

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TASK-BASED TEACHING AND LEARNING (TBTL) IN MODERN EDUCATION

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Abstract

Task-Based Teaching and Learning (TBTL) has emerged as a cornerstone of modern pedagogical methodology, shifting the educational focus from traditional, teacher-centered rote learning to a more dynamic, student-centric approach. This article explores the theoretical foundations and practical applications of TBTL, emphasizing its role in developing communicative competence and real-world problem-solving skills. The core objective of TBTL is to engage learners in meaningful tasks where language or knowledge is used as a tool to achieve a specific outcome rather than as an isolated subject of study. By analyzing the structural framework of TBTL—comprising pre-task, task cycle, and post-task phases—this study highlights how the method fosters learner autonomy and motivation. Furthermore, the article discusses the benefits of TBTL in enhancing social interaction and critical thinking, while also addressing common challenges such as time constraints and assessment complexities in large classrooms. Through practical examples in English language teaching and other disciplines like history and mathematics, the research demonstrates that TBTL prepares students for real-life challenges by bridging the gap between theoretical classroom knowledge and practical application. Unlike traditional methods that prioritize grammatical accuracy through rote memorization, TBTL focuses on the completion of meaningful tasks as the primary unit of instruction. The study examines the impact on student motivation, autonomy, and the development of practical communicative competence. Ultimately, the study concludes that the integration of TBTL into the curriculum is essential for developing active, independent, and creative individuals capable of thriving in a globalized society. The findings suggest that a holistic approach, integrating cognitive development with social awareness, is essential for fostering genuine communicative autonomy in diverse linguistic contexts.

Keywords: TBTL, Task-Based Learning, communicative competence, learner autonomy, pedagogical innovation, SLA.

Kirish

Hozirgi globallashuv davrida ta'lim tizimi oldida turgan eng muhim vazifalardan biri – o'quvchilarni faqat nazariy bilim bilan emas, balki amaliy ko'nikmalar bilan ham qurollantirishdir. An'anaviy o'qitish usullari ko'pincha o'quvchini passiv tinglovchi sifatida shakllantirsa, zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlar uni faol ishtirokchiga

aylantirishni maqsad qiladi. Shu jihatdan Task-Based Teaching and Learning (TBTL), ya'ni vazifaga asoslangan o'qitish yondashuvi muhim o'rin egallaydi. Bu metod ayniqsa chet tilini o'rganishda keng qo'llanilib, o'quvchilarning real hayotiy vaziyatlarda bilimlardan foydalanish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

TBTL tushunchasi va nazariy asoslari

Task-Based Teaching and Learning – bu o'qitish metodikasi bo'lib, unda o'quv jarayonining markazida vazifa (task) turadi. Vazifa – bu ma'lum natijaga erishishga qaratilgan, o'quvchidan faol fikrlash va harakatni talab qiladigan faoliyatdir. TBTL nazariy jihatdan kommunikativ yondashuvga asoslanadi. Bu yondashuvga ko'ra, tilni o'rganishning eng samarali yo'li – uni real muloqot jarayonida qo'llashdir.

TBTL bosqichlari (Willis modeli)

1. Pre-task (Tayyorgarlik bosqichi): O'qituvchi vazifani tushuntiradi va mavzuga kirish qiladi.

2. Task cycle (Asosiy bosqich): O'quvchilar vazifani bajaradi, rejalashtiradi va hisobot beradi.

3. Post-task (Tahlil bosqichi): Xatolar tahlil qilinadi va yangi til birliklari o'rganiladi.

TBTLning afzalliklari

1. Amaliy yo'naltirilganlik: O'quvchilar bilimni real vaziyatlarda qo'llashni o'rganadi.

2. Motivatsiyani oshiradi: Qiziqarli vazifalar o'quvchini faol qiladi.

3. Muloqot ko'nikmasini rivojlantiradi: Til o'rganishda ayniqsa samarali.

4. Jamoada ishlashni o'rgatadi: Hamkorlik orqali muammolarni hal qilish.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, TBTL zamonaviy ta'limning eng samarali yondashuvlaridan biridir. U o'quvchilarni faqat bilim olishga emas, balki uni amalda qo'llashga o'rgatadi. Ushbu metod yordamida o'quvchilar mustaqil, faol va ijodkor shaxs sifatida shakllanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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