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THE ROLE OF LEARNING STYLES AND MOTIVATION IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role of learning styles and motivation in teaching a foreign language. In modern education, foreign language learning is highly important; however, students perceive and process information differently. The paper describes four main types of learning styles: visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and reading/writing learners, and suggests appropriate teaching strategies for each type. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of motivation in successful language acquisition. Both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation directly influence students’ participation, engagement, and academic achievement. The article concludes that when teachers consider individual differences and create a supportive and engaging classroom environment, the effectiveness of foreign language teaching significantly increases.

Keywords: learning styles, motivation, foreign language teaching, visual learners, auditory learners, kinesthetic learners, educational effectiveness.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается роль стилей обучения и мотивации в преподавании иностранного языка. В современной системе образования изучение иностранных языков имеет большое значение, однако учащиеся воспринимают информацию по-разному. В статье описываются четыре основных

типа стилей обучения: визуальный, аудиальный, кинестетический и чтение/письмо, а также предлагаются соответствующие методы обучения для каждого типа. Особое внимание уделяется роли мотивации в успешном овладении иностранным языком. Внутренняя и внешняя мотивация напрямую влияют на активность, участие и академические достижения учащихся. Делается вывод о том, что учет индивидуальных особенностей учащихся и создание благоприятной образовательной среды повышают эффективность обучения иностранному языку.

Ключевые слова: стили обучения, мотивация, преподавание иностранного языка, визуальные учащиеся, аудиальные учащиеся, кинестетические учащиеся, эффективность обучения.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada chet tilini o‘qitishda o‘quvchilarning o‘rganish uslublari va motivatsiyasining o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy ta’lim tizimida chet tillarini o‘rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, biroq o‘quvchilar bilimni turlicha qabul qiladilar. Maqolada o‘rganish uslublarning to‘rt turi — vizual, audial, kinestetik hamda o‘qish/yozish uslublari — yoritib beriladi va har bir tur uchun mos o‘qitish strategiyalari tavsiya etiladi. Shuningdek, chet tilini samarali o‘zlashtirishda motivatsiyaning ahamiyati ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ichki va tashqi motivatsiya o‘quvchilarning faolligi, qatnashuvi va muvaffaqiyatiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Maqolada ta’kidlanishicha, o‘qituvchi o‘quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olib, qiziqarli va qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi muhit yaratsa, ta’lim samaradorligi oshadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: o‘rganish uslublari, motivatsiya, chet tilini o‘qitish, vizual o‘quvchi, audial o‘quvchi, kinestetik o‘quvchi, ta’lim samaradorligi.

Introduction. In today’s world, learning a foreign language has become very necessary in our lives. It is well known that, knowing foreign languages opens many doors in the world and helps to find job opportunities, study abroad and also understand other cultures. That’s why learning foreign language teaching has become one of the most important parts of the education system in our modern world.

However, learning foreign languages is not always easy for learners. This is because some people learn quickly while others need more time. And also it depends on learning styles learners choose. Some people understand when they see pictures or texts while others learn effectively by listening or doing practical activities. That’s why teachers should consider students’ learning styles when planning lessons.

Another important factor for learning foreign languages is motivation. Motivation plays crucial role and gives desire and energy for

students. It can come from inside, like interest in the language, or from outside, like grades and rewards. Teachers can help students by encouraging them and making lessons interesting.

This article discusses the role of learning styles and motivation in teaching a foreign language. It explains why both of these factors are important and how they can help students learn more effectively.

Students have different ways of learning, which are called learning styles. There are four main types of learning styles.

- **Visual learners**- they prefer visual materials such as pictures, diagrams, charts, videos, or written texts. They often find it easier to learn new vocabulary, grammar, or concepts when they can see examples. For instance, using mind maps, flashcards, or illustrations in the classroom can significantly improve their comprehension. They also prefer highlighting important words, using color codes, or drawing charts to organize their ideas.

- **Auditory Learners**-Auditory learners are students who learn best through listening. They understand and remember information more effectively when it is presented verbally, rather than visually or through hands-on activities. These learners benefit from discussions, lectures, audio recordings, songs, and pronunciation exercises. For example, listening to a dialogue, participating in classroom debates, or repeating phrases aloud can help auditory learners improve their language skills. Teachers can support auditory learners by using audio materials, storytelling, group discussions, and songs.

- **A Note On Visual Learners For Teachers!**

Sometimes, students who are visual learners might stare out the window or doodle in their notes. If this is the case, let them do it. Locking their eyes constantly on you can be too visually stimulating for these students.

- **Kinesthetic Learners**- They learn best through physical activity and hands-on experience. They understand and remember information more effectively when they can move, touch, or perform actions related to what they are learning. Role-plays, dramatizations, interactive games, and movement-based exercises would be useful for kinesthetic learners in the classroom. Group work, projects, and interactive exercises also help them stay engaged.

- **Reading/Writing Learners**- students who prefer to read and write. They like reading texts, taking notes, writing essays, or completing worksheets. Lessons with reading exercises, writing summaries, and grammar tasks work well for them. In a language classroom, reading/writing learners benefit from handouts, reading assignments, worksheets, and written tasks.

Understanding your learning style is helpful, but again, you should also be careful not to put yourself in a box and define yourself by your learning style.

Motivation is also important factor for learners. It gives energy, interest, determination and continue learning, even when lessons are difficult. Teachers play a crucial role in increasing students' motivation. They can do this by making lessons interesting, giving positive feedback, using interactive activities, and setting achievable goals. When students feel motivated, they participate more, take risks in using the language, and retain knowledge better. Another important aspect of motivation is self-confidence. When students believe that they can succeed, they become more active in class. They are not afraid to speak, ask questions, or participate in discussions. Teachers can build this confidence by giving positive feedback and supporting students when they make mistakes. In addition, modern technology can increase motivation. Using videos, online games, language learning apps, and interactive activities makes lessons more interesting. When students enjoy the learning process, they are more motivated to continue.

In conclusion, motivation is not only about interest; it also includes goals, confidence, classroom atmosphere, and teaching methods. All these factors together influence students' success in foreign language learning.

In my opinion, motivation is even more important than learning style because without motivation students may not try at all.

To sum up, successful foreign language learning does not depend only on textbooks or grammar rules. It depends on how well teachers understand their students and how effectively they support them. Each learner has unique preferences, strengths, and goals. When these individual differences are respected, the learning process becomes more meaningful and productive. In the modern educational context, teachers are not just knowledge providers; they are facilitators who inspire and guide students. By paying attention to both learning styles and motivation, educators can create a dynamic and engaging environment where every learner has the opportunity to succeed.

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TA'LIM JARAYONIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR YORDAMIDA INTELLEKTUAL TA'LIM TIZIMINI SAMARALI JORIY ETISH USULLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ta'lim jarayonida raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida intellektual ta'lim tizimini samarali joriy etish usullari o'rganilgan. Intellektual ta'lim tushunchasi va uning pedagogik asoslari tahlil qilingan, raqamli platformalar, virtual laboratoriyalar, interaktiv dasturlar va sun'iy intellekt asosidagi adaptiv tizimlarning o'quv jarayoniga ta'siri ko'rib chiqilgan.

Adabiyotlar tahlili natijalariga ko'ra, raqamli texnologiyalar individual yondashuvni ta'minlash, o'quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash va ijodiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda samarali vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqot metodlari sifatida adabiyotlar tahlili, komparativ tahlil, amaliy kuzatuv, tajriba, shuningdek so'rovnoma va intervyu ishlatilgan. Munozara bo'limida texnologiyalarning samaradorligi va ularni joriy etishdagi muammolar muhokama qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: intellektual ta'lim, raqamli texnologiyalar, pedagogik metod, adaptiv tizim, interaktiv platforma.

Abstract: This article studies the methods of effective implementation of the intellectual education system using digital technologies in the educational process. The concept of intellectual education and its pedagogical foundations are analyzed, the impact of digital platforms, virtual laboratories, interactive programs and adaptive systems based on artificial intelligence on the educational process is considered.

According to the results of the literature analysis, digital technologies serve as an effective tool for ensuring an individual approach, developing independent thinking and creative skills of students. Literature analysis, comparative analysis, practical observation, experiment, as well as questionnaires and interviews were used as research methods. The effectiveness of technologies and problems in their implementation are discussed in the discussion section.