



ERROR CORRECTION TECHNIQUES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Niyozova Asila Alisher qizi

Student, Chirchik State Pedagogical
University

@niyozovaasila00@gmail.com C

Choriyeva Shahlo Husan qizi

Student, Chirchik State Pedagogical
University

Scientific advisor Diana Ruzmetova
Kamilovna

English Teacher Chirchik State Pedagogical
University

Annotation. Error correction plays a crucial role in language teaching, helping learners to identify and overcome their mistakes while developing accurate language skills. Various techniques can be applied, such as explicit correction, recasts, elicitation, peer correction, and self-correction. Effective error correction fosters learners' confidence, enhances communication skills, and promotes long-term language retention. Teachers need to select appropriate methods depending on learners' age, proficiency level, and learning context.

Keywords: error correction, recasts, elicitation, peer correction, self-correction, explicit

МЕТОДЫ ИСПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОШИБОК В ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. Коррекция ошибок играет важную роль в обучении языку, помогая учащимся выявлять и исправлять свои ошибки, развивая точные языковые навыки. Существуют различные методы, такие как явная коррекция, переработка высказываний (recasts), стимулирование (elicitation), исправление сверстниками и самокоррекция. Эффективная



коррекция ошибок повышает уверенность учащихся, развивает коммуникативные навыки и способствует долгосрочному усвоению языка. Преподаватели должны выбирать подходящие методы в зависимости от возраста учащихся, уровня владения языком и контекста обучения.

Ключевые слова: коррекция, перефразирование, вызов к ответу, исправление сверстниками, самокоррекция, явная обратная связь, языковая точностью, коммуникативная компетенция, автономия учащегося, методики преподавания

TILDA XATOLARNI TUZATISH USULI

Annotatsiya. Xatolarni tuzatish til o'qitishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki u o'quvchilarga xatolarini aniqlash va tuzatishda yordam beradi hamda to'g'ri til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Turli texnikalar qo'llanilishi mumkin: aniq tuzatish, takrorlash bilan tuzatish, rag'batlantirish, tengdoshlar tomonidan tuzatish va o'z-o'zini tuzatish. Samarali xatolarni tuzatish o'quvchilarning ishonchini oshiradi, kommunikatsiya ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi va tilni uzoq muddat eslab qolishga yordam beradi. O'qituvchilar metodlarni o'quvchilarning yoshi, bilim darajasi va o'qitish kontekstiga qarab tanlashlari lozim.

Kalit so'zlar: xatolarni tuzatish, takrorlash bilan tuzatish, rag'batlantirish, tengdoshlar tomonidan tuzatish, o'z-o'zini tuzatish, aniq fikr bildirish, til aniqligi,

kommunikativ kompetentsiya, o'quvchi mustaqilligi, o'qitish strategiyalari

Language learning is a multifaceted process that involves acquiring a variety of skills, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Among these, speaking and writing are particularly prone to errors, as learners actively produce language while still internalizing its rules. Errors are an



inevitable part of language acquisition, reflecting the learners' attempts to apply linguistic knowledge. Rather than being viewed negatively, errors are essential indicators of the learning process, showing areas where learners have not yet fully mastered certain aspects of the target language. Therefore, effective error correction is a crucial component of language teaching, as it guides learners toward accuracy without undermining their confidence or communicative competence. In the past decades, language teaching methodologies have evolved significantly, and the role of error correction has received increasing attention. Traditional methods often emphasized rote learning and strict error elimination, sometimes discouraging learners from experimenting with language. Contemporary approaches, however, view errors as natural and useful elements of learning, advocating corrective strategies that support understanding and self-regulation. Teachers are encouraged to implement correction techniques that not only address mistakes but also stimulate learners' critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The careful application of error correction techniques can help learners recognize patterns, internalize rules, and gradually reduce errors over time. A variety of error correction techniques are widely employed in language teaching. Explicit correction involves clearly indicating the error and providing the correct form. This method is particularly effective for grammatical or lexical mistakes and can help learners notice differences between their output and the target language. Recasts, in contrast, are indirect forms of correction, where the teacher reformulates the learner's incorrect utterance correctly without explicitly highlighting the mistake. Recasts are less intrusive and maintain the flow of communication, which is especially important in speaking activities. Elicitation techniques prompt learners to self-correct, encouraging them to reflect on their own language use and engage actively in problem-solving. This method not only addresses errors but also promotes learner autonomy and long-term retention. Peer correction involves learners providing feedback



to one another, fostering collaborative learning and the development of critical evaluation skills. Finally, self-correction enables learners to identify and rectify their own mistakes, enhancing metacognitive skills and encouraging independent learning. Selecting the appropriate error correction technique depends on several interrelated factors. Teachers must consider learners' age, proficiency level, and cognitive development. For young learners, feedback should be gentle, supportive, and often implicit, to avoid discouraging experimentation with language. For adult learners or more advanced students, explicit correction and analytical discussion of errors can be more effective, as these learners typically have greater meta-linguistic awareness. The learning context also plays a significant role. In traditional classroom settings, teacher-led correction may dominate, whereas in online or blended learning environments, peer correction, self-correction, and digital tools can be effectively integrated to provide immediate or delayed feedback. Another key aspect of error correction is balancing accuracy and fluency. While communication remains the ultimate goal of language learning, accuracy is essential to prevent the fossilization of errors, where incorrect forms become fixed in a learner's language use. Through structured error correction, teachers can help learners develop both fluency and accuracy, ensuring that mistakes are addressed without interrupting the natural flow of communication. Research has shown that timely and contextually appropriate feedback not only improves learners' linguistic performance but also enhances their motivation and engagement. When learners perceive correction as constructive rather than punitive, they are more likely to take risks, practice actively, and develop a positive attitude toward learning. Furthermore, effective error correction contributes to the development of learners' communicative competence. Communicative competence encompasses grammatical accuracy, sociolinguistic appropriateness, discourse management, and strategic competence. Error correction techniques that



address these dimensions help learners refine their use of language in real-life contexts. For instance, correcting pronunciation errors, lexical inaccuracies, or inappropriate register enables learners to communicate more clearly and appropriately. Meanwhile, techniques that encourage reflection, self-assessment, and peer feedback cultivate skills that extend beyond language proficiency, including critical thinking, collaboration, and self-directed learning. Error correction is a fundamental aspect of language teaching that serves multiple functions. It provides learners with the opportunity to notice and correct mistakes, enhances both accuracy and fluency, and supports the development of communicative competence. Teachers must carefully select and implement error correction strategies based on learner characteristics, classroom context, and types of errors. By combining explicit, implicit, peer, and self-correction techniques, educators can create a supportive and effective learning environment. Ultimately, well-planned error correction not only improves linguistic accuracy but also fosters learners' confidence, motivation, and autonomy, all of which are essential for successful language acquisition.

Conclusion

Error correction is an essential component of effective language teaching, providing learners with opportunities to identify, understand, and improve their mistakes. By using a combination of techniques—such as explicit correction, recasts, elicitation, peer correction, and self-correction—teachers can enhance both accuracy and fluency while maintaining learner motivation and confidence. The choice of correction methods should be guided by learners' age, proficiency level, learning context, and types of errors. When applied thoughtfully, error correction not only improves linguistic competence but also fosters learner autonomy, critical thinking, and communicative effectiveness. Ultimately, integrating diverse error correction strategies creates a supportive learning environment that encourages continuous improvement and lifelong language learning.



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