
A comparative analysis of traditional and innovative teaching approaches in the development of lexical competence

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Annotation

This article examines modern education as a key factor in the development of the individual and society, with a particular focus on improving students' lexical competence; it analyzes traditional and innovative teaching methods, along with their advantages and disadvantages, in the context of developing and enhancing young people's lexical competence. Traditional methods, based on the principles of centralized knowledge transfer, a lecture format, and a strict didactic approach, are characterized by a high degree of organization but relatively low motivation and a certain passivity on the part of students. These methods ensure structured and consistent results but hinder active vocabulary acquisition, as learners often act as passive listeners. Innovative technologies, including the use of information and communication tools, multimedia resources, differentiated and student-centered approaches, as well as game-based and project-based learning methods, promote more active youth engagement, the development of greater independence, and critical thinking. However, the author argues that innovative methods cannot completely replace traditional ones. The main idea of the article is the exclusively comprehensive application of traditional and innovative pedagogical approaches; since it is precisely this combination that provides optimal conditions for the effective and harmonious improvement of lexical competence and contributes to better preparation of competitive young people.

Keywords

Lexical competence, traditional teaching methods, innovative pedagogical technologies, educational efficiency, modernization of the education system

Leksik kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishda an'anaviy va innovatsion o'qitish yondashuvlarining taqqosiy tahlili

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola zamonaviy ta'limni shaxs va jamiyat rivojlanishining asosiy omili sifatida o'rganadi, o'quvchilarning lug'at kompetentsiyasini yaxshilash masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratadi; u yoshlarning lug'at kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirish va oshirish kontekstida an'anaviy va innovatsion o'qitish usullarini, ularning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini tahlil qiladi. Markazlashgan bilim uzatish, ma'ruza formati va qat'iy didaktik yondashuv tamoyillariga asoslangan an'anaviy usullar yuqori tashkiliy daraja bilan ajralib turadi, ammo ular o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini nisbatan past va ma'lum darajada passiv bo'lishiga olib keladi. Ushbu usullar tuzilmaviy va izchil natijalarni ta'minlaydi, ammo lug'atni faol o'zlashtirishga to'sqinlik qiladi, chunki o'rganuvchilar ko'pincha passiv tinglovchi bo'lib qoladi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar, jumladan axborot va kommunikatsiya vositalari,

multimedia resurslari, differentsiatsiyalangan va talaba markazli yondashuvlar, shuningdek o'yin va loyiha asosidagi o'qitish usullari yoshlarni yanada faol jalb etishga, mustaqillik va tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shadi. Biroq, muallif innovatsion usullar an'anaviy usullarni to'liq almasha olmasligini ta'kidlaydi. Maqolaning asosiy g'oyasi an'anaviy va innovatsion pedagogik yondashuvlarni keng qamrovli tarzda qo'llashdir; aynan shu kombinatsiya lug'at kompetentsiyasini samarali va uyg'un rivojlantirish uchun eng maqbul sharoitlarni yaratadi va raqobatbardosh yoshlarni yaxshiroq tayyorlashga hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar *Leksik kompetentsiya, an'anaviy o'qitish usullari, innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar, ta'lim samaradorligi, ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilish*

Сравнительный анализ традиционного и инновационного подхода обучения при совершенствовании лексической компетенции

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Аннотация *В данной статье рассматривается современное образование как ключевой фактор формирования личности и общества, особое внимание уделяется вопросу совершенствования лексической компетенции обучающихся; анализируются традиционные и инновационные педагогические методы с их преимуществами и недостатками в контексте формирования и улучшения лексической компетенции молодежи. Традиционные методы, основанные на принципах централизованной передачи знаний, лекционном формате и строгом дидактическом подходе, характеризуются высокой организованностью, но относительно низкой мотивацией и определенной пассивностью обучающихся. Эти методы обеспечивают структурированность и стабильность результатов, но затрудняют активное усвоение лексики, поскольку обучающиеся зачастую выступают в роли пассивных слушателей. Инновационные технологии, включающие использование информационно-коммуникационных средств, мультимедийных ресурсов, дифференцированный и личностно-ориентированный подходы, а также игровые и проектные методы обучения, способствуют более активному вовлечению молодежи, развитию большей самостоятельности и критического мышления. Однако автор утверждает, что инновационные методы не могут полностью заменить традиционные. Главная идея статьи – исключительно комплексное применение традиционных и инновационных педагогических подходов; поскольку именно такое сочетание обеспечивает оптимальные условия для эффективного и гармоничного совершенствования лексической компетенции, способствует лучшей подготовке конкурентоспособной молодежи.*

Ключевые слова *Лексическая компетентность, традиционные методы обучения, инновационные педагогические технологии, эффективность образования, модернизация системы образования*

Introduction

Modern education is considered to be one of the fundamental tools for the development, improvement, and formation of both the individual and society as a whole.

Therefore, in the context of rapidly changing modernization in the scientific, social, and technological spheres of the modern world, innovative pedagogical approaches aimed at increasing the effectiveness and improving the quality of education, as well as fostering the development of well-rounded and competitive youth, have become particularly important. These innovative approaches contribute to the more productive development and refinement of the practical application of lexical competence.

Lexical competence refers to a speaker's ability to understand the meaning of a word within the flow of speech, to use that word in their spoken and written language, to distinguish between the literal and figurative (if present) meanings of a given word, to establish synonymic and antonymic relationships, and to distinguish between paronyms. In fact, lexical competence is based on one's lexical repertoire (Morozova, 2023).

Lexical competence refers to the ability to understand, remember, and appropriately use lexical units in oral and written communication. According to modern linguistic and pedagogical theories, vocabulary acquisition is a gradual and dynamic process that requires repeated exposure, contextualized practice, and meaningful use (Ashirova, 2026).

Innovative teaching methods help learners acquire knowledge not for its own sake, but for practical application in their daily social and professional lives, as they are most often based on a competence-based, activity-

centred and person-centred approach. However, we should not forget about time-tested traditional teaching methods; they remain relevant to this day.

Let us attempt to assess the effectiveness of each method – both innovative and traditional – in teaching, with a view to developing and improving learners' lexical competence.

Traditional teaching methods

The traditional teaching method is based on the classical pedagogical model, which involves a centralized approach, a didactic process, and the transfer of knowledge from teacher to student.

Traditional language teaching methods gave precedence to grammatical competence as the basis of language proficiency. They were anchored on the idea that grammar could be learned through direct instruction and through an approach that made much use of repetitive practice and drilling (Yede, 2020).

The key characteristics are as follows:

1. Lecture-based classes

Advantages: all students receive concise material on the topic being studied in a ready-made form and in the amount necessary to master the topic. There is no need to pore over a large amount of academic literature in search of the necessary information, analyze and synthesize it, or draw conclusions. The teacher filters out unfounded and unsubstantiated information, and the student receives a ready-made academic product in a form that they can easily grasp, as the teacher always takes into account the students' language proficiency and prior knowledge when presenting new material.

Disadvantages: the pupil/student finds themselves in the role of a passive listener who

does not participate in the dialogue, as dialogue is effectively absent in this form of teaching. Lexical competence is hardly improved at all, as the pupil/student does not actually speak. Pupils' and students' lexical skills in a lecture-based teaching format are often reduced to simply repeating after the teacher.

2. **The teacher acts as a facilitator, mentor, and source of knowledge**

Advantages: the educational, developmental and formative objectives of the lesson are fully realised in accordance with moral and legal requirements. Students see the teacher as a source of support and rely on their knowledge and experience. The teacher becomes a role model in every respect, including in the use of vocabulary.

Disadvantages: pupils/students do not need to search for the necessary information (whether core or supplementary); they have neither the opportunity nor, in many cases, the desire to develop the skills required to find this information, as the teacher/lecturer takes full responsibility for this task. Lexical competence is poorly developed, as the pupil/student is effectively repeating the teacher's words.

3. **Completing written assignments based on a provided template**

Advantages: all learners, including those with a lower level of knowledge, are able to complete the required minimum number of exercises. The correctness of the completed tasks can be checked in a group setting, as the tasks are the same for everyone; this, in turn, reduces the time taken to complete the work and helps to develop teamwork skills.

Drawbacks: pupils/students are unable to demonstrate their abilities and personal potential, or to show their level of mastery of topics they have previously studied or are currently studying. Lexical competence is poorly developed, as learners have no need to actively study new words, phrases or syntactic structures and apply them in speech; the exercises, which are based on a ready-made model, do not require the acquisition of new knowledge.

A significant advantage of the traditional approach to teaching is undoubtedly its high level of organization, relative ease of implementation, and the consistency of the results obtained. However, this may lead to low motivation, a loss of interest in learning on the part of students, insufficient student engagement, and weak development of creative thinking, which may subsequently result in the unstable development of lexical competence.

Innovative teaching methods

An innovative teaching method involves the use of new pedagogical technologies, active forms of interaction between students and the teacher, personalization of the learning process, and a practical focus on the knowledge acquired.

The key characteristics of innovative pedagogical methods are as follows:

1. **The use of information and communication technology (ICT), including multimedia materials, electronic educational platforms, and educational software**

Advantages: In this case, the learning process keeps pace with the times. We live in an era of digitalization and computerization; we cannot deny the obvious – information and communication technology significantly facilitates the learning process, making it more dynamic, interesting, and productive.

Disadvantages: Modern information and technical capabilities often push students to delegate their own tasks in completing academic assignments to technical devices.

2. **Differentiated Instruction and a Student-Centered Approach**

Advantages: Each student is given the opportunity to realize their potential and learn at a pace that suits them. The healthy competition that arises as a result serves as a strong motivator for self-improvement.

Disadvantages: This teaching format is difficult to implement when there are a large number of students in a single group. The teacher is unable to provide personalized

instruction in every class due to a simple lack of time.

3. **Game-based learning, quest-based learning, project-based learning, case method, inquiry-based learning**

Advantages: The learning process is a collaborative effort between the teacher and the student. Students work more independently, while the teacher acts as a facilitator. Young people actively develop independent learning skills and critical thinking. In addition, quest-based and game-based technologies enable the implementation of so-called integrated lessons that highlight interdisciplinary connections. Such lessons help students consolidate the material they have learned across various disciplines more thoroughly and enable them to analyze and synthesize scientific information.

Disadvantages: Not all educational topics allow for the application of such technologies. Not all learners are capable of independent study, even with small amounts of theoretical material, or of conducting research. Furthermore, organizing a scavenger hunt, for example, often requires more time and space than is typically available for an academic class in an educational institution.

Modern pedagogical technologies exist within specific conditions and must ensure the achievement of educational standards, be effective in terms of results, and be cost-effective (Yelkin, 2014).

Undoubtedly, innovative teaching methods contribute to the more active development of critical thinking, independence, and motivation among

students; they increase their engagement in the learning process and improve learning outcomes, while effectively building young people's lexical competence. Linguistic games play a key role in this regard. Linguistic games develop an individual's mental skills and help them apply in practice the aspects of language that seemed most difficult. The use of linguistic games is the most flexible and convenient method in the language learning process, as it develops logic, thinking, memory, and linguistic intuition (Uzbekov, 2025).

However, it is impossible to rely exclusively on innovative teaching methods in the educational process. Only a combination of traditional and innovative approaches will contribute to the more comprehensive development and improvement of young people's lexical competence and the full development of students' individual potential.

A model that combines time-tested traditional methods with innovative technologies is the most effective. Delivering traditional lectures using interactive online platforms, group work utilising modern technical resources, completing model tasks in a game-based format, and conducting quests that actively incorporate elements of traditional speech development exercises, and the use of case studies when learning or consolidating material, with active guidance from the teacher, will ensure a more productive and high-quality development of learners' lexical competence.

Consequently, the most effective way to improve pupils' and students' lexical competence is through a synthesis of innovative and traditional teaching methods.

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