

DEVELOPING STUDENTS' SKILLS IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Narziyeva Nargiza Ravilevna

Bo'stonliq District Vocational Technical School No. 2

Annotation.

This article explores methods and strategies for developing students' skills in learning foreign languages. It emphasizes the importance of communicative competence, cognitive development, and motivation in the language learning process. The study highlights practical approaches, including interactive activities, multimedia resources, and task-based learning, to enhance students' proficiency and confidence in using a foreign language.

Keywords: Foreign language learning, language skills development, communicative competence, interactive methods, motivation, task-based learning

Learning a foreign language is a crucial skill in the modern world, fostering cross-cultural communication, cognitive growth, and personal development. Students often face challenges in acquiring reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills effectively. Therefore, teachers must employ innovative teaching methods that actively engage learners and promote autonomous language use. This study examines various strategies aimed at developing students' skills in learning foreign languages, focusing on practical classroom applications and the integration of technology.

Acquiring foreign language skills is essential for effective communication, cognitive development, and cultural awareness. Students need to develop four core skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. These skills are interrelated, and a deficiency in one area can affect overall language proficiency. Teachers should assess students' current abilities and design activities that target specific skill gaps. Developing these skills not only enhances academic performance but also prepares learners for real-life communication situations. Motivation is a key factor in successful language learning. Intrinsic motivation, such as personal interest in the language or culture, often leads to more effective learning outcomes than extrinsic motivation alone. Positive attitudes towards the foreign language and its speakers can enhance engagement and reduce anxiety in the classroom. Teachers can foster motivation by creating a supportive learning environment, providing meaningful tasks, and acknowledging students' progress.

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) emphasizes the use of language in real-life contexts. Activities such as role-plays, debates, group discussions, and interviews encourage students to use the target language actively. Interactive methods

help students internalize grammar and vocabulary naturally, improving fluency and confidence. Integrating technology, such as language learning apps, online forums, and multimedia resources, further enhances interactive learning by providing authentic communication opportunities.

Task-based learning focuses on completing meaningful tasks using the target language. Examples include writing emails, preparing presentations, or conducting surveys. Project-oriented learning extends this approach by engaging students in long-term projects that require collaboration, research, and creativity. These methods promote practical language use, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills, which are essential for mastering a foreign language.

Regular assessment and constructive feedback play a crucial role in developing language skills. Formative assessments, such as quizzes, peer reviews, and oral presentations, allow teachers to monitor progress and address difficulties promptly. Feedback should be specific, actionable, and encouraging to help students improve their skills without feeling discouraged. Self-assessment and reflection also empower learners to take responsibility for their language development. Digital tools and resources provide new avenues for language practice. Multimedia content, such as videos, podcasts, and interactive exercises, exposes students to authentic language use. Online collaboration platforms enable students to communicate with native speakers and peers globally. Technology not only makes learning more engaging but also supports individualized learning, allowing students to practice at their own pace and according to their interests.

Conclusion.

Developing students' skills in learning foreign languages is a multifaceted process that requires careful planning, effective teaching strategies, and continuous assessment. Emphasis on communicative competence, motivation, and cultural understanding enhances students' ability to use the language practically and confidently. Interactive, task-based, and technology-supported methods provide meaningful opportunities for practice, while individualized and collaborative approaches cater to diverse learner needs. Teachers' professional development and the integration of innovative tools further ensure high-quality language instruction. Overall, fostering language skills not only improves academic achievement but also prepares students for global communication, lifelong learning, and personal growth.

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