

Modern Pedagogical Technologies in Teaching Oral Skills to Non-Linguistic Students

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Abstract: In the twenty-first century, education has changed quickly, and this has had a big effect on how foreign languages are taught, especially in colleges and universities that don't focus on language. Modern teaching tools are very important for making it easier for students who aren't studying linguistics to learn how to speak better. In these situations, the main goal is not just to improve grammar skills but also to help students become better at communicating in a foreign language in both work and everyday situations. Modern teaching methods focus on teaching students in a way that is centered on them, using interactive techniques, and using digital tools. Project-based learning, task-based instruction, collaborative learning, case studies, role-plays, and problem-solving activities are all examples of technologies that make the classroom a real place to communicate. These methods get students to take part in discussions, simulations, and presentations, which lowers psychological barriers and boosts motivation. Using information and communication technologies (ICT) like multimedia presentations, online platforms, virtual discussions, and language learning apps can help you improve your speaking skills even more. Digital tools make it possible to talk to people in real time, practice pronunciation, and check your own work. Blended learning models also combine traditional classroom teaching with online activities. This gives students more freedom and lets them choose their own learning paths.

Keywords: Modern teaching tools; improving speaking skills; students who don't speak English; communicative competence; interactive methods; task-based learning; project-based learning; blended learning; digital tools in the classroom; a learner-centered approach; professional communication; and how to teach a foreign language.

Introduction: Beginning being able to communicate well in a foreign language is now an important part of being professionally competent in today's world of education. Oral communication skills are especially important for students who are not studying languages, like economics, engineering, medicine, law, and information technology. These skills help them take part in international cooperation, academic mobility, and professional exchange. Consequently, the modernization of methodologies for teaching speaking skills in non-linguistic higher education institutions has garnered considerable attention. New ways of teaching have changed how people think about teaching foreign languages. Current methods put more emphasis on communicative competence, learner autonomy, and

practical language use than on grammar translation and passive knowledge acquisition. To teach oral skills today, you need to use interactive, student-centered methods that create real-life situations where people can communicate and encourage everyone to participate. Using new methods like task-based learning, project-based instruction, case studies, role-playing, debates, and collaborative learning helps students talk to each other in a meaningful way in the classroom. These methods help students get over mental blocks, boost their motivation, and gain confidence in speaking. Also, using digital tools, multimedia resources, and online platforms gives students more chances to learn outside of the classroom. This lets them practice speaking in flexible

and tech-rich settings. It is very important for students who aren't studying language to have practical, professional, and interesting foreign language classes. With modern teaching tools, you can connect language learning to students' future jobs by using professional vocabulary, real-life situations, and tasks that require knowledge from different subjects. Therefore, the use of modern teaching tools to teach oral skills not only improves language skills but also helps non-linguistic students grow professionally. This topic is still important and relevant in the context of globalization and new ideas in education.

The effectiveness of using modern pedagogical technologies in teaching oral skills to non- native learners

Modern teaching technologies have changed the way foreign languages are taught in a big way, especially when it comes to helping non-native speakers improve their speaking skills. These technologies go beyond traditional teaching by putting a higher value on active communication, student involvement, and using language skills in real life. Here are the main points that show how well they work:

1. Better communication skills Task-based learning (TBL), project-based learning (PBL), and interactive group work are all modern methods that put students in real-life situations where they have to communicate. Students must use the target language to figure out what things mean, say what they think, ask questions, and solve real problems. Studies show that this makes people more fluent, spontaneous, and able to use language in meaningful situations instead of just memorizing forms. These methods help students learn language patterns by using them instead of just memorizing them.
2. More motivation and confidence in students Learner-centered methods like discussions, debates, role-plays, simulations, and peer teaching get students involved. When non-native speakers have to speak a foreign language, they often feel anxious. Interactive methods make the environment more supportive, which makes them less afraid of making mistakes. This sense of psychological safety makes people more willing to talk and take risks with their language, which is very important for developing their speaking skills.
3. Using ICT (Information and Communication

Technology) Language learning apps, online discussion boards, video conferencing, multimedia content, and pronunciation software are all digital tools that give you a lot of information and feedback right away. For instance: Online platforms like virtual classrooms make it easier for students and teachers to practice speaking with each other at the same time. Tools for speech recognition and pronunciation help students keep track of themselves and get better at being accurate. Multimedia tools show students different accents and how people really talk. ICT opens up more chances to practice outside of the classroom, which makes learning more flexible, personalized, and student-centered.

4. Personalization and uniqueness adaptive technology and blended learning frameworks make it easier to tailor training to the needs of each learner. Students can practice at their own pace and go over difficult parts of speaking, like stress, intonation, or words that are specific to a field (like business English for economics students). This personalization leads to better skill learning and happier students.

5. Collaborative learning and peer interaction. Collaborative pedagogical technologies group projects, peer review, and online communication tools promote peer interaction and co-construction of knowledge. Speaking activities that require collaboration help learners negotiate meaning, clarify thoughts, and reflect on linguistic choices, which enhances both cognitive and communicative development.

6. Real-world and professional relevance. Modern technologies allow integration of authentic materials such as podcasts, interviews, webinars, and professional dialogues that mirror real language use. For non-native learners, especially those in non-linguistic academic programs, this relevance increases motivation and prepares them for real communicative tasks in their future professions.

Every FL teacher's main goal is to teach speaking. This is because being able to have a conversation in English while following all the grammar rules and expressing their own opinions on any subject without hesitation shows how good they are at teaching. Why are modern technologies like computers, multimedia, mobile phones, monitors, speakers, and so on so important for helping students speak better? First of all, modern life is why people use technical tools more in all areas of life,

and especially young people are addicted to using them. Even though there are bad effects on human health, people can't ignore ICT when they're working or learning. Using new technologies to organize the FLC (Foreign Language Classes) in that way can work well. For example, a microphone can make the kids talk. You can use modern technologies like digital tools, phones, computers, and tablets for both fun and schoolwork. As parents, we need to help our kids learn how to find a good balance and improve their study skills as they get older and more independent. For some of the less educational digital activities, it might be a good idea to set a time limit. You might want to let your kids help you make the rules about when and how to use technology for different things. Teachers all over the world value and study the important topic of how to help students be more creative. We should use all the tools we have to teach to encourage students' creative spirit and help them develop their creative thinking and skills. This will help us find more flexible and creative people. We use multimedia in the classroom that is wide-ranging, has a lot of space, gives more information, and has illustrated features to get students' attention, speed up feedback, and help them build on and transfer what they have learned. This also helps them think creatively. For example, after teaching the text's dialogue, the multimedia display can show a situation that is similar to the text's content. This encourages students to use their imagination in the simulated situation, use what they have learned to write the dialogue, and then act it out. This not only reinforces what they have learned, but it also broadens and deepens their knowledge.

The second important part is helping students improve their spoken English by having them do projects and presentations. It goes without saying that all students need to be a part of the project process for PBL to work. So, teachers should plan activities for each student so that they can do their best work. So, teachers need to make sure that every student knows what they are learning and why they are learning it. This is very important, especially when a teacher suggests the project and is therefore in charge of explaining its purpose. If students don't understand what PBL is and what it means, they won't want to be a part of it. First, an environment that focuses on the learner. This part is meant to give students as much freedom and decision-making power as possible throughout the project, from

choosing a topic to making design, production, and presentation choices. Projects should have enough structure and feedback to help students make smart choices and changes. Teachers and students will have useful information for judging student work and growth if they write down what students decide, change, and do. The second thing is working together. This part is meant to help students learn how to work together by giving them chances to make decisions as a group, rely on each other, combine feedback from peers and mentors, give thoughtful feedback to peers, and work with others as student researchers.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the use of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching oral skills to non-native learners has proven to be both pedagogically sound and practically effective. In contrast to traditional teacher-centered approaches, contemporary methods emphasize active communication, learner autonomy, and real-life language use. As a result, students are no longer passive recipients of knowledge but active participants in the learning process, which significantly enhances the development of speaking competence. Interactive strategies such as task-based learning, project work, role-plays, discussions, and collaborative activities create authentic communicative situations that encourage learners to express ideas, negotiate meaning, and respond spontaneously. These practices contribute to the development of fluency, accuracy, and pragmatic competence. Moreover, the integration of digital technologies and multimedia tools expands opportunities for continuous speaking practice, immediate feedback, and exposure to authentic language input.

Modern pedagogical technologies also address important psychological factors. By creating supportive and student-centered environments, they reduce speaking anxiety and increase learners' confidence. Motivation grows when students see the practical value of communication skills for academic and professional purposes. In addition, blended and technology-enhanced learning models support individualized instruction, allowing learners to progress at their own pace and focus on specific areas of difficulty. Therefore, the effectiveness of modern pedagogical technologies lies not only in improving linguistic performance but also in fostering communicative competence, critical

thinking, collaboration, and learner independence. In the context of globalization and increasing international interaction, these technologies represent an essential component of contemporary foreign language education for non-native learners.

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