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ENHANCING LANGUAGE SKILL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING (TBLT)

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Abstract. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) has gained attention as an effective, learner-centered approach that promotes language skill development through meaningful, real-life tasks. This article explores the principles of TBLT, its applications for enhancing the four core language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing), and insights on integrating TBLT for comprehensive language proficiency. By examining key components and research-backed benefits of TBLT, this article highlights the approach's potential to foster authentic language use and improve learners' confidence, fluency, and critical skills for real-world communication.

Keywords: Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), language skills development, listening comprehension, speaking fluency, reading comprehension, writing proficiency, authentic language tasks.

In language learning, proficiency across listening, speaking, reading, and writing is essential for effective communication. Traditional approaches to language teaching often separate skills, focusing on grammar and vocabulary in isolation [2, 13-27]. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), however, integrates these skills through task-oriented activities that reflect real-life language use. Developed within the communicative language teaching framework, TBLT emphasizes purposeful communication, moving away from rote memorization and artificial dialogues to tasks with real-world relevance.

TBLT is grounded in theories of experiential and communicative learning, emphasizing authentic communication, learner autonomy, and contextual language use. Tasks in TBLT are designed to have clear outcomes, with the primary focus on completing tasks rather than mastering isolated linguistic structures. Research shows that TBLT provides a high level of learner engagement, improves motivation, and mirrors natural language acquisition processes, leading to enhanced language proficiency and confidence in learners.

Key principles of TBLT include:

- Authentic Contexts: Tasks replicate real-life language use, helping learners understand practical language functions.
- Learner-Centeredness: Learners take active roles, fostering autonomy, critical thinking, and personal relevance.
- Meaningful Outcomes: Tasks focus on outcomes, allowing language to emerge as a tool for communication rather than as an isolated object of study.

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In TBLT, listening tasks often involve interpreting authentic spoken materials, such as following verbal instructions or comprehending dialogue. This allows learners to experience realistic speech patterns, accents, and intonation in contexts that demand active listening. Research indicates that TBLT improves listening comprehension and recall, as learners engage with purposeful content that enhances their capacity to process authentic language [5, 717-736].

TBLT encourages spontaneous language production in authentic contexts, enabling learners to build fluency, accuracy, and confidence in speaking. Common tasks include role-plays, debates, or collaborative problem-solving, where learners must communicate clearly to achieve goals. Studies show that TBLT reduces language anxiety and promotes fluency, especially as learners engage in interactive speaking tasks that replicate real-life exchanges [4, 78-87].

TBLT reading tasks often utilize real-world texts, like articles, manuals, or online information, where learners apply reading comprehension skills to derive meaningful outcomes. By working with authentic materials, students learn to extract relevant information, infer meaning, and develop critical reading strategies. TBLT in reading enhances vocabulary acquisition, analytical skills, and content retention, as students actively engage with texts that serve a purpose beyond language study.

Writing tasks in TBLT provide opportunities to practice purposeful, context-based writing, such as drafting emails, creating reports, or summarizing content. By focusing on real-world writing applications, TBLT helps students understand tone, register, and audience. Research highlights that TBLT in writing promotes coherence, clarity, and genre-specific skills, helping learners focus on content organization, accuracy, and purpose.

TBLT inherently combines multiple language skills, as real-life tasks often require simultaneous listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Integrated tasks encourage learners to see language as a holistic tool, bridging skills for more effective, cohesive communication. For example, a project-based task like organizing an event may involve reading information, discussing plans, listening to feedback, and drafting event details.

Studies on integrated TBLT have shown that learners who practice multiple skills in tandem demonstrate higher retention, fluency, and real-world communicative competence than those who practice isolated skills.

Gradually increasing the complexity of tasks allows learners to build confidence, improving performance across skills. Sequencing tasks from simple to

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complex also helps scaffold language development, guiding learners from foundational knowledge to advanced applications.

Task-based assessment evaluates learners on their ability to use language functionally. Unlike traditional tests, task-based assessments measure the outcome of task completion, focusing on language use, effectiveness, and the ability to achieve communication goals.

Effective TBLT assessment can reveal learners' strengths and areas for improvement, providing meaningful feedback and promoting skill development aligned with practical language use.

Conclusion. Task-Based Language Teaching offers a robust framework for developing language skills through authentic, engaging, and learner-centered activities. By focusing on real-life tasks, TBLT enables learners to use language meaningfully, improving their proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, and writing while building confidence for practical communication. As language education continues to evolve, TBLT represents a powerful approach to bridging the gap between classroom learning and real-world application, ensuring learners are equipped with the skills necessary for effective communication in diverse contexts.

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