-time communication with native speakers.

The development of grammatical skills will contribute to the successful formation of the communicative competence of students. Tasks are an important stage in the work on grammar. It is the exercises performed that allow you to accumulate language knowledge and serve as a practice for their use in various forms of communication. Substitution exercises, creative exercises, project work, model tasks, role-playing games, mini-dialogues, exercises to transform one form into another can be used. The proposed tasks are designed for communicative activities that allow to work out the "fluency" of the use of structures. When preparing for a lesson, the teacher has the opportunity to combine exercises in such a way as to form both linguistic and communicative competencies.



## **CONCLUSION**

The principles of language teaching in Uzbekistan reflect a dynamic interplay of traditional methods and contemporary innovations. As the country continues to embrace educational reforms and technological advancements, language education will evolve to meet the diverse needs of learners, preparing them for success in a globalized world. Those techniques are effective to be implemented in teaching English to young learners because they can help the students to have a good English learning experience. Those strategies are worthy for teachers conducting a learning process that is fun and suitable for young learners. Moreover, it is better for the teacher to create other creative teaching strategies (such as in-pair activity, group activity, and outdoor activity) so that the students as young learners are more engaged in the learning process. Tedious lessons should be skipped and interactive ones should be set that will both raise young learners' mood and enhance their language performances. To strengthen the taught lessons teachers can opt for activities rather than just questioning.

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