INNOVATIVE METHODS IN LANGUAGE EDUCATION AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES IN METHODOLOGY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract. This article explores innovative methods in language education, focusing on both national and international methodological experiences. It examines current trends such as communicative language teaching, task-based learning, digital technologies, and learner-centered approaches. The study identifies key challenges in implementing these methods, including insufficient teacher training, lack of technological resources, and discrepancies between theory and practice. Additionally, the article proposes practical solutions to enhance the effectiveness of language teaching through integration of global best practices and adaptation to local educational contexts. The findings emphasize the importance of continuous professional development, curriculum modernization, and the use of innovative assessment tools..

Keywords: language education, innovative methods, methodology, communicative approach, digital learning, formative assessment, international experience, language teaching

Introduction. In the context of globalization, the importance of effective language education has significantly increased. Modern educational systems require innovative approaches that go beyond traditional grammar-translation methods. The integration of international experiences into national educational frameworks has become a key factor in improving language teaching quality. Language education has undergone significant transformation in recent decades due to globalization, technological advancement, and the growing need for effective communication skills. Traditional teaching methods, which mainly focused on grammar and translation, are gradually being replaced by innovative approaches that emphasize communication, interaction, and real-life language use. These changes aim to develop learners’ communicative competence and prepare them for practical language application in diverse contexts. One of the most widely used innovative approaches is Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), which prioritizes meaningful communication over memorization of rules. Similarly, Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) encourages students to complete real-world tasks using the target language, making learning more practical and engaging. Another important method is Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), where students learn subject content through a foreign language. In addition, digital technologies such as online platforms, mobile applications, and virtual classrooms have become essential tools in modern language education, enhancing accessibility and interactivity. International experience shows that countries with advanced education systems активно implement learner-centered approaches and technology-based teaching. For example, many European countries follow the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), which provides standardized guidelines for language learning, teaching, and assessment. These systems emphasize formative assessment, continuous feedback, and the development of critical thinking skills. Teachers in

such contexts receive regular professional training to stay updated with modern methodologies. At the national level, many countries, including Uzbekistan, are actively reforming their language education systems by adopting international standards and innovative teaching practices. Efforts include updating curricula, introducing new teaching materials, and improving teacher qualifications. However, the implementation of these innovations often faces challenges due to limited resources, insufficient training, and differences between theoretical frameworks and classroom realities.

Innovative Methods in Language Education. Recent decades have witnessed the emergence of several innovative methods in language teaching:

1. **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT):**
   Focuses on developing learners' communicative competence rather than mere grammatical accuracy.
2. **Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT):**
   Encourages learners to use language in real-life tasks, promoting practical usage.
3. **Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL):**
   Combines subject matter learning with language acquisition.
4. **Digital and Technology-Enhanced Learning:**
   Includes the use of online platforms, mobile applications, and artificial intelligence tools.
5. **Learner-Centered Approaches:**
   Emphasize autonomy, collaboration, and personalized learning paths.

National and International Experiences

Different countries adopt innovative methodologies based on their educational needs and resources.

- **International Experience:**
  Countries such as Finland, the UK, and the USA активно implement student-centered and technology-driven approaches. They emphasize formative assessment, project-based learning, and continuous teacher training.
- **National Context (e.g., Uzbekistan):**
  Significant reforms have been introduced to improve foreign language teaching, including curriculum updates and integration of international standards. However, challenges remain in implementation consistency and resource availability.

Problems in Implementing Innovative Methods

Despite the advantages, several challenges hinder effective implementation:

- Lack of teacher training and methodological awareness
- Limited access to modern technologies
- Large class sizes
- Resistance to change from traditional teaching practices
- Inadequate assessment systems aligned with innovative methods

Proposed Solutions

To address these challenges, the following solutions are recommended:

1. **Professional Development:**
   Regular training programs for teachers on modern methodologies.

2. **Technological Integration:**
   Investment in digital infrastructure and e-learning tools.
3. **Curriculum Reform:**
   Alignment with international standards such as CEFR.
4. **Innovative Assessment:**
   Use of formative assessment, portfolios, and performance-based evaluation.
5. **Adaptation of Global Practices:**
   Tailoring international experiences to local cultural and educational contexts.

Despite the advantages of innovative methods, several problems remain. One of the main issues is the lack of adequately trained teachers who can effectively apply modern methodologies. Additionally, limited access to technology, especially in rural areas, restricts the use of digital tools. Large class sizes and traditional assessment systems also make it difficult to implement interactive and student-centered approaches. Furthermore, resistance to change among educators and institutions can slow down the adoption of new methods. To overcome these challenges, several solutions can be proposed. Continuous professional development for teachers is essential to ensure they are equipped with modern pedagogical skills. Investment in technological infrastructure can support digital learning and make education more accessible. Curriculum reforms should align with international standards while considering local needs and contexts. Moreover, innovative assessment methods such as formative assessment and portfolio-based evaluation should be widely adopted to better reflect students’ progress and abilities.

Conclusion. Innovative methods in language education play a crucial role in enhancing learners’ communicative competence and overall language proficiency. While international experiences provide valuable insights, their successful implementation requires careful adaptation to national contexts. Addressing existing challenges through strategic reforms and investments will ensure more effective and sustainable language education systems.

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