

GUIDELINES FOR LINGUISTICS STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK:
IMPLEMENTING TBLT PRINCIPLES IN ASSIGNMENT COMPLETION

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This research outlines the application of TBLT principles in independent linguistic tasks, emphasizing the importance of vocabulary development and purposeful activities. Drawing inspiration from communicative language education, the vocabulary activity adheres to Jane Willis's guidelines, guaranteeing student involvement and connections to real-life scenarios. Collaboration and discussion are encouraged through pair work in the Category Classification task, aligning with the principles of communicative language instruction.	TBLT principles, linguistics students, independent tasks, vocabulary development, communicative language education, Jane Willis's criteria, student engagement, real-world connections, category classification task.

Introduction

Within the realm of linguistic education, the efficacy of teaching approaches significantly shapes students' language acquisition and proficiency levels. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) has emerged as a prominent instructional strategy, emphasizing practical language use and meaningful communication. This study explores the application of TBLT principles in the independent work of linguistics students, specifically focusing on vocabulary development.

Informed by the foundational works of Richards (2001) and the principles of Communicative Language Education (CLT), our research aims to provide comprehensive guidelines for integrating TBLT in linguistics assignments. The core emphasis lies in crafting activities that sustain student interest, prioritize meaning, and establish connections to real-world scenarios, aligning with Jane Willis's recommendations (2007).

The research methodology involves developing and scrutinizing various independent tasks designed to enhance vocabulary acquisition. These tasks encompass a spectrum of activities, ranging from vocabulary categorization to word matching and multimedia engagement, addressing the diverse needs of students with varying language proficiency levels.

As we delve into the impact of each task on students' language learning experiences, comprehension, and critical thinking abilities, this study seeks to contribute valuable insights to the incorporation of TBLT principles in linguistic education. The subsequent sections will expound upon the research methodology, provide a detailed analysis of specific tasks, and present corresponding results, ultimately concluding with a comprehensive summary underscoring the pertinence and effectiveness of TBLT in fostering meaningful language learning experiences for linguistics students.

Materials and Methods of Research

The decisions on the development of the resources for the vocabulary activity were impacted by several factors. First, the readings for the course that discuss task-based language teaching and the significance of giving language learners meaningful settings served as the basis for this project. According to Richards (2001), TBL is an instructional strategy that was initially used by second or foreign-language teachers. It is a methodology that was created in the 1970s and is based on the language education approach known as Communicative Language education (CLT). Jane Willis (2007) suggests that while developing activities teachers should answer the following questions:

- Will the activity maintain the interest of the students?
- Is meaning the main emphasis?
- Exists a purpose or expected result?
- Is the outcome used to determine success?
- Is finishing a top priority?
- Does the activity have any connection to everyday activities?

To make sure that the students have a clear purpose and context for learning these words, the pre-task entails delivering a list of vocabulary items relating to the upcoming reading choice or subject. Second, the task is intended to be completed in pairs to encourage cooperation and peer interaction. Students get the opportunity to discuss and argue the multiple meanings of each phrase in pairs, drawing from their knowledge and experiences as well as using dictionaries to check their understanding. In line with the principles of communicative language instruction, this encourages meaningful communication and active engagement. Students are asked to categorize a set of vocabulary terms as either positive, negative, or neither in a job called Category Classification. This work is based on readings from the course that discuss vocabulary development and the value of personal connections. The learning process is made relevant and interesting by encouraging students to identify the phrases based on their own beliefs and experiences. The activity also meets the learners' language demands. Presenting new words in a meaningful context and letting children connect the phrases to certain sensations, improves their vocabulary abilities and helps them remember and comprehend new concepts. As students examine and defend their decisions in the categorization exercise, which encourages language accuracy and fluency, they further strengthen their critical thinking and decision-making abilities. Additionally, because students with similar language proficiency levels can effectively interact, the pair work style meets the needs of the heterogeneous learner profile mentioned previously. To differentiate instruction, low-level students receive additional guidance with terms and their translations while high and middle-level students are given the work as it is described. This way, all students can take part in and profit from the activity. The Vocabulary and Category Classification activity effectively satisfies the language needs of the learners, fosters meaningful interaction and engagement in the language learning classroom, and is consistent with the course readings on communicative language teaching, task-based learning, and vocabulary acquisition.

The creation of materials for the vocabulary activity was guided by TBLT principles, referencing literature that underscores the importance of task-based language teaching and meaningful contexts. This approach resonates with Richards' (2001) depiction of TBL as an instructional method rooted in communicative language education (CLT), initially employed by language instructors. Activities were developed based on Jane Willis's standards, ensuring student engagement, prioritizing meaning, and

establishing connections to real-world scenarios. The pre-task phase involves presenting a list of pertinent vocabulary items, aligning with TBLT principles.

Collaborative work in the Category Classification task encourages teamwork, in line with communicative language instruction. This task, grounded in course readings, enhances vocabulary growth and personal connections. The Vocabulary and Category Classification activity addresses language requirements, encourages interaction, and adheres to course materials on communicative language teaching and task-based learning.

Results and its Discussion

Upon examining the outcomes of the implemented tasks, it is evident that the incorporation of Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) principles has yielded positive results across multiple dimensions of language learning. The carefully crafted activities, inspired by TBLT methodologies and informed by key pedagogical literature, have demonstrated their efficacy.

Category classification task-

Collaboration and personal connections: This task, designed for collaboration, not only enhances vocabulary acquisition but also stimulates student engagement in discussions, fostering both collaboration and personal connections. This aligns seamlessly with the principles of communicative language instruction advocated by TBLT.

“Definitions” activity - Real-word language utilization: Rooted in TBLT, this activity challenges students with real-world language use through word matching. The individualized nature of the task promotes not only comprehension but also critical thinking, steering clear of predictable patterns—conforming well to TBLT's overarching objectives.

Post-task phrases - Development of metalinguistic awareness: The ensuing discussions and subsequent exercises significantly contribute to the development of metalinguistic awareness. Through conversations about word definitions and usage, students reflect on language structures, aligning with the principles of TBLT.

Multimodal learning - Lexical inference and deep processing: The inclusion of a warm-up video in the materials development reflects TBLT and multimodal learning principles. This approach supports lexical inference and deep processing, harmonizing with sociocultural and cognitive theories about vocabulary acquisition.

Enhanced comprehension and production - Positive impact: the noticeable enhancements in comprehension, critical thinking, and language production affirm the positive impact of TBLT. Students not only grasp vocabulary but also apply it meaningfully, underscoring the practical success of TBLT in the context of linguistics education.

Evaluation of language proficiency - Proficiency assessment: the observational component during tasks serves as a valuable tool for evaluating language proficiency levels. This assessment aids in tailoring future tasks to individual needs, ensuring a targeted and effective approach to language learning.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study illuminates the successful integration of principles from Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) into the independent tasks of linguistics students. The developed activities, grounded in TBLT methodology and informed by foundational readings, prove effective in fostering meaningful language learning experiences.

The array of tasks, spanning vocabulary categorization to multimedia engagement, underscores the adaptability and pertinence of TBLT in addressing the diverse learner profile. By adhering to Jane Willis's criteria, these activities prioritize student engagement, stress the importance of meaning, and establish connections to real-world scenarios.

The study's outcomes highlight the positive influence of TBLT on various facets of language learning. For instance, the Category Classification task not only enriches vocabulary development but also promotes cooperation and personal connections. The "Definitions" activity, rooted in real-life language use, stimulates comprehension, critical thinking, and the avoidance of repetitive patterns.

The subsequent phases, including post-task discussions and follow-up exercises, contribute to metalinguistic awareness and bolster language acquisition concepts. The observed enhancements in comprehension, critical thinking, and language production align with TBLT objectives, confirming its effectiveness in linguistics education.

As the landscape of language teaching evolves, the study's insights offer valuable guidance for educators, curriculum developers, and researchers keen on enriching language learning experiences. The demonstrated success of TBLT principles in fostering engagement, comprehension, and critical thinking positions it as a valuable pedagogical approach within the realm of linguistics education.

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