

## MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES: ORIGINS, METHODS, AND CHALLENGES

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### Abstract

This article presents a study of the methodology of foreign language teaching, its objectives, historical development, and challenges in modern methodology. The topics covered in this work are actively researched and developed within the framework of educational studies. The aim of the article is to reveal the essence of methodology and analyze current issues in this field.

### Keywords:

Methodology, foreign language teaching, methodology objectives, challenges of modern teaching methodology, modern educational technologies.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola xorijiy tillarni o'qitish metodikasi, uning maqsadlari, paydo bo'lish tarixi va zamonaviy metodikaning muammolarini tadqiq qilishga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada ko'tarilgan mavzular ta'lim tadqiqotlari doirasida faol o'rganilmoqda va rivojlanmoqda. Maqolaning maqsadi – metodikaning mohiyatini ochib berish va ushbu sohadagi zamonaviy muammolarni tahlil qilishdan iborat.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Metodika, xorijiy tillarni o'qitish, metodika maqsadlari, zamonaviy o'qitish metodikasi muammolari, zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari.

## Introduction

The methodology of teaching foreign languages is an essential component of the educational process. It not only effectively transmits knowledge but also helps students develop the skills necessary for successful communication and adaptation in the modern world. It consists of a set of strategies that ensure the achievement of educational goals. Research on teaching methodology in its various forms shows that it occupies a key place in pedagogy and related disciplines [1, p. 55].

## The History of Foreign Language Teaching Methodology

Foreign language teaching methodology has undergone a long evolutionary process, starting from ancient times when learning occurred informally within families and religious institutions. With the development of educational institutions, methodologies began to take shape as separate disciplines.

- In Ancient Greece and Rome, schools of philosophy and rhetoric used dialectical and discussion-based teaching methods [7, p. 76].
- In the Middle Ages, education was controlled by the church, emphasizing reading and memorization of sacred texts. However, universities started introducing more systematic approaches to learning [5, p. 112].
- The Enlightenment and the Modern Age brought significant changes to teaching methodology. Educators like J.A. Comenius, J.H. Pestalozzi, and J.-J. Rousseau laid the foundations for an individualized and active learning approach [4, p. 134].

## Modern Approaches to Teaching Foreign Languages

Today, foreign language teaching methodologies encompass a variety of methods and approaches, each adapted to different learning goals and audiences. The most common methods include:

1. **The Communicative Approach** – Focuses on developing communication skills. This method actively involves students in practical language use through interaction and information exchange.
2. **The Audio-Lingual Method** – Based on repeated practice of speech patterns. Developed in the mid-20th century in the U.S., it was widely used for foreign language instruction for several decades [8, p. 214].
3. **The Grammar-Translation Method** – Focuses on learning grammar rules and translating texts. Popular in the 19th century, it is still used in some educational contexts.
4. **The Immersion Method** – Encourages students to immerse themselves in the target language environment without relying on their native language, fostering natural language acquisition [5, p. 290].

### Challenges of Modern Foreign Language Teaching Methodology

Despite significant advancements in foreign language teaching methodology, several challenges remain:

1. **Lack of Qualified Teachers** – One major issue is the shortage of teachers trained in modern teaching methods. This is particularly relevant in the context of globalization and the growing number of students learning foreign languages.
2. **Limited Resources** – Many educational institutions lack the necessary resources for effective language teaching, such as modern textbooks, multimedia equipment, and access to authentic language materials.
3. **Student Motivation** – Many students struggle with motivation in learning foreign languages. The lack of practical necessity for using the language in daily life negatively affects their academic performance.

### Conclusion

Foreign language teaching methodology is a complex and multifaceted process that requires constant improvement and adaptation to changing conditions. Despite advancements in technology and new teaching methods, issues such as resource limitations, a lack of qualified teachers, and student motivation remain relevant. Addressing these challenges requires joint efforts from educational institutions, teachers, and government authorities.

It is essential to continue researching and developing modern teaching methodologies to meet students' needs and expectations in the age of globalization and digitalization. Innovations such as blended learning and virtual reality technologies could be key solutions to overcoming these challenges.

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