

MODERN METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**Abduraxmanova Zilola Yakubjanovna****Jizzakh branch of National University of Uzbekistan****named after Mirzo Ulug`bek****the department of Foreign languages****Scientific advisor: Philology and foreign languages****O'ktamova Dildora Anvar qizi****Student of group 102-23****<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17891764>**

Annotation: This article shows different kinds of modern methods and techniques in teaching foreign language. Now it is said that it is necessary to strengthen the communication component when teaching English as a foreign language. This goal can be facilitated by the use of cases in classes with foreigners. Classic case promotes the development of skills for making independent decisions, the goal working with a case in a classroom with foreigners, another – communicative workshop. The article lists topics on which foreigners can offer cases, and the development of one the cases is presented as a simple the concept we propose.

Key words: case study, English as a foreign language, communication, interactive teaching methods, CLT, TBLT, CLIL, PBL, The Lexical Approach, Audio-Lingual Method, Direct Method

The case study method is a method of active analysis of a problem situation, based on learning by solving specific situational problems. The essence of the case study method: students, divided into groups, must analyze the situation and develop a practical solution; end of the process - evaluation of the proposed algorithms and discussion of them within general discussion in the context of the problem posed. We offer case studies in the classical sense, where in the case presents a life problem situation that students need to decide based on existing knowledge, practical experience and intuition. Since any situation has several possible solutions, there is a discussion of all possible solutions. The use of case studies is limited in lessons of English as a native language, since the features of the material (spelling and punctuation, grammar and phonetics) suggest when solving a problem situation, usually there is one correct answer. But when teaching English as a foreign language, case studies can be used quite widely. When solving a problematic case problem, listening skills develop, take into account an alternative point of view and express your own, navigate and adapt to a new language environment for foreigners, remain face to face with real situations.

In the 21st century, foreign language teaching has become one of the most innovative and fast-growing areas of education. As classrooms become more diverse and technology continues to shape our daily lives, teachers are expected to adopt methods that develop communication, critical thinking, and cultural awareness. While communicative and task-based approaches remain central, a wider range of modern techniques now play an essential role in shaping effective language instruction.

One of the most influential developments is the rise of Blended and Online Learning. Digital tools such as learning management systems, online dictionaries, interactive videos, and language-learning apps allow students to practice anytime and anywhere. Instead of relying only on classroom time, learners can review vocabulary, complete assignments, and interact

with classmates through virtual platforms. This flexibility has changed the traditional relationship between teacher, learner, and classroom.

Communicative Language Teaching focuses on helping learners use the language for real communication. In this approach, meaning is more important than strict grammatical accuracy, and students interact through discussions, interviews, or role-plays. Teachers create real-life situations such as ordering food or asking for directions to make the practice meaningful. As a result, learners build fluency, confidence, and stronger communicative competence.

Task-Based Language Teaching encourages students to learn the language by completing meaningful tasks rather than memorizing rules. These tasks may include planning a trip, solving a problem, or preparing a presentation. During the process, students use the target language naturally to achieve their goals. After completing the task, the teacher highlights useful vocabulary and grammar, helping students reflect on their performance.

CLIL combines subject learning with foreign language learning, allowing students to study topics like science, history, or geography in a second language. This method provides real academic content, which makes language use more purposeful and challenging. As students engage with subject matter, they expand both their language skills and global knowledge. CLIL prepares learners for international education and multilingual environments.

The Lexical Approach emphasizes vocabulary chunks and natural expressions rather than isolated words or grammar rules. Students learn collocations, fixed phrases, and formulaic language that native speakers use daily. By mastering these chunks, learners sound more fluent and natural in communication. This approach helps students develop automatic language use, which is essential for real-time speaking.

The modern Audio-Lingual Method uses repetition, pattern drills, and dialogue practice to strengthen listening and pronunciation skills. Students repeat sentences, substitute words, or memorize short dialogues to internalize language patterns. Although the method is less communicative, it helps learners build strong pronunciation habits and quick response patterns. Today it is mainly used as support for speaking and listening activities.

The Direct Method teaches the language entirely through the target language, without translation. Students are encouraged to speak from the first lesson, using real objects, pictures, and teacher demonstrations to understand meaning. Grammar is learned inductively, meaning students discover rules through examples. This method creates an immersive environment similar to natural language acquisition.

Blended Learning combines traditional classroom lessons with digital tools and online platforms. Students can watch videos, complete quizzes, or practice vocabulary through apps like Quizlet or Kahoot outside of class. This method increases flexibility and allows learners to study at their own pace. As a result, classroom time is used more efficiently and becomes more interactive.

In the Flipped Classroom model, students learn theoretical content at home through videos or readings, while class time is dedicated to practice and communication. This approach encourages learners to come prepared and engage actively during the lesson. Teachers can spend more time guiding discussions, correcting errors, and supporting group work. It makes classroom interaction richer and more meaningful.

Project-Based Learning engages students in creating meaningful products such as posters, magazines, videos, or research projects. Throughout the project, learners collaborate, communicate, and use the target language for real purposes. This method encourages creativity, critical thinking, and teamwork. By the end, students gain not only linguistic skills but also valuable real-world competencies.

A growing number of educators also apply Cooperative Learning techniques, which encourage peer support and shared responsibility. Strategies like “Think-Pair-Share,” “Jigsaw Reading,” and group problem-solving make lessons more inclusive and ensure that every learner contributes to the final outcome. These techniques also build communication and negotiation skills—abilities that are essential in global societies.

In recent years, researchers have also emphasized the importance of Multisensory and Kinesthetic Techniques, especially for young learners. Methods inspired by Total Physical Response (TPR) connect movement with language, making vocabulary and structures easier to remember. Visual aids, real objects, gestures, and role-play stimulate different learning styles and help students who struggle with purely auditory instruction.

Language classrooms today also benefit from the Lexical Approach, which focuses on high-frequency phrases, chunks, and collocations rather than isolated vocabulary. By learning expressions like “break the news,” “a strong argument,” or “from my point of view,” students sound more fluent and natural. This approach reflects the real structure of language, where chunks have greater communicative value than individual words. Another useful technique is Problem-Based Learning (PrBL), in which students solve real or simulated problems using the target language. For example, learners might develop a marketing plan, propose a community project, or negotiate a business decision. This approach strengthens both language competence and analytical thinking.

A more recent innovation is the use of Gamification, which introduces game elements—points, levels, badges, and challenges—into the learning process. Games such as Kahoot, Quizizz, and Wordwall increase motivation and make practice more enjoyable. Gamification is especially effective for repetitive tasks like vocabulary revision or grammar drills. Furthermore, modern classrooms often integrate Inquiry-Based Learning, where students explore language through questions, investigations, and self-directed research. Instead of simply receiving information, learners actively construct knowledge by discovering patterns, analyzing texts, and comparing language structures.

Considering the current, innovative technologies, one should dwell in more detail on the topic of using Internet resources in teaching a foreign language. The possibilities for using online resources are enormous.

With the help of web resources, you can perform the following tasks:

- include the materials of the network in the content of the lesson;
 - to carry out an independent search for information by students as part of the work on the project;
 - to organize and develop reading skills using materials from the network of any degree of complexity:
 - improve listening skills based on audio texts from a network of online resources.
- replenish vocabulary with vocabulary, abbreviations of a modern foreign language;
- study the culture of a particular language.

Nowadays, there are a large number of sites dedicated to the independent study of foreign languages. On such sites, you can find ready-made lessons from foreign language teachers, exercises, audio recordings, grammatical explanations that pre incomprehensible to the student.

The method of projects is used, as a rule, in the course of consolidating the acquired knowledge. When using this method, students themselves choose information, ways of presenting the material, while showing creative skills.

Thus, the use of a variety of methods has various advantages that contribute to the consolidation of new knowledge, develop creativity, give an incentive to learn the language, and the use of technology in the learning process allows you to from professional skills and abilities.

Finally, one of the most powerful tools today is Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI-based platforms can analyze pronunciation, generate personalized content, create interactive dialogues, and offer instant feedback. Although AI does not replace teachers, it significantly enriches language practice and allows learners to progress at their own pace.

Together, these modern methods form a flexible and dynamic system of foreign language teaching. Each learner is unique, and no single method works for everyone. Therefore, successful teachers combine multiple approaches—traditional and modern, digital and communicative—to create a balanced, engaging, and learner-centered environment. As education continues to evolve, the most effective classrooms will be those that remain open to innovation while keeping communication and student needs at the heart of learning.

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