

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS IN DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

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Abstract. This study examines modern approaches to teaching speaking in foreign language education, with particular emphasis on communicative, task-based, and technology-enhanced methodologies. The research explores the theoretical foundations, pedagogical principles, and practical applications of contemporary speaking instruction. The findings demonstrate that learner-centered, interactive, and digitally supported approaches significantly enhance communicative competence, fluency, and confidence. The study highlights the importance of integrating innovative strategies into language classrooms to meet the demands of modern communication.

Key words: speaking skills, communicative competence, task-based learning, digital tools, language teaching, fluency.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot chet tili ta'limida so'zlashuv nutqini o'qitishning zamonaviy yondashuvlarini o'rganadi, bunda asosiy e'tibor kommunikativ, vazifalarga asoslangan (task-based) va texnologiyalar bilan boyitilgan metodologiyalarga qaratiladi. Tadqiqotda zamonaviy so'zlashuv yo'riqnomalarining nazariy asoslari, pedagogik tamoyillari va amaliy qo'llanilishi tadqiq etiladi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'quvchiga yo'naltirilgan, interfaol va raqamli qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan yondashuvlar kommunikativ kompetentsiya, nutqiy ravonlik va o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchni sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Tadqiqot zamonaviy muloqot talablariga javob berish uchun til darslariga innovatsion strategiyalarni integratsiya qilish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: so'zlashuv ko'nikmalari, kommunikativ kompetentsiya, vazifalarga asoslangan o'qitish, raqamli vositalar, til o'qitish, nutq ravonligi.

Аннотация: В данном исследовании рассматриваются современные подходы к обучению говорению в системе иноязычного образования с особым акцентом на коммуникативные, задачно-ориентированные (task-based) и технологически усовершенствованные методики. В работе изучаются теоретические основы, педагогические принципы и практическое применение современных инструкций по обучению речи. Результаты демонстрируют, что личностно-ориентированные, интерактивные и цифровые подходы значительно повышают коммуникативную компетенцию, беглость речи и уверенность учащихся. Исследование подчеркивает важность интеграции инновационных

стратегий в языковые классы для соответствия требованиям современной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: навыки говорения, коммуникативная компетенция, задачно-ориентированное обучение, цифровые инструменты, преподавание языков, беглость речи.

Introduction

In recent decades, the teaching of speaking has become a central focus in foreign language education. Unlike traditional grammar-based approaches, modern methodologies emphasize the development of communicative competence, enabling learners to use language effectively in real-life situations. Speaking is no longer viewed merely as the production of grammatically correct sentences but as a complex skill involving interaction, negotiation of meaning, and sociocultural awareness.

The shift toward communication-oriented teaching has been influenced by globalization, technological advancement, and increased intercultural interaction. As a result, language learners are expected to develop not only linguistic accuracy but also fluency, pragmatics, and confidence in spontaneous communication.

The relevance of this study lies in the growing demand for effective speaking instruction in both academic and professional contexts. Despite years of language study, many learners struggle to communicate orally due to limited practice opportunities, anxiety, and traditional teaching methods that prioritize passive learning.

The aim of this study is to analyze modern approaches to teaching speaking, examine their effectiveness, and identify practical strategies for improving speaking instruction in foreign language classrooms.

Materials and Methods

This research is based on a qualitative analysis of contemporary pedagogical literature, classroom practices, and digital learning environments. The study draws on theoretical frameworks from communicative language teaching (CLT), task-based language teaching (TBLT), and socio-cultural theory.

The methods used in this research include:

Descriptive analysis of teaching approaches and methodologies

Comparative analysis of traditional and modern speaking instruction

Discourse analysis of classroom interaction patterns

The data sources include academic publications, teaching frameworks, and practical classroom examples. The study also considers the role of digital tools and platforms in facilitating speaking practice.

Results

1. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

One of the most influential modern approaches to teaching speaking is Communicative Language Teaching. This approach emphasizes meaningful communication rather than mechanical practice. Learners are encouraged to use language in authentic contexts, focusing on fluency and interaction.

Key principles of CLT include:

Learner-centered instruction

Use of real-life communication tasks

Integration of all language skills

Emphasis on meaning over form

Classroom activities such as role-plays, discussions, and problem-solving tasks are widely used to promote speaking. These activities create opportunities for learners to express opinions, negotiate meaning, and develop confidence.

2. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT)

Task-Based Language Teaching is another significant approach that focuses on the completion of meaningful tasks. In this method, language is used as a tool to achieve specific goals rather than as an object of study.

Typical stages of TBLT include:

Pre-task (introduction and preparation)

Task cycle (performance and interaction)

Post-task (analysis and feedback)

TBLT enhances speaking skills by encouraging spontaneous language use and collaborative learning. Learners engage in tasks such as interviews, presentations, and problem-solving activities, which mirror real-life communication.

3. Technology-Enhanced Language Learning (TELL)

Modern speaking instruction increasingly incorporates digital technologies. Tools such as mobile applications, online platforms, and video conferencing enable learners to practice speaking beyond the classroom

Examples of digital tools include:

Video communication platforms (e.g., Zoom, Skype)

Language learning applications

Social media platforms

Speech recognition software

These technologies provide learners with:

Immediate feedback

Opportunities for interaction with native speakers

Flexible and personalized learning environments

Technology also supports autonomous learning, allowing students to practice speaking at their own pace.

4. Interactive and Collaborative Learning

Modern approaches emphasize interaction as a key component of language learning. Pair work, group discussions, and collaborative projects create a supportive environment for speaking practice.

Benefits of interactive learning include:

Increased student participation

Reduced anxiety

Development of social and communication skills

Collaborative learning also reflects real-world communication, where individuals must work together to achieve shared goals.

Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that modern approaches to teaching speaking are more effective than traditional methods due to their focus on communication, interaction, and learner engagement. Unlike teacher-centered approaches, contemporary methodologies encourage active participation and meaningful language use.

One of the key advantages of modern approaches is their adaptability to diverse learning contexts. For example, technology-enhanced learning allows students to practice speaking in authentic environments, even outside the classroom. This is particularly important in contexts where exposure to native speakers is limited.

However, several challenges remain. These include:

Limited classroom time for speaking practice

Large class sizes

Students' anxiety and lack of confidence

Teachers' insufficient training in modern methodologies

To address these challenges, it is essential to provide teacher training, incorporate technology effectively, and create supportive learning environments. Furthermore, cultural factors play an important role in speaking instruction. In some educational contexts, students may be reluctant to speak due to fear of making mistakes or cultural norms that discourage active participation. Modern approaches must therefore be adapted to local contexts while maintaining their core principles.

Conclusion

In conclusion, modern approaches to teaching speaking represent a significant shift from traditional language instruction toward more dynamic, interactive, and learner-centered practices. The study has demonstrated that methodologies such as Communicative Language Teaching, Task-Based Learning, and Technology-Enhanced Instruction effectively promote speaking skills. These approaches contribute to the development of communicative competence by providing learners with opportunities to engage in meaningful interaction, express ideas, and build confidence. The integration

of digital tools further enhances speaking practice by extending learning beyond the classroom.

Despite existing challenges, the adoption of modern approaches offers significant potential for improving speaking instruction. It is therefore essential for educators to embrace innovative methods, adapt them to their teaching contexts, and continuously develop their professional skills. Ultimately, effective speaking instruction plays a crucial role in preparing learners for real-life communication in an increasingly globalized world.

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