

**THE STRATEGIES OF IMPROVING IN TEACHING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS***Iminova Shakhnoza-Begim Bakhodirovna**Teacher of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages**Vaxobjonova Zarnigor Tuxtasin qizi**student of group IF-24-1*

**Annotation:** The article examines the modern requirements for English language teachers in the context of globalization and the digitalization of education. Special attention is given to communicative and intercultural competence, methodological flexibility, digital literacy, and strategies for professional growth. Practical recommendations are provided for the continuous development of teaching skills and the integration of innovative approaches into the educational process.

**Keywords:** English language teacher, communicative competence, digital literacy, methodological flexibility, globalization, professional development, innovation, education.

**Modern Requirements for English Language Teachers**

Contemporary English language teachers face multifaceted and evolving demands that encompass both professional expertise and personal-pedagogical competencies. A teacher must possess strong verbal and non-verbal communication skills, adapting their interaction style to suit students of diverse proficiency levels and cultural backgrounds. Emotional intelligence plays a vital role — enabling educators to sensitively respond to learners' needs and foster an inclusive and supportive classroom environment.

In-depth knowledge of current methodologies — such as the Communicative Approach, Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), and Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) — is essential, along with the flexibility to tailor these approaches to various educational contexts. Teachers must be capable of planning effective lessons, conducting assessments, and providing personalized feedback that meets individual student needs.

Digital literacy is another key requirement. Confidence in using digital tools — from online platforms to interactive applications and adaptive learning systems — allows educators to enhance engagement and personalize the learning experience. The integration of technology expands the boundaries of interaction and facilitates learner-centered instruction.

Modern educators must also be agile and responsive to changes in the educational landscape, including transitions to remote or hybrid learning formats. The ability to adjust teaching approaches to different learning styles and cultural expectations is increasingly important in today's global classroom.

Patience, organization, emotional resilience, and well-developed interpersonal skills are essential attributes. Core qualities also include flexibility, creative and critical thinking, and the ability to multitask effectively in dynamic teaching environments.

To meet the rapidly evolving demands of the profession, teachers are expected to engage in ongoing professional development through participation in training sessions, professional communities, certification programs (e.g., TKT), and involvement in research-based practices.

It is not merely about knowing the language — it is about the ability to use it effectively within social and cultural contexts. According to Hymes and Canale & Swain, communicative competence encompasses grammatical, sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic skills. Teachers are equipped with the ability to build instructional interaction using both verbal and non-verbal means, which fosters active student engagement. Effective communication is the cornerstone of managing attention, sustaining motivation, and ensuring deep comprehension of the material.

It is essential for teachers to be aware of their students' cultural backgrounds and to create a learning environment where diversity is valued and intercultural dialogue is encouraged. Intercultural competence refers to the ability to negotiate meaning, respect differences, and interact effectively in multiethnic settings. Integrating authentic cultural content through literature, videos, and classroom discussions not only aids in language acquisition, but also nurtures the capacity to “think in the language.”

### **Analysis of Effective Teaching Methodologies**

Contemporary English language instruction relies on a blend of classical and innovative methodologies. **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)** emphasizes communication both as a means and as the goal of learning: students engage in "authentic" interactions, read real-world texts, discuss personal experiences, and develop all four core language skills.

**Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT)** encourages learners to complete real-life tasks — such as ordering a meal or requesting information — which enhances motivation through clearly measurable outcomes and immersion in communicative contexts.

**Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)** merges subject matter instruction with language acquisition, allowing learners to absorb linguistic forms naturally through content-based contexts. Research shows that integrating CLIL and TBLT significantly boosts language proficiency, with grammar, for example, being acquired more deeply.

Thus, the combination of CLT, TBLT, and CLIL creates a balance between language form and function, grounding learning in communicative authenticity and meaningful content.

The philosophy of learning through action—whether naturally or experientially—underpins experiential learning approaches. David Kolb emphasizes the experiential learning cycle: **experience** → **reflection** → **conceptualization** → **re-experience**, as the foundation for deep understanding. In language education, this can take the form of theatrical performances, project-based assignments, culinary workshops in English, and other hands-on activities where learners act rather than merely listen.

According to teacher feedback, such practice helps students immerse themselves in the language, enabling them to formulate phrases more freely and structure sentences with greater confidence.

Modern methodologies increasingly aim to address individual needs through adaptive learning and the use of scaffolding. TBLT-based tasks are designed in alignment with students' levels and prior experience, fostering development within the **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)**, as theorized by Vygotsky. This flexibility allows educators to employ a wide range of materials and lesson formats—from open discussions to structured instructions and differentiated tasks catering to varied learner groups.

**CALL** (Computer-Assisted Language Learning) and **CSCL** (Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning) provide dynamic environments for interactive, independent, and peer-based study, reducing anxiety and enhancing motivation.

Emerging technologies such as **augmented reality (AR)** and **adaptive support systems** further boost engagement and improve long-term retention, making the learning experience both memorable and effective.

### Strategies for Enhancing Teaching Proficiency

The effective development of teaching expertise requires a systematic and multifaceted approach, centered around four key strategies:

#### 1. **Continuous Professional Development (CPD):**

Educators should regularly upgrade their skills through diverse learning formats, including courses such as **CELTA, DELTA, and TKT**, as well as webinars, workshops, and teaching internships. The most impactful practices combine “**bite-sized**” learning (short, focused modules) with in-depth content tailored to personal interests and professional goals. An effective PD model integrates teacher choice, classroom application, collaborative discussions, and reflective practice.

#### 2. **Self-reflection and Feedback:**

Tools like lesson video recordings (micro-teaching) and teaching portfolios allow educators to critically evaluate their work and gain constructive peer feedback. Regular self-reflection—through journals, dialogue logs, or post-lesson reviews—promotes metacognitive growth and improves learning outcomes.

#### 3. **Professional Learning Communities (PLCs):**

Participation in collaborative teaching communities, peer observations, and mentoring supports shared professional growth. Joint lesson planning, discussion of teaching practices, and idea exchange help build a culture of ongoing professional learning. Engaging with teaching networks, including online platforms and social media communities (e.g., **#ELTchat**, LinkedIn groups), broadens perspectives and reinforces motivation.

#### 4. **Innovative and Evidence-Based Practices:**

Educators are encouraged to implement action research, case analyses, and professional projects to test and refine new teaching approaches. These methods enable evidence-based adjustments to instructional strategies. The integration of digital tools and AI enhances lesson delivery and enriches the learning environment through personalization and innovation.

Modern English language teaching demands not only a high level of linguistic and methodological competence from educators, but also a commitment to ongoing professional growth. This study has identified the key requirements for today's English teacher, analyzed relevant

methodologies and approaches, and outlined the core strategies that support the enhancement of teaching proficiency.

It has been shown that effective professional development is achievable through continuous learning, self-reflection, collaboration with peers, and the integration of innovative practices. These elements strengthen a teacher's professional flexibility, adaptability, and competitiveness in an era of globalization and rapid digital transformation in education.

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