

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS

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**Annotation.** This article examines the methodologies and importance of teaching foreign languages within special directions, focusing on English for Specific Purposes (ESP). Traditional language instruction often fails to address the unique communicative needs of specialized professional fields. This paper analyzes how integrating student-centered strategies—such as needs analysis, task-based learning, and authentic materials—enhances professional linguistic competence and student motivation.

**Key words:** English grammar, secondary education, innovative methods, communicative approach, gamification, technology in education, task-based learning.

**INTRODUCTION** In the modern educational landscape, mastering a foreign language is a foundational component of professional success. Especially in special directions, it equips students with the necessary skills to express themselves accurately within their chosen vocation. However, traditional instruction based on rote memorization often fails to meet the needs of 21st-century learners who require practical application. Therefore, educators are now seeking innovative, student-centered approaches to make language instruction in specific fields more effective and engaging.

1. Needs analysis and communicative teaching. The communicative approach in special directions focuses on using the language in real-life professional contexts rather than isolated practice. Instead of analyzing general rules, students use language in meaningful professional dialogues and collaborative tasks. Benefits: Improves fluency and practical application in the workplace. Example: Teaching medical English through role-plays of doctor-patient consultations.

2. Integration of technology. Digital tools like mobile applications and online platforms provide personalized learning experiences tailored to specific industries. Websites such as Quizlet or Kahoot! allow students to master technical vocabulary in interactive ways. Benefits: Immediate feedback and increased student autonomy.

Example: Using specialized glossaries and grammar-checking software to identify errors in technical reports.

3. Gamification in specialized contexts. Gamification incorporates competitive elements like points and challenges into the specialized curriculum. This method increases motivation and fosters a cooperative learning environment among future specialists. Benefits: Enhances engagement and long-term retention of technical jargon. Example: Organizing "professional escape-room" activities where students solve field-specific puzzles using the target language.

4. Task-based learning (TBL). TBL emphasizes learning through tasks that simulate real-life professional situations. Grammar and vocabulary are acquired implicitly as students' complete tasks like writing emails, planning trips, or creating advertisements. Benefits: Promotes critical thinking and natural language acquisition. Example: A group project where students design a travel brochure using correct tenses and sentence structures.

5. Flipped classroom approach. In a flipped classroom, students study specific terminology or rules at home via videos and practice them in class through interactive professional scenarios. This allows more time for discussion and clarification during lessons. Benefits: Encourages active learning and better use of classroom time. Example: Watching a video on negotiation tactics at home and practicing them in class.

**DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.** The implementation of innovative methods in teaching foreign languages for special directions has shown promising outcomes in student engagement and retention. Traditional methods often fail to capture the interest of diverse learners in specialized fields. In contrast, strategies like game-based learning and project-based activities significantly enhance motivation. Results suggest that integrating real-life communication tasks—such as writing professional blogs or participating in role-plays—helps students see the relevance of the language in actual use. This approach improves both accuracy and fluency in written and spoken professional English.

**CONCLUSION.** Innovative methods for teaching foreign languages in special directions can significantly improve student outcomes when applied effectively. Approaches such as technology integration, gamification, and task-based learning cater to diverse professional needs and promote active mastery. Teachers are encouraged to adapt these strategies to their specific vocational contexts to enhance student mastery and professional readiness.

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