

# Using Intensive Methods In Foreign Language Teaching

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**Received:** 29 March 2025; **Accepted:** 25 April 2025; **Published:** 30 May 2025

**Abstract:** This article describes in detail how to structure and present various methodologies and tasks in teaching English as a foreign language to students, and also provides information on various programs and methods to increase students' interest in learning a foreign language and improve their fluency in English.

**Keywords:** Foreign language, teaching, knowledge, development, skill, tasks, methodology, learner, children, English language, techniques, modern, proficiency.

**Introduction:** Teaching foreign languages, especially when using games and diverse methodologies, can produce highly effective results. Firstly, it helps improve children's fluency in speech. Tasks should be based on a child's cognitive abilities. Online courses can also be effective for teaching English to children, but offline learning tends to yield the best results. Offline lessons are often delivered with complete lectures and visual materials, which help children remember better through both listening and seeing. Different methods and didactic games further reinforce their knowledge. One key advantage of offline learning is the ability to take an individual approach with each child – understanding their intellectual abilities and adjusting the complexity of tasks accordingly.

Education delivered in a playful manner often includes poems and songs introducing children to the culture and traditions of the target language. This concept is known in Europe as “Learning a Neighbor (Sibling) Language,” and such lessons are often conducted by native English speakers. Children tend to learn quickly through visual and hands-on activities. In language learning, it's essential to first correct pronunciation, and this can be effectively done through various methods in a playful format. For instance:

- Songs: Singing English songs together improves both vocabulary and pronunciation.
- Videos: Educational video clips instead of slides can spark children's interest and enhance their

learning.

Language instruction should aim at teaching speaking, listening comprehension, reading, writing, vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, as well as developing communication skills and fluency. Teaching foreign languages should align with national educational standards and also equip learners with the ability to make independent decisions. Teachers should base their work on modern skills and proven methodologies.

Examples of effective methods include:

1. Word Formation: In this method, letters are written on small papers, and students form various words and sentences. It helps improve sentence structure and expand vocabulary.
2. Immersion Method: This “listen and dive in” method involves watching and listening to English movies or videos and translating them. It helps improve speaking skills and introduces new vocabulary.
3. Listen and Point: In this method, students listen to the names of body parts or objects in English and quickly point to them. It supports fast memorization and retention.
4. Quick Answers: This is a rapid Q&A method where the teacher reviews past lessons with quick questions, enhancing attention and response speed.

These methods were discussed in the context of the online scientific and practical conference "Innovative Research in the Modern World: Theory and Practice." Each method has unique benefits depending on the

structure of the lesson. When teaching English to children, it's essential to engage them with interesting topics and diverse methodologies to ensure fast and effective learning. In addition to emphasizing foreign language teaching and learning, there is a growing need to introduce innovative ideas and technologies and avoid monotony in lessons. The goal is to make lessons clearer and more understandable for students.

Technological tools can support every aspect of language acquisition – reading, writing, listening, and speaking. The task-based teaching method encourages students to use English to complete a specific task. These tasks typically involve communication, information exchange, problem-solving, or decision-making. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) focuses less on memorizing grammar rules and more on communication, expression, and comprehension. Tasks should be engaging and help develop speaking skills. For example, creating and performing dialogues on the topic “At the Supermarket” can improve both speech and pronunciation. In addition to tasks, lessons should also involve various training activities and didactic games to enhance memory and learning speed.

Main Stages of TBLT:

- Pre-task: The teacher introduces the topic and teaches necessary vocabulary and phrases.
- Task cycle: Students complete the task individually or in groups.
- Language focus: The teacher analyzes language elements and corrects errors.

Advantages of TBLT:

- Encourages active student participation
- Creates a real-life communication environment
- Promotes collaboration and teamwork
- Increases learners' motivation

To improve memory and understanding, conducting methodical games is very effective. For example, in the “Remember It” method, a short story is told and students recall and translate sentences from it. This helps strengthen listening skills and memory and makes tasks more enjoyable. Additionally, it's important not to exhaust students with tasks. To prevent students from becoming afraid of assignments, tasks should be made more engaging. For instance, word games or conversational activities can further develop speaking skills. Tests can be presented not just on paper, but through interactive game-based platforms. A good example is the Kahoot! platform. Another fun method is the “Dry Napkin” method. Here, questions are written inside dry napkins. When the napkin is placed in a bowl of water, the question

becomes visible. The student reads and answers it. This approach adds creativity and excitement to the lesson. By using such modern and diverse methods, students become more engaged and motivated to learn the language.

## **CONCLUSION**

Tasks should match students' knowledge and proficiency levels. Only then will students remain interested in learning foreign languages and not become overwhelmed. Task-based learning presents language acquisition as a natural and meaningful activity, rather than an artificial or isolated process. This method helps learners become confident users of English in real-life contexts. It also supports independent thinking, problem-solving, teamwork, and clear expression of ideas. As such, TBLT is not only important in language classes but has broader relevance in the education system.

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