



*Shohruza ABDURAZAKOVA,*  
*National University of Uzbekistan, PhD student*  
*E-mail: abdurazakova\_sh@nuu.uz*

*Based on the review of, PhD associated Sh.B Yusupova*

## NEW COMMUNICATIVE METHODS IN MILITARY ENGLISH TEACHING

Annotation

In the ever-evolving landscape of global military operations, the proficiency in English, as the lingua franca, is paramount for effective communication, strategic alliances, and execution of international missions. This has necessitated a paradigm shift in military English teaching methodologies towards more dynamic and interactive communicative methods. The traditional didactic approaches, focused on grammar and vocabulary, are increasingly being supplemented and replaced by innovative strategies that promote practical language use in real-life military contexts. These new communicative methods leverage task-based learning, simulations, technology-enhanced platforms, and cultural immersion to develop not just linguistic competence but also intercultural communication skills crucial for modern military engagements. This article explores the transition towards these communicative methods, emphasizing their importance in fostering operational effectiveness and international military cooperation.

**Key words:** Military English, Communicative Methods, Language Teaching, Task-Based Learning, Technology-Enhanced Learning, Simulation, Intercultural Communication, Operational Effectiveness.

## НОВЫЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ВОЕННОГО АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация

В постоянно меняющемся ландшафте глобальных военных операций владение английским языком как лингва франка имеет первостепенное значение для эффективной коммуникации, создания стратегических альянсов и выполнения международных миссий. Это потребовало изменения парадигмы в методиках преподавания английского языка для военных в сторону более динамичных и интерактивных коммуникативных методов. Традиционные дидактические подходы, сфокусированные на грамматике и лексике, все чаще дополняются и заменяются инновационными стратегиями, способствующими практическому использованию языка в реальных военных условиях. Эти новые коммуникативные методы используют обучение на основе задач, симуляции, технологические платформы и культурное погружение для развития не только языковой компетенции, но и навыков межкультурной коммуникации, имеющих решающее значение для современных военных операций. В данной статье рассматривается переход к этим коммуникативным методам, подчеркивается их важность для повышения оперативной эффективности и международного военного сотрудничества.

**Ключевые слова:** Военный английский, коммуникативные методы, преподавание языка, обучение на основе задач, обучение с использованием технологий, моделирование, межкультурная коммуникация, оперативная эффективность.

## HARBIY INGLIZ TILINI O'RGATISHDA YANGI KOMMUNIKATIV USULLAR

Аннотация

Global harbiy operatsiyalarning doimiy o'zgaruvchan manzarasida ingliz tilini lingua franca sifatida bilish samarali muloqot, strategik ittifoqlar va xalqaro missiyalar uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu harbiy ingliz tilini o'qitish usullarini yanada dinamik va interaktiv kommunikativ usullarga o'zgartirishni talab qildi. Grammatika va lug'atga yo'naltirilgan an'anaviy didaktik yondashuvlar tobora ko'proq to'ldirilmoqda va ularning o'rnini haqiqiy harbiy sharoitlarda tildan amaliy foydalanishga yordam beruvchi innovatsion strategiyalar egallamoqda. Ushbu yangi aloqa usullari nafaqat til kompetensiyasini, balki zamonaviy harbiy amaliyotlar uchun muhim bo'lgan madaniyatlarning muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun vazifalarga asoslangan ta'lim, simulyatsiya, texnologiya platformalari va madaniy immersiyadan foydalanadi. Ushbu maqola yangi kommunikativ usullarning samaradorligini ko'rib chiqadi va ularning operatsiya samaradorligi va xalqaro harbiy hamkorlikni oshirishdagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Harbiy ingliz tili, kommunikativ usullar, til o'rgatish, vazifaga asoslangan ta'lim, texnologiyaga asoslangan ta'lim, simulyatsiya, madaniyatlararo muloqot, operatsion samaradorlik.

**Introduction.** The significance of English in the military domain cannot be overstated. As the predominant language of NATO and numerous international defines organizations, English serves as the essential medium for multinational training exercises, strategic discussions, and operational coordination. The intricate nature of contemporary military operations, which often involve coalitions of forces from diverse linguistic backgrounds, necessitates an unparalleled level of proficiency in English (Likaj, 2015). This requirement extends beyond basic conversational skills to encompass specialized military terminology and the ability to communicate effectively in high-stress, mission-critical scenarios. Historically, the approach to teaching English in military contexts was predominantly traditional, focusing on grammar, vocabulary, and reading comprehension. The evolution of military English teaching reflects broader trends in language education, which have increasingly favoured approaches that simulate real-life communication scenarios. In military settings, this shift is not merely pedagogical but strategic, aiming to equip

personnel with the skills necessary for successful international collaboration and operation execution (Thain, McDonough and Priestley, 2008). The introduction of new communicative methods in military English teaching is not just a response to the changing dynamics of global military engagement but also a proactive measure to leverage advancements in educational technology and pedagogy.

**Methods.** This article examines the pivot towards communicative language teaching (CLT) methodologies in military settings, exploring the integration of task-based learning, simulations, and technology-enhanced learning environments (Nojournian, 2020). By analysing the impact of these methodologies on linguistic and communicative competence, the discussion underscores their significance in enhancing operational effectiveness and fostering international military cooperation. Modern approaches have revolutionized this field, prioritizing practical language use in real-world military contexts (Solodchuk, 2021).

Traditional Methods vs. Modern Approaches

Traditional Methods	Modern Approaches
Historically, military English teaching was heavily influenced by grammar-translation methods, focusing on the memorization of vocabulary and the rules of grammar. The primary aim was to enable personnel to read and translate texts, with less emphasis on speaking and listening skills. This approach, while useful for understanding written commands and manuals, often left learners ill-equipped for the dynamic nature of verbal communication in operational settings.	In contrast, modern communicative methods prioritize the ability to use English in practical, real-world military contexts. These approaches, including task-based learning and immersive simulations, emphasize functional language use, interpersonal communication skills, and cultural competence. The goal is to prepare military personnel not just to understand and convey information but to actively engage in complex interactions that require negotiation, persuasion, and collaboration.

Materials: Transition in Military Language Education Programs

Case Studies	
NATO Language Training Centre	A case study of NATO's approach to language training reveals a significant shift towards immersive learning environments and simulation-based exercises. These methods are designed to improve not only linguistic proficiency but also cultural awareness among NATO personnel, enhancing their ability to operate in multinational teams.
US Defence Language Institute (DLI)	The DLI has long been at the forefront of adopting innovative language teaching methodologies. Recent initiatives have seen the integration of virtual reality (VR) simulations and gamified learning modules into its curriculum. These technologies provide realistic and engaging scenarios for learners to practice language skills in contexts ranging from diplomatic negotiations to crisis management.
British Defence School of Languages (DSOL)	The DSOL has implemented project-based learning as a core component of its language education strategy. Military personnel engage in collaborative projects that require them to use English in planning, executing, and debriefing simulated military missions. This approach not only improves language proficiency but also develops critical thinking and teamwork skills.

These case studies exemplify the broader trend towards adopting communicative methods and technological innovations in military English teaching.

**Discussion.** The transition reflects a recognition of the need for language training that is both contextually relevant and pedagogically sound, capable of preparing military personnel for the linguistic challenges of modern operational environments. Through these evolved teaching methodologies, military language

education programs aim to enhance the operational effectiveness and strategic capability of armed forces on the international stage. The shift towards communicative methods in military English teaching reflects an understanding of language as a tool for action and interaction, particularly in the high-stakes context of military operations. Here, we delve into some of the key communicative methods that have gained prominence in modern military English teaching. Task-Based Learning (TBL)

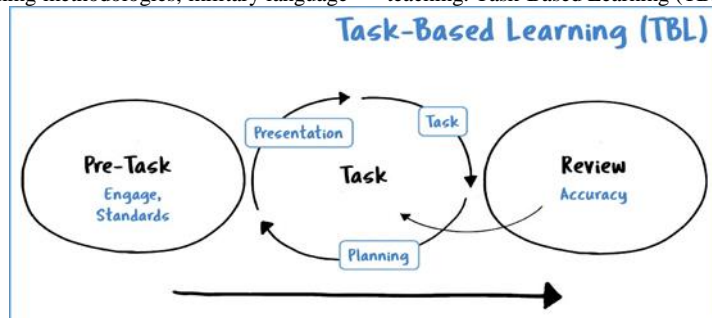


Figure 1. TBL Model

Task-Based Learning focuses on the completion of real-life tasks that require the use of English (Figure 1). In military contexts, these tasks might involve planning a joint operation, conducting a briefing, or negotiating with coalition partners. TBL is highly effective in military English teaching because it mirrors Project-Based Learning (PBL)

the types of communicative situations that personnel are likely to encounter. Through TBL, learners not only improve their language skills but also develop critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, which are indispensable in operational settings (Viriya, 2018).



Figure 2. PBL Model

Project-Based Learning extends the concept of task-based activities into more complex and prolonged projects (Figure 2). These projects often revolve around military themes, such as developing a training manual for non-native English speakers or creating a presentation on the impact of cultural differences in international military coalitions. PBL encourages collaborative learning, with team members using English as the medium of communication throughout the project (Thuan, 2018). This method not only enhances language proficiency but also fosters teamwork, leadership, and project management skills.

offering immersive experiences that mimic real-life military operations and scenarios. Advances in virtual reality (VR) technology have taken this approach to new heights, allowing for highly realistic simulations of military environments and situations (Rankin, Gold, and Gooch, 2006). Role-plays, on the other hand, require participants to adopt specific roles in scripted or unscripted scenarios, promoting language development in the context of military diplomacy, negotiation, and command and control. These activities help learners to practice and internalize language in a contextually relevant and engaging manner.

**Simulations and Role-plays.** Simulations and role-playing exercises are powerful tools for language learning, Technology-Enhanced Learning (TEL)

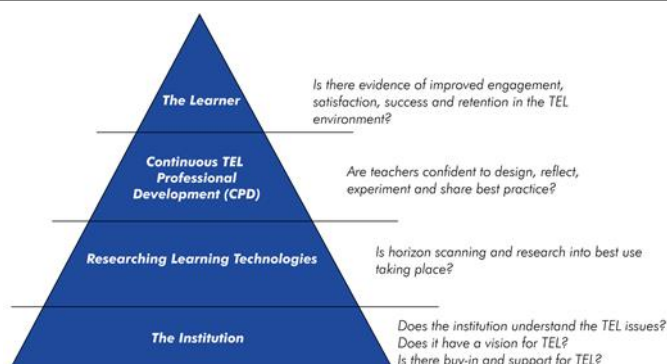


Figure 3. TEL Framework

The integration of technology into language learning has opened up new avenues for instruction and practice. Online platforms, mobile apps, and language learning software offer accessible and flexible options for military personnel to improve their English skills. These technologies support a range of learning activities, from interactive exercises and video lessons to forums for discussion and collaboration (Kessler, 2018).

**Cultural Exchange Programs.** Understanding the cultural nuances of language is crucial in military operations, where miscommunication can have significant implications. Cultural exchange programs, often involving partnerships with military personnel from English-speaking countries, provide immersive experiences that deepen understanding of both language and culture. These programs can include joint training exercises, educational exchanges, or participation in cultural events, offering a comprehensive approach to language learning that emphasizes intercultural communication skills.

Together, these communicative methods form a holistic approach to military English teaching, addressing the multifaceted nature of language use in military contexts. By focusing on practical language use, collaboration, and cultural understanding, modern military English programs aim to prepare personnel for the complexities of international military cooperation and operations.

**Results.** The future of military English teaching is likely to be shaped by further advancements in technology and pedagogy:

**Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning:** AI can provide personalized learning experiences, predictive analytics for course adjustment, and natural language processing tools for real-time language practice and feedback.

**Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR):** The use of VR and AR for immersive language learning experiences will become more prevalent, offering realistic simulations of military scenarios for practical language use.

**Global Collaborative Platforms:** Platforms that facilitate international collaboration and language practice among military personnel worldwide will enhance intercultural communication skills and operational readiness.

**Conclusion.** The integration of communicative methods and technology in military English teaching is essential for preparing personnel for the linguistic and cultural complexities of modern military operations. These approaches enhance not only language proficiency but also critical thinking, cultural awareness, and the ability to operate effectively in multinational contexts. The continuous evolution of these methods, driven by advancements in technology and pedagogical research, underscores the need for ongoing adaptation and innovation in military language education. As the global security environment becomes increasingly interconnected, the importance of effective communication and collaboration cannot be overstated.

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