

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Abduqodirova Shodiyaxon Zafarjon qizi

3rd course student UzSWLU

Scientific advisor: E'zoza Rahmatova

Annotation . The paper compares different ways people can learn a new language, comparing traditional approaches like Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), which emphasize real communication and meaningful tasks over memorization, modern tools, and creative techniques. It covers the use of digital apps like Duolingo, grammar-based lessons, immersive environments where learners are surrounded by the target language, and even how music can support language learning. By comparing these approaches, the article explains what each method does well and where they fall short. In the end, it supports using a mix of these techniques to get the best results. The study suggests that combining technology, old-school learning, real-life language exposure, and creative elements like music can lead to more successful language acquisition. It also encourages more research into how these methods can work together in schools.

Key words: foreign language learning, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), modern tools, creative techniques, grammar-based lessons, old-school learning, real-life language exposure, music.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yangi til o'rganishning turli usullari ko'rib chiqiladi. An'anaviy yondashuvlar, masalan, Kommunikativ til o'qitish (CLT) va Vazifaga asoslangan til o'qitish (TBLT) — yodlashdan ko'ra haqiqiy muloqot va mazmunli topshiriqlarga urg'u beruvchi usullar — zamonaviy vositalar va ijodiy uslublar bilan taqqoslanadi. Maqolada Duolingo kabi raqamli ilovalardan foydalanish, grammatikaga asoslangan darslar, o'rganilayotgan til muhitida yashash kabi immersiv tajribalar, hatto musiqa orqali til o'rganishni qo'llab-quvvatlash usullari yoritilgan. Ushbu yondashuvlarni solishtirib, maqola har bir metodning kuchli va zaif tomonlarini tushuntiradi. Xulosa sifatida, maqola bu usullarni birlashtirish orqali eng yaxshi natijalarga erishish mumkinligini ilgari suradi. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, texnologiya, an'anaviy yondashuvlar, real hayotdagi tilga ta'sir va musiqa kabi ijodiy elementlarni uyg'unlashtirish til o'rganishda yanada samarali natijalarga olib keladi. Shuningdek, ushbu metodlarni maktab ta'lim tizimida birgalikda qanday tatbiq etish mumkinligini chuqurroq o'rganishga chaqiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: chet tilini o'rganish, kommunikativ tillarni o'rgatish (CLT) va Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), zamonaviy vositalar, ijodiy usullar, grammatika asosidagi darslar, eski maktabda o'rganish, real hayotdagi tilni namoyish qilish, musiqa.

Introduction

In recent years, the way people learn foreign languages has changed dramatically. In the past, language education, mainly relied on traditional methods like Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), which focus on developing real communication and meaningful tasks over memorization. However, the growth of digital technologies and apps – like Duolingo – has introduced more modern, learner focused approaches. These tools offer users the freedom to study at their own pace, using these elements to make learning more engaging and fun. Alongside these digital advancements, creative strategies like learning through music also gained attention. Music exposes learners to authentic vocabulary, natural pronunciation, and cultural expressions in a way that feels enjoyable and memorable. Singing along or listening to songs can improve listening skills, help with rhythm and fluency, and even create emotional connections that reinforce learning. While digital tools and creative methods are becoming more popular, traditional classroom teaching still plays an important role. Structured grammar lessons and guided practice provide a strong base for understanding how a language works. This article explores and compares different ways of learning a foreign language—digital platforms, traditional methods, immersive experiences, and creative tools like music. By examining research and learner experiences, the goal is to understand which approach, or combination of approaches, leads to the most effective and meaningful language learning.

Methods

This article relies on a qualitative review and comparative analysis of different foreign language teaching methods, focusing on four main approaches: traditional classroom instruction, digital tools, immersive learning, and creative techniques like music. The data was gathered from existing research literature, academic case studies, user feedback from language learning apps (such as Duolingo), and educator reports. To explore the impact of each method, we analyzed how they address key areas of language acquisition, including vocabulary retention, grammar understanding, pronunciation, student motivation, and real-world communication. Studies included in this review were selected based on their relevance to second language acquisition (SLA), their use of practical examples, and learner outcome data. The goal of this comparison is not to rank the methods but to highlight how each contributes to language learning and whether combining them can lead to better overall results. Special attention was given to how digital tools and creative approaches are being integrated into formal education settings.

Discussion

The findings of this review reveal that no single method can fully address all aspects of language learning. Each approach offers unique benefits and also comes with its own limitations. Traditional classroom methods remain valuable for building a strong foundation in grammar, vocabulary and language structure.

Learners benefit from teacher guidance, structured materials, and consistent practice. However, this method can sometimes lack engagement and may not always promote fluent, spontaneous speech (Brown, 2007). Digital tools, like Duolingo provide flexibility, gamified learning experiences, and frequent exposure to vocabulary. These apps are especially useful for self-paced learners and for practicing in short, regular sessions (Vesselinov & Grego, 2012). Yet, they often fall short in developing deep communication skills or understanding cultural nuances. Immersive learning, such as studying abroad or interacting regularly with native speakers, has been shown to be one of the most effective ways to develop real-world communication and fluency (Taguchi, 2008). Learners are naturally motivated to use the language for survival and social purposes. The main limitation is access—not all students have the opportunity or resources to engage in immersion experiences. Learning through music adds a unique dimension by making the process enjoyable and emotionally engaging. Music naturally helps learners absorb vocabulary and pronunciation without even realizing they're memorizing it. Songs also expose learners to slang, idiomatic phrases, and cultural content in a memorable way (Murphey, 1992). However, music alone is not enough to build full language proficiency—it works best as a supplement to other methods. The overall insight from this comparison is that a blended approach, combining structure from traditional methods, flexibility from digital tools, practical use through immersion, and creativity through music, offers the most balanced and effective path to language mastery. Educators and learners should aim to adapt strategies to fit personal goals, learning styles, and available resources.

Conclusion

All in all, learning a foreign language isn't something that can be achieved through just one method or strategy. Each approach—traditional classroom learning, digital tools, immersive experiences, and creative techniques like music—brings valuable contributions to the learning process. Traditional methods provide a solid foundation in grammar and structure, while digital platforms offer flexibility and accessible practice. Immersion allows learners to apply language in authentic, real-life situations, and music makes the learning process more engaging and emotionally memorable. What stands out from this analysis is the importance of balance. Relying solely on one method may leave certain skills underdeveloped. For example, a grammar-heavy approach might improve accuracy but fail to build speaking confidence. On the other hand, using apps may boost vocabulary but not teach deeper comprehension. Therefore, combining these methods—what we might call a blended or hybrid approach—creates a more well-rounded and effective learning experience. As the world becomes more connected and diverse, language learning should reflect that flexibility and creativity. Educators and learners alike are encouraged to explore new combinations of tools and techniques, tailoring their learning journey to meet individual needs and goals. Future research should continue to explore how these

methods can be integrated more effectively in formal education, making language learning not just more successful—but also more enjoyable and meaningful.

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