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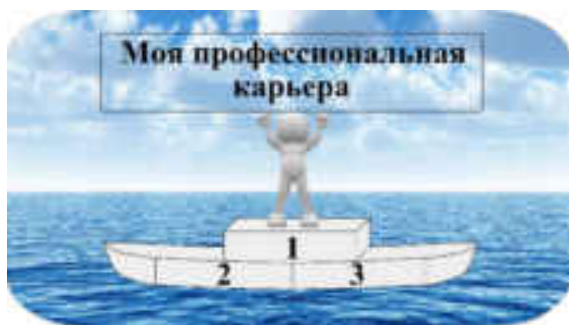


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Холова Мохигул Шавкатовна ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ КРИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ У СТУДЕНТОК НА ОСНОВЕ ГЕНДЕРНОГО ПОДХОДА	129
Abdufattayeva Zamiraxon PNEVMONIYA KASLLIKLARINI PARVARISHLASH HUSUSIYATLARI	137
Abdullayev Sarvarbek Boxodirovich PNEVMONIYA (ZOTILJAM) — SABABLARI, ALOMATLARI, DAVOLASH USULLARI	145
Abdullayeva Shirinxon OCHIQ JAROHATLARDA BIRINCHI YORDAM	157
Abdumajitova Ra'no Raximjanovna TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH MODERN TECHNOLOGIES: NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND EFFECTIVE PRACTICES	166
Adilova Nilufar Axmadjonovna BLENDED LEARNING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION: COMBINING ONLINE AND CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES FOR BETTER OUTCOMES	169
Мухамметдурдыева Огулсенем, Суннедов Ширалы ОБНОВЛЕНИЕ СТАРЫХ ВЕБ-САЙТОВ: ПОДХОДЫ, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ	173
Aliyeva Gulnora Ibragimovna BIOTEXNOLOGIYANING ZAMONAVIY TIBBIYOT VA FARMATSIYADA TUTGAN O'RNI	178
Tashtanova Shoiraxon Sherkuziyevna AXBOROTLARGA KOD BERISH, KODLASH VA SHIFRLASH	185
Axmedova Farog'atxon MUDDATIGA YETIB TUG'ILGAN VA CHALA TUG'ILGAN CHAQALOQLARNI PARVARISH QILISHDA XAMSHIRANING VAZIFALARI	189
Axmedova Zulfizarxon CHAQALOQLAR ASFIKSIYASI	199
Байрамов Акмамет, Овезов Аймырат СОЗДАНИЕ ВЕБ-ПЛАТФОРМЫ ДЛЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ФРЕЙМБОРКА DJANGO	204
Zilola Azizova Ravshanovna TECHNOLOGY-ENHANCED LANGUAGE LEARNING: PEDAGOGICAL VALUE AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS	209
B.Z.Fozilov O'ZBEKISTONDA AHOLINI MIGRATSIYA JARAYONIDAGI FAOLIYATINI IJTIMOIIY-FALSAFIY TAHLILI	214
Yazmyradov Berdigylych POSITIVE NEUTRALITY PRINCIPLE OF TURKMENISTAN IN DIGITAL PLATFORMS	218

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Abstract

Blended learning has become one of the most effective approaches in modern English language education, combining traditional face-to-face instruction with online learning activities. This approach allows teachers to create flexible, interactive, and learner-centred environments that address diverse learning needs. The article explores the pedagogical value of blended learning in English language teaching, focusing on its impact on learner engagement, autonomy, and language skill development. It discusses key challenges faced by teachers in implementing blended learning and proposes practical strategies for integrating online tools with classroom instruction. Drawing on teaching experience and contemporary educational perspectives, the article demonstrates that blended learning can significantly improve learning outcomes when applied systematically and thoughtfully.

Keywords

blended learning; English language education; digital tools; learner autonomy; online learning; classroom instruction; educational technology

Introduction

The rapid development of digital technologies has transformed educational practices across all disciplines, including English language teaching. Traditional classroom-based instruction is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of modern learners, who require flexibility, autonomy, and access to diverse learning resources. As a result, blended learning has emerged as a promising approach that combines the strengths of face-to-face teaching with the advantages of online learning environments.

In English language education, blended learning enables students to practise language skills beyond classroom limitations while maintaining direct interaction with the teacher. This approach supports continuous learning, personalized instruction, and meaningful communication. However, successful implementation requires careful planning, appropriate use of technology, and a clear understanding of pedagogical goals. This article examines how blended learning can be effectively applied in English language education and how it contributes to improved learning outcomes.

Main Part

Blended learning in English language education refers to a structured integration of online and classroom activities designed to support language acquisition. One of its main advantages is flexibility. Online platforms allow students to access materials, complete assignments, and practise skills at their own pace, while classroom sessions focus on interaction, clarification, and communicative activities. This balance helps address individual learning differences and supports both independent and collaborative learning.

Reading and listening skills benefit significantly from blended learning environments. Online resources provide access to authentic texts, videos, podcasts, and interactive exercises that expose learners to real-life language use. Students can complete pre-class reading or listening tasks online, which prepares them for deeper discussion and analysis during classroom sessions. This approach not only saves classroom time but also encourages active participation and critical engagement with content.

Writing instruction also becomes more effective through blended learning. Online platforms enable students to draft, edit, and revise their work using digital tools, while teachers can provide timely feedback. Collaborative writing tasks using shared documents encourage peer interaction and reflection. In the classroom, writing can be further developed through guided practice, discussion of common errors, and analysis of model texts. This combination enhances both accuracy and coherence in students' written work.

Speaking skills, often considered the most challenging to develop, are strengthened through blended learning when online preparation supports classroom interaction. Students can watch videos, prepare presentations, or record spoken responses online before participating in face-to-face discussions, role-plays, or debates. This preparation increases confidence and reduces anxiety, particularly for learners with lower proficiency levels.

Learner autonomy is another significant benefit of blended learning. Online learning environments encourage students to take responsibility for their progress by managing time, setting goals, and monitoring performance. Self-assessment tools, online quizzes, and progress tracking systems help learners reflect on their strengths and weaknesses. At the same time, the teacher remains a facilitator who guides, motivates, and supports students throughout the learning process.

Despite its advantages, blended learning presents several challenges. Limited access to technology, insufficient digital skills, and lack of clear instructional design can reduce its effectiveness. Additionally, some students may struggle with self-discipline in online learning environments. To overcome these challenges, teachers must provide clear instructions, structured tasks, and continuous support. Training in digital pedagogy is essential to ensure that technology enhances learning rather than complicates it.

Classroom experience shows that blended learning is most successful when online and offline components are closely connected. Online activities should prepare students for classroom tasks, while classroom interaction should build upon and expand online learning. When applied consistently, blended learning fosters motivation, improves language competence, and creates a more dynamic and inclusive learning environment.

Conclusion

Blended learning represents a powerful approach to English language education, combining the strengths of online resources with the benefits of face-to-face instruction. By integrating digital tools with classroom activities, teachers can enhance learner engagement, autonomy, and language development. Although challenges such

as technological limitations and learner readiness exist, these can be addressed through careful planning, teacher training, and supportive learning environments. The integration of blended learning into English language teaching not only improves learning outcomes but also prepares students for lifelong learning in a digitally connected world.

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