



## MODERN PEDAGOGICAL PARADIGMS IN THE FORMATION OF PHILOLOGY STUDENTS' LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17383564>

### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 15<sup>th</sup> October 2025

Accepted: 16<sup>th</sup> October 2025

Online: 17<sup>th</sup> October 2025

### KEYWORDS

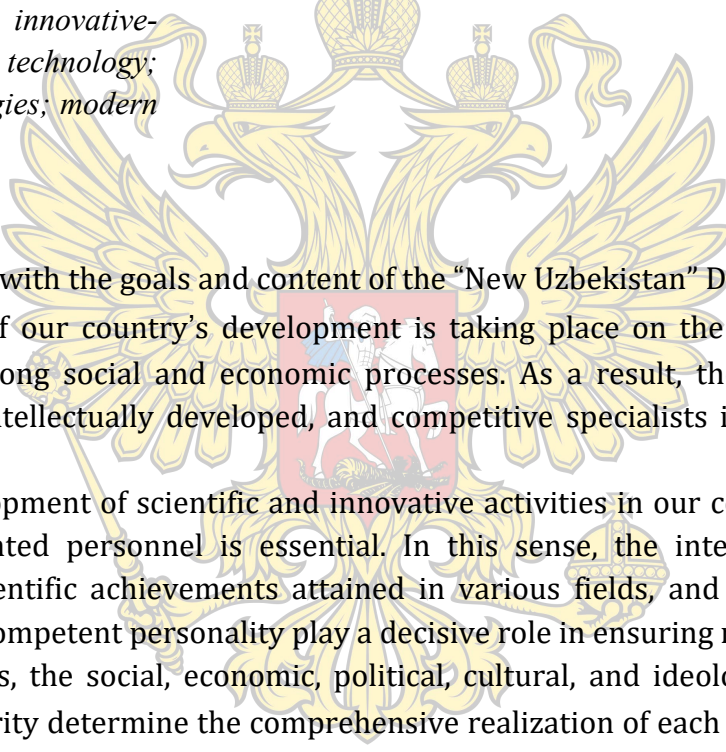
*information-communication;*

*innovation;*

*pedagogical*

*multimedia technologies; modern*

*teaching methods.*



### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the significance of using information-communication and innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching foreign languages to university students for deeper acquisition and effective learning.*

### Introduction

In accordance with the goals and content of the “New Uzbekistan” Development Strategy, the current stage of our country’s development is taking place on the basis of continuous interconnection among social and economic processes. As a result, the social demand for training creative, intellectually developed, and competitive specialists in society is steadily increasing.

For the development of scientific and innovative activities in our country, the presence of young and talented personnel is essential. In this sense, the intellectual potential of individuals, the scientific achievements attained in various fields, and the upbringing of a well-rounded and competent personality play a decisive role in ensuring national security.

In this process, the social, economic, political, cultural, and ideological dimensions of ensuring state security determine the comprehensive realization of each individual’s abilities. It is important to cultivate rational and critical thinking in people and equip them with clear and practical knowledge about modern science, technology, and innovation. In this regard, under the conditions of globalization, the social sciences play an active role in overcoming crises. Therefore, as emphasized, “we must support and encourage the work of humanities scholars in every possible way” [1].

Indeed, through science, it is possible to nurture young people’s intellectual abilities and transform them into active participants in social development.

Scientific studies of J.J. Jalolov, G.T. Mahkamova, T.K. Sattorov, V.I. Andriyanova, and F.M. Rashidov [2] are significant in the field of foreign language teaching methodology.

In addition, B.G. Kulmatov, F. Alimov, G. Tadjibaev, D. Tadjibaeva, Sh. Akbarova, M. Mukhitdinova, and G. Azizova [3] have also contributed valuable research on the methodology of teaching English.

In European countries, scholars such as V.S. Avanesov, A.A. Krasnoborova, M.B. Chelyshkova, A.D. Cohen, Tim McNamara, A. Hughes, Christian Coombe, Andrew Harrison, John W. Oller, Lyle F. Bachman, and Adrian S.G. Palmer [4] have conducted extensive scientific research on the assessment of foreign language proficiency.

### **Relevance of the Topic**

Among the world's leading countries, Uzbekistan is also giving increasing attention to the education system, which is truly commendable. Particularly, foreign language instruction is gaining priority status in the educational sphere. Like in other developed countries, English language teaching has been integrated into the educational system as a core subject in Uzbekistan, and it continues to evolve step by step.

At present, the positive results achieved in the education sector of our country can undoubtedly be considered the fruit of ongoing reforms and developmental efforts. In this regard, the implementation of reforms in the education system has produced visible and meaningful outcomes. For example, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 2017 "On measures for further improving the quality of teaching foreign languages in educational institutions" and its effective implementation serve as clear evidence of such progress.

According to this resolution, the growing attention to teaching and assessing foreign languages in educational institutions plays an essential role in increasing students' motivation for language learning and enhancing their cognitive skills. As a result, students have been given the opportunity to improve and assess their knowledge systematically. Starting from January 1, 2018, they have had access to CEFR-based examinations and certificates determining their level of foreign language proficiency. This reform strengthened students' interest in foreign languages and encouraged them to learn more deeply.

This situation is naturally linked to psychological development in the learning process. The reforms have opened many opportunities for young people, stimulating their motivation and inspiring them to move forward. Therefore, the formation of a well-rounded and competent personality is defined as a primary objective.

Young people with clear goals and a broad worldview are vital not only for society but also for the state. Hence, the policies and reforms being implemented are directly aimed at the intellectual and spiritual development of the individual. Furthermore, in the pursuit of innovation in education, modern technologies play a crucial role. They enable teachers to apply new teaching methods, maintain students' interest in learning materials, and increase engagement during lessons. Consequently, this leads to the effective organization of cognitive activity.

Therefore, teachers must continuously conduct relevant pedagogical research and apply its results by integrating technological advancements. The most important issue to consider is how to improve philology students' language competence effectively. It is necessary to select the most efficient methods and study potential shortcomings. In this context, multimedia tools, modern teaching methods, and digital platforms can serve as major aids.

In our Republic, the organization of informatization processes in education, the effective use of information technologies in both offline and online learning, and conducting research

on developing the professional competence of future specialists in foreign languages have great practical significance.

Notably, the “Comprehensive Development Program for Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017–2021,” developed jointly by the UNESCO Committee and DGP Research & Consulting, highlights such important tasks as “Mastering innovative pedagogy, information and communication technologies, and their rapid implementation in the learning process.”

Based on this, further improving the teaching of English in our country, strengthening cooperation with leading higher education institutions of the world, developing joint educational programs, and training highly qualified specialists are of great importance.

Today, all people around the world are not only witnesses but also active participants in the rapidly changing processes of global culture, science, and technology. Within the framework of the Law “On Education” and the “National Program for Personnel Training” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a comprehensive system for teaching foreign languages has been created. This system aims to form an educated, intellectually developed young generation capable of independent thinking and to facilitate the integration of our Republic into the global community.

### **The Role of Modern Pedagogical Technologies**

The process of learning languages begins from kindergarten and primary education, ensuring a solid foundation for foreign language proficiency. The goal is to create favorable conditions for learners to master English effectively and to develop communication skills through a modern, learner-centered approach.

In the modern educational context, innovative pedagogical and information-communication technologies serve as key factors in improving the quality of language education. The integration of multimedia resources, digital learning platforms, and interactive teaching tools increases students’ motivation, enhances their cognitive activity, and contributes to the formation of communicative competence.

Modern pedagogical methods encourage active student engagement, critical thinking, and creativity in the learning process. Such approaches align with the global trend of education digitalization and meet the needs of Generation “Z,” who prefer visual and technology-based learning formats.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, modern teaching methods play a vital role in developing the language competence of philology students. The combination of information-communication technologies, innovative pedagogical strategies, and multimedia resources ensures more effective foreign language acquisition. Consequently, the integration of these approaches not only enhances linguistic proficiency but also fosters independent thinking, creativity, and competitiveness among future specialists.

The analysis of the current system of organizing foreign language learning in recent years shows that educational standards, curricula, and teaching materials are being continuously improved in accordance with modern requirements. In particular, complex measures are being implemented to utilize advanced information and media technologies, creating broad opportunities for effective language education.

In modern terms, Generation “Z” is no longer satisfied with acquiring knowledge through traditional teaching methods. Therefore, ensuring the continuity of foreign language learning at all levels of education, improving teachers’ qualifications, and providing them with modern and innovative methodological materials have become an urgent demand of the time.

To achieve these goals, higher education institutions should focus on creating a technologically advanced learning environment, supporting teachers in mastering innovative methods, and strengthening students’ motivation to learn foreign languages.

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