

## **BENEFITS OF COMMUNICATIVE TEACHING SKILLS DURING THE LESSON**

*Jizzax branch of National University of  
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulug'bek.*

*The field: Philology and teaching languages: English*

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### **Abstract**

This article examines the benefits of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) in the classroom, focusing on how the communicative approach enhances learners' ability to use language effectively in real-life situations. Unlike traditional methods, CLT promotes meaningful communication, learner-centered instruction, and interaction-based activities. The article highlights the principles of CLT, its impact on the development of language skills, changes in teacher and student roles, and its effectiveness in preparing learners for authentic communication. The findings suggest that CLT creates a more engaging, practical, and motivating language learning environment.

### **Keywords**

Communicative approach, CLT, communicative competence, interaction, learner-centered teaching, real-life tasks, language skills development.

### **Introduction**

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) has become one of the most influential methods in modern language education. Emerging in the 1970s as a response to the limitations of traditional grammar-based approaches, CLT focuses on developing learners' ability to communicate fluently and appropriately in real-life contexts. Instead of memorizing grammatical structures, learners are encouraged to use language actively, negotiate meaning, and interact with others in meaningful situations.

By focusing on communication skills, CLT helps students develop not only linguistic competence but also sociolinguistic and pragmatic skills. This holistic approach makes it particularly effective for preparing students to use the language in real-world scenarios.

Key Principles of Communicative Language Teaching

One of the core principles of CLT is the emphasis on meaningful communication. Activities are designed to be as authentic as possible, often simulating real-life situations where students must use the language to achieve specific goals. Another key principle is the focus on learner-centered instruction. In CLT, students are active participants in their own learning process. They engage in tasks that require them to negotiate meaning, solve problems, and collaborate with peers. Additionally, CLT encourages the use of authentic materials, such as newspapers, videos, and real-life conversations. These materials provide students with exposure to the language as it is used in everyday contexts, enhancing their ability to understand and produce natural speech.

#### How CLT Enhances Language Skills

One of the primary language learning benefits of CLT is the development of communicative competence. Students learn to use the language effectively in various social contexts, improving their ability to express themselves and understand others. CLT also enhances listening and speaking skills through interactive activities like role-plays, discussions, and interviews. These activities require students to listen actively and respond appropriately, fostering better oral communication skills. Moreover, CLT supports the development of reading and writing skills by incorporating tasks that involve authentic texts and real-world writing scenarios. This integrated approach ensures that students become well-rounded language users.

One of the significant advantages of CLT is its applicability to real-world situations. By engaging in activities that mimic real-life interactions, students are better prepared to use the language outside the classroom. For instance, CLT can be particularly beneficial for students preparing for international travel, study, or work. The focus on practical communication skills ensures that they can navigate various social and professional settings with confidence. Additionally, CLT is highly adaptable and can be tailored to meet the specific needs of different learners. Whether teaching young children, teenagers, or adults, educators can design activities that are relevant and engaging for their students.

#### Teacher and Student Roles in CLT

In a CLT classroom, the role of the teacher shifts from being the primary source of knowledge to a facilitator of learning. Teachers guide students through activities, provide feedback, and create an environment that encourages communication and collaboration. Students, on the other hand, take on a more active role in their learning. They participate in tasks that require them to use the language creatively and interactively. This active involvement helps them develop a deeper understanding of the language and its use.

How can teacher use this skills during the lesson absolutely with activities because of student are bored from traditional type of lessons. Teacher can use prediction method – firstly teacher give just a title of current topic and students guess todays topic during the predicting students give their own pinions and teacher can analyze their horizon. Or teacher can show a picture or group of pictures about topic and student gives opinions.

### **Information-Gap Activities**

Information-gap activities require learners to communicate in order to obtain information that they do not have. Each student has only part of the information needed to complete a task, so they must ask questions, exchange details, and clarify information. This creates **real communication**, because the task cannot be finished without meaningful interaction. These activities help students practice speaking, listening, asking for clarification, describing things, and using grammar naturally. They also build confidence, as students learn that communication is more important than perfect accuracy.

### **Role-Plays and Simulations**

Role-plays allow students to act out real-life communication situations in the classroom. Examples include ordering food at a restaurant, booking a hotel room, giving directions, or having a job interview. When students take on different roles, they must use the language appropriate for that situation. Simulations go a step further by creating more complex or extended scenarios, such as a business meeting or a travel agency. These activities help students practice **functional language** (requesting, apologizing, agreeing, disagreeing) and develop sociolinguistic competence — that is, knowing how to speak appropriately in different social contexts.

### **Problem-Solving Tasks**

In problem-solving tasks, learners work together to find a solution to a challenge. This could involve choosing the best travel plan, designing a schedule, ranking options, or solving a mystery. Because students need to discuss ideas, compare opinions, negotiate, and make decisions, communication occurs naturally. These tasks promote **critical thinking**, cooperation, and communicative strategies such as suggesting, justifying, agreeing, questioning, and summarizing. They also reflect real-world communication in which people use language to achieve a goal.

### **Discussions and Debates**

Discussions provide students with opportunities to express their thoughts, share personal experiences, and respond to others' ideas. They usually focus on familiar topics such as education, culture, technology, or social issues. Debates involve taking opposing viewpoints on a topic and defending those viewpoints

with arguments. These activities encourage **extended speaking**, logical reasoning, turn-taking, and respectful communication. They help learners develop fluency as well as the ability to organize their thoughts clearly.

### **Task-Based Learning (TBL)**

Task-Based Learning focuses on completing meaningful tasks using the target language. Examples include creating a class survey, preparing a presentation, planning an event, or conducting an interview.

In TBL, students use English as a tool to complete the task, rather than studying language forms in isolation. This helps them develop **authentic communication skills**, as they must use language for real purposes: gathering information, collaborating, reporting results, and presenting outcomes. TBL supports fluency, accuracy, and independent language use.

Furthermore, the collaborative nature of CLT fosters a sense of community in the classroom. Students work together to solve problems and complete tasks, building their confidence and motivation to learn.

### **Conclusion**

Communicative Language Teaching provides a powerful framework for developing effective language use. By emphasizing meaningful interaction, real-life tasks, and learner-centered practices, CLT enhances communicative competence and promotes active participation. It creates a motivating and authentic learning environment where learners acquire the skills needed to function confidently in real-world communication. For teachers, integrating CLT into lessons leads to more dynamic and successful language learning experiences.

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