

## KNOWING THE LANGUAGE, YOU KNOW THE WORLD

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**Abstract:** *Language teaching plays a crucial role in global communication, education, and cultural exchange. However, many educational institutions face significant challenges in providing effective language instruction. This article highlights the main problems of language teaching, such as outdated methods, lack of motivation, insufficient resources, and teacher training. The paper suggests solutions to improve the quality of language education and increase student engagement.*

**Keywords:** *language teaching; motivation; teacher training; communication; methods.*

Language is a powerful tool that helps individuals connect with the world. Knowing a foreign language opens up new opportunities for personal, academic, and professional growth. However, the process of teaching languages often faces various difficulties. Despite the importance of language education, many schools and institutions struggle to provide high-quality language teaching. This article explores the significant problems of language teaching and suggests possible solutions to improve the quality of education.

Language teaching is essential in today's interconnected world. It helps individuals understand different cultures, communicate effectively, and access information from various sources. According to Harmer, language learning promotes critical thinking and enhances cognitive development [2, p. 45]. Moreover, knowing a foreign language increases job opportunities and allows individuals to participate in global collaborations.

There are some problems which are associated with language learning. One of the most common problems in language teaching is the use of traditional methods. Many teachers still rely on grammar-translation methods, which emphasize memorization of rules and vocabulary. This approach limits students' ability to use the language in real-life situations. Research shows that communicative methods are more effective in developing speaking skills [3, p. 67]. These methods mainly focus on writing and grammar rather than speaking and listening. During my demo lesson about emotions and feelings, I noticed that when students were asked to simply memorize vocabulary, they became bored and uninterested. However, when I used flashcards with facial expressions and encouraged them to describe different feelings in pairs, they became more active and engaged. This shows that interactive methods help students retain information better. Another one is the lack of motivation. Motivation is a key factor in language learning. However, many students lose interest due to boring lessons and repetitive exercises. Students are more likely to succeed if they enjoy the lessons and see the practical benefits of learning a language. In one of my lessons on the topic of healthy bodies, I used group

competitions where students had to create a poster about healthy habits. The competitive element made the task more exciting, and students were eager to present their work. Ur suggests that activities like games, role-plays, and discussions increase students' motivation and involvement [4, p. 89].

Teachers should create engaging lessons to keep students interested. Besides, in many schools, there is a lack of modern teaching materials and technological tools. Without access to audio recordings, videos, and language labs, students cannot fully develop their listening and speaking skills. Richards and Rodgers argue that digital tools significantly improve the language learning process [5, p. 102]. Teacher training is crucial for delivering high-quality education. However, not all teachers have access to professional development programs. Before conducting my demo lessons, I attended teaching methodology workshops at my university, where I learned about task-based language teaching (TBLT) and communicative language teaching (CLT). These workshops helped me design more engaging lessons and boosted my confidence as a future teacher. Brown highlights that ongoing teacher training programs positively impact both teaching quality and student performance [1, p. 23]. Additionally, insufficient teacher training is another setback as teachers play a crucial role in language education. However, not all educators receive proper training in modern teaching methods. Continuous professional development is necessary to equip teachers with the latest techniques and technologies. Last but not least, the large class size is problematic asset, because overcrowded classrooms make it difficult for teachers to provide individual attention to each student. As a result, students receive limited feedback and practice opportunities. Large class sizes make it difficult for teachers to give individual attention to each student. This problem was especially noticeable during my lesson about healthy bodies when I had to work with more than 20 students. To overcome this challenge, I divided the class into small groups and assigned each group a different task. This approach allowed me to monitor each group's work and give feedback more effectively. According to Ur, small group work increases student participation and cooperation [4, p. 58].

To address these issues, I am going to suggest some viable solutions. In order to mitigate these learning difficulties teachers and educators play an important role, as they trigger students. For instance, innovative teaching methods should be used such as communicative and task-based approaches. Personally, I applied Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) in my demo lessons by organizing role-plays where students acted out conversations between a doctor and a patient during the lesson about healthy bodies. This method encouraged students to use English in real life and improved their speaking confidence. In another demo lesson, I asked students to create posters about healthy habits in groups. This task required students to collaborate, discuss ideas, and present their projects to the class. As Willis states, task-based lessons help students develop both language skills and teamwork abilities [6, p. 35].

Designing lessons based on students' interests and needs increases their motivation. When teaching the topic of healthy bodies, I allowed students to choose their favorite

sports and create posters about their health benefits. This activity made students more enthusiastic about learning and expressing their ideas.

Modern technology provides endless opportunities for language learning. In my lessons, I used audio recordings and YouTube videos to improve listening skills. I also asked students to watch short video clips at home and prepare short summaries. According to Richards and Rodgers, digital tools improve both listening and speaking skills [5, p. 102]. Regular workshops and seminars help teachers improve their knowledge of new methods. My experience at the teaching methodology workshops helped me understand how to use interactive tasks and communicative methods more effectively. Schools should organize similar training programs for their teachers to ensure continuous professional growth.

Dividing students into smaller groups helps teachers provide more individual feedback. During my demo lessons, I often organized pair work discussions and group projects, which allowed me to monitor each student's progress more closely. This method also encourages students to cooperate and learn from each other.

Language teaching is a vital aspect of education that prepares students for global integration. However, several challenges hinder the effectiveness of language education. By adopting innovative methods, integrating technology, and investing in teacher training, educators can improve the quality of language teaching. Addressing these issues will help students become confident language users and better global citizens.

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