



TASK-BASED LEARNING TEACHING (TBLT) AS A MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Author: Rustamova Malika Komil kizi ¹

Affiliation: The student of the group 2320, First English faculty, Uzbekistan state world languages university ¹

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to examine the definition of Task-based learning, its content, and how it is used to teach languages in a communicative way. It also explores peculiarities of this modern method with real-world tasks. Additionally, the article describes goals, benefits and difficulties of task-based learning teaching. (TBLT).

Keywords: educational approach, real-life tasks, meaningful communication, pedagogical tasks, accuracy, fluency, communication skills, management activities, role-playing, projects, problem-solving, traditional assessment..

INTRODUCTION

A Task-based learning is an educational approach that focused on the use of meaningful tasks as the central component of the learning process. It moves the emphasis away from conventional grammar-based teaching strategies and towards involving students in practical activities that call for the use of language as a communication tool. Task is the core of task-based learning teaching (TBLT). A task is an activity with clear goal that requires learners to use the language meaningfully and contextually, such as real-world tasks and pedagogical tasks. Another powerful variation of the communicative approach, which emphasizes language acquisition through usage, is task-based language instruction. In other words, students learn the language they require at the appropriate time to do the tasks that have been assigned to them. The main purpose of language learning and task highlight in the form of problem-solving negotiation between that learner holds and the new knowledge (Candlin and Murphy, 1987)

MAIN PART

A task-based methodology is predicated on the idea that accuracy follows fluency and that communication is what drives and refines learning (D. Willis, 1990). Language acquisition will take care of itself, according to Dick Allwright (1979), if the management activities of the language teacher are only focused on getting the students to solve communication difficulties in the target language. In other words, learners pick up communication skills through communicating.

Characteristics of TBLT:

1)Task as the core of learning: The idea of tasks, which are exercises with a specific goal that motivate students to apply their language skills, is at the core of TBLT. Examples include: role-playing, problem-solving, and projects. The task directs the language learning process rather than concentrating on discrete grammatical rules, making communication the main objective.

2)Emphasis on meaningful communication: The task necessitates students to interact, engage in discourse, negotiate, and articulate their viewpoints, employing authentic communication tactics.

3)Integration of language skills: TBLT often integrates various language skills (speaking, listening, reading, writing)

4)Student-centered learning: The teacher does not teach grammar and vocabulary directly; rather, students learn and use language in class discussions.

5)Integration of cultural knowledge: Cultural and historical components like the Australian Kangaroo and the Uzbek Semurg (phoenix) are incorporated into the class.

6)Authenticity and relevance: As much as possible, tasks should replicate real-life communication and actual language use. Learners' motivation and relevance were increased by authentic materials and scenarios.

7)Assessment: Instead of traditional assessments, TBLT usually uses performance-based assessments, where pupils demonstrate their language via the accomplishment of the tasks.

The below table represents major advantages and disadvantages of TBLT.

Table 1

MERITS OF TBLT	DEMERITS OF TBLT
Real-world relevance	Complexity of planning
Student-centered	Classroom management
Integration skills	Balancing form and meaning
Encourages critical thinking	Pay attention on first language
Confidence building	Sufficient vocabulary
Enhanced engagement	
Fluency development	

CONCLUSION

To conclude, Task-based learning teaching (TBLT) is an effective teaching method that improves language acquisition while preparing students for obstacles they may face in the real world. This method fosters engagement, encourages teamwork, and develops critical abilities that go beyond the classroom by placing a strong emphasis on meaningful tasks. The emphasis on real-world application guarantees that students are active participants in their educational process rather than merely passive consumers of knowledge. When teachers think about effective teaching strategies, TBLT stands

out as a strong option that fits both the needs of students and the goals of modern education.

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