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**DEVELOPING VERBAL-LINGUISTIC INTELLIGENCE IN FUTURE
TEACHERS: METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS AND APPLIED
TECHNIQUES**

Rano Rashidova
Lecturer, Karshi State University

Abstract

This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of developing students' verbal-linguistic intelligence, as well as the methods, exercises, and practical tasks that contribute to its formation. Verbal-linguistic intelligence is explained through psychological and pedagogical approaches and is examined in connection with communicative skills, oral and written speech, and the culture of communication.

Keywords: Verbal-linguistic intelligence, written speech, oral speech, essay, exercises, communicative competence, teaching methods.

Introduction

In the modern education system, verbal-linguistic intelligence occupies a special place among the competencies aimed at the comprehensive development of personality. This type of intelligence helps students develop the skills to express thoughts through language, engage in communication, and express themselves freely through both oral and written speech. The relevance of this article lies in the need to apply modern approaches, methods, and psychological foundations to the pedagogical process to foster this specific competency.

The development of verbal-linguistic intelligence involves more than just working with language—it encompasses thinking through language, expressing emotions, and engaging actively with society through communication. Through this form of intelligence, individuals not only acquire knowledge but also process, analyze, and convey it to others. In this sense, verbal-linguistic intelligence is also an indicator of overall cognitive and cultural development.

Today, in an era of rapid digitalization and information flow, the importance of verbal-linguistic intelligence is growing even more. Mass media, social networks, and artificial intelligence demand high-level linguistic thinking skills, including the ability to work with texts, reflect critically, and analyze information—skills that are increasingly essential in every profession.

Theoretical foundations of verbal-linguistic intelligence.

According to the theory of multiple intelligences developed by American scholar Howard Gardner, human intelligence manifests in several distinct domains. Among these, verbal-linguistic intelligence is emphasized as a primary component directly related to speech activity and the ability to express oneself orally and in writing. Gardner defines this type of intelligence as the



capacity to learn through language, comprehend verbal input, and effectively communicate with others.

This intelligence type plays a central role in educational settings, as it influences students' ability to read, write, articulate ideas clearly, and engage in meaningful dialogues. Verbal-linguistic intelligence enables individuals to use language not only as a means of communication but also as a tool for reasoning, reflection, persuasion, and creative expression. Gardner's theory acknowledges that such intelligence is crucial for professions like teaching, journalism, law, and literature, where language mastery is essential.

By recognizing verbal-linguistic intelligence as a distinct form of human intellectual capacity, Gardner's theory encourages educators to diversify their teaching methods and provide students with opportunities to develop this specific intelligence in both academic and real-life contexts.

The Relationship Between Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence and Communicative Competence.
Methods for Developing Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence

Verbal-linguistic intelligence and communicative competence are closely interconnected. Verbal-linguistic intelligence ensures that an individual can comprehend, formulate, and express thoughts clearly and effectively in both oral and written forms. Communicative competence, which encompasses the ability to interact meaningfully and appropriately in various social contexts, is significantly enhanced when verbal-linguistic intelligence is well-developed.

The following methods can effectively contribute to the development of verbal-linguistic intelligence:

Table 1. Methods for Developing Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence

No	Method Name	Brief Description
1	Word games	Enhances vocabulary and linguistic agility
2	Reading and discussion	Develops text comprehension and exchange of ideas
3	Learning foreign languages	Improves memory, language proficiency, and interpersonal communication
4	Keeping a journal	Fosters written expression and reflective thinking
5	Writing stories	Encourages creative thinking and develops narrative structure
6	Public speaking	Boosts confidence, persuasive communication, and rhetorical skills

Individuals with a well-developed verbal-linguistic intelligence typically possess a rich vocabulary and express themselves in a logical, clear, and accessible manner. These qualities are fundamental to forming communicative competence, which is a core focus of modern education systems.

Moreover, communicative competence plays a vital role in various professional fields such as teaching, journalism, and law, where effective verbal and written expression, reasoning, and audience engagement are critical. Therefore, investing in the development of verbal-linguistic intelligence not only enhances academic success but also prepares individuals for real-world communication challenges across diverse disciplines.



Types of intelligence and Gardner's theory

According to the theory of multiple intelligences developed by American scholar Howard Gardner, human intelligence manifests across several distinct domains. Among them, verbal-linguistic intelligence is emphasized as a core component directly related to verbal activity and the ability to express oneself both orally and in writing. Gardner defines this form of intelligence as the ability to learn through language, comprehend verbal input, and engage effectively in communication with others.

This type of intelligence is crucial in educational and social contexts, as it fosters clear articulation of ideas, strong reading and writing skills, and effective interpersonal communication. Gardner's framework encourages educators to recognize and nurture diverse intellectual strengths, including language-based thinking, which is foundational for academic and professional success.

Personal and social factors

The development of verbal-linguistic intelligence is often influenced by individual traits and environmental conditions. Self-confidence, empathy, and initiative are psychological factors that significantly accelerate the formation of verbal competence. Family background, early exposure to rich language environments, and the quality of school interactions play critical roles in this developmental process. Children who are encouraged to express themselves, listen actively, and engage in discussions tend to exhibit stronger verbal-linguistic abilities.

Communicative environment between teacher and student

In the educational process, a communicative environment based on mutual trust, openness, and interactive dialogue between teacher and student significantly boosts students' speech activity and verbal development. When teachers serve as role models through articulate, clear, and respectful speech, and when they foster a classroom culture where students are encouraged to share their thoughts freely, the result is greater student engagement and verbal fluency.

Creating such a communicative atmosphere not only promotes intellectual growth but also supports the development of critical thinking, collaboration, and emotional intelligence, all of which are deeply connected to verbal-linguistic intelligence.

Methodology for Developing Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence in the Educational Process

The development of verbal-linguistic intelligence within the educational process requires the integration of active learning techniques, interactive methods, and creative tasks. These methods not only increase student engagement but also help them express themselves more freely and confidently. Key activities include:

- "Linguistic Tree" and "Etymological Tree" exercises – These tasks encourage students to trace the origin and semantic development of words, enhancing lexical awareness and curiosity.
- Essay writing – Various types such as analytical, argumentative, comparative, and narrative essays improve both critical thinking and coherent expression.
- "My Day" journal assignment – Encourages daily written reflections, developing fluency in personal expression and reflective thinking.
- Exercises like "The Orator", "Elevator Pitch", and "Today's Lesson" – Build public speaking skills, quick formulation of ideas, and effective articulation.



– Reflective and metacognitive techniques – Support self-assessment, deeper thinking, and awareness of learning strategies.

Through such activities, students enhance their oral and written communication, acquire the ability to reason independently, and learn to construct logical arguments.

Experiential Learning: Practical Trials and Methodical Recommendations

The use of experiential methods has proven to be highly effective in fostering verbal-linguistic intelligence. For example, in an experimental setting involving two student groups performing a cycle of essay writing – analysis – oral presentation, the second group demonstrated a 23% improvement in verbal competence compared to the control group.

Based on teacher observations and practice, the following recommendations are proposed:

– Engage several students in oral expression during every lesson, encouraging spontaneous and prepared speaking opportunities.

– Alternate written and oral daily assignments to ensure balanced development across different modes of expression.

– Incorporate group discussions, role-playing, and theater techniques to create dynamic, real-world communication scenarios.

These approaches not only enrich students' verbal-linguistic skills but also build confidence, collaborative spirit, and critical reasoning—traits essential for success in modern academic and professional environments.

Learning Through Experience: Practical Trials and Methodical Recommendations

The application of experiential learning methods has shown high efficiency in developing verbal-linguistic intelligence. For instance, in a controlled experiment involving students divided into two groups, one group was engaged in a learning cycle of essay writing – analysis – oral expression. As a result, the second group demonstrated a 23% increase in verbal competence indicators compared to the first group.

Based on these outcomes and teachers' practical observations, the following methodological recommendations are proposed to enhance student speech development:

– In every lesson, involve multiple students in oral presentations or verbal reflections.

– Alternate written and oral daily tasks to balance expressive and receptive language development.

– Use group dialogue, role-playing, and theatrical elements to immerse students in dynamic communication environments.

These techniques not only stimulate verbal activity but also foster confidence and adaptability in real-world communication situations.

Development Through Metacognitive Approach and Reflection For deeper and more sustainable development of verbal-linguistic intelligence, students must learn to recognize, evaluate, and articulate their thoughts and emotions. Metacognitive strategies and reflective practices play a key role in cultivating this awareness. The following methods are recommended:

– “Without the Mask” and “Virtues” exercises – help students explore and articulate their personal traits and self-image.

– “Here and Now” reflection – encourages students to analyze their current emotional and cognitive state.

– “Self-Portrait” task – trains learners to describe themselves using descriptive language and personal narrative.



– “Tree Visualization” method – guides conscious visual reflection, linking self-awareness with metaphorical growth.

Through these approaches, students not only develop verbal expression but also acquire critical self-analysis, conscious thinking, and emotional regulation skills. This integrated development is crucial in shaping individuals who are articulate, thoughtful, and socially adept in academic, personal, and professional

CONCLUSION

Verbal-linguistic intelligence serves as a key tool for individuals to find their place in society, express their ideas freely, engage in effective communication, and achieve professional success. Developing this form of intelligence requires a conscious, step-by-step approach rooted in innovative educational methods. Metacognitive and reflective strategies, creative assignments, and exercises focused on strengthening both oral and written speech are among the most effective tools in this process.

Modern education must integrate these strategies holistically to ensure students not only acquire linguistic skills but also develop the ability to think critically, reflect on their experiences, and communicate effectively in diverse contexts. Thus, verbal-linguistic intelligence becomes not just a cognitive asset, but a comprehensive foundation for academic and life-long success.

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