

BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF CONDUCTING LESSON VIA COMPETENT BASED APPROACH IN ORDER TO ENHANCE LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF JAPAN

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Abstract With the help of this research paper, you may know deeply about education system of Japan. Particularly about teaching via competent based approach and it aims to show acute difference about advantages and disadvantages of it while using it during the lesson so as to improve listening and speaking skills. Except from it there are given abundance of data about key factors of education system in Japan. It is very popular country in the world with its highly developed education system. That is be given with several vital information because it is considered as a fundamental part of teaching.

Introduction

Implementing a competency-based approach to enhance listening and speaking skills in higher education in Japan can offer several benefits and drawbacks. Here's an overview tailored to the Japanese educational context. Benefits of this matter is below. Alignment with Real-World Needs is the first and foremost. The competency-based approach emphasizes practical skills and real-world application, which aligns well with Japan's focus on preparing students for the global job market where effective communication is crucial. Customization to Individual Needs: This approach allows for personalized learning paths, enabling students to progress according to their own pace and proficiency levels. This can be particularly beneficial in a diverse classroom where students may have varying levels of language skills. Increased Engagement and

Motivation: By focusing on competencies directly related to listening and speaking, students may find the lessons more engaging and relevant. This relevance can enhance motivation and active participation in language practice. Enhanced Practical Application is the second benefit. Competency-based learning often involves real-life scenarios and simulations, which can provide students with practical experience in listening and speaking, better preparing them for professional environments. Clear Goals and Assessment is the next plus sides. The approach provides clear learning objectives and outcomes, making it easier for students to understand what is expected of them and how they will be assessed. This clarity can improve focus and direction in their learning efforts. Development of Soft Skills is the last benefits. In addition to language skills, competency-based learning often incorporates other soft skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and interpersonal skills, which are valuable in both academic and professional settings. Drawbacks of it given with vital explanations here. Implementation Complexity is the first disadvantage. Shifting to a competency-based approach may require significant changes in curriculum design, teaching strategies, and assessment methods. This transition can be complex and time-consuming, potentially facing resistance from educators and institutions accustomed to traditional methods. Developing and implementing a competency-based curriculum can be resource-intensive, requiring additional training for instructors, new materials, and potentially more individualized support for students. Risk of Overlooking Theoretical Knowledge is another drawback. Emphasizing practical competencies might lead to a reduced focus on theoretical aspects of language learning, such as grammar and vocabulary, which are also important for overall language proficiency. Assessing competencies, particularly in subjective areas like listening and speaking, can be challenging. There may be inconsistencies in how competencies are evaluated, potentially affecting fairness and accuracy in grading. Cultural and Educational Norms is next minus sides. Japanese higher education traditionally emphasizes rote learning and exam performance. Integrating a competency-based approach might face cultural resistance and require adjustments to align with

existing educational norms and expectations. Potential for Uneven Skill Development is the last drawbacks here. Students may have varying levels of initial competency, which could make it challenging to ensure that all students reach the desired proficiency levels within the same timeframe. This variation can impact overall learning outcomes and equity.

Conclusion

In Japanese higher education, a competency-based approach to enhancing listening and speaking skills can offer practical benefits by aligning educational outcomes with real-world needs, providing personalized learning, and increasing engagement. However, the approach also presents challenges, including implementation complexity, resource demands, and potential cultural resistance. Addressing these challenges effectively will be crucial for successfully adopting and benefiting from this educational approach in Japan. In the context of Japanese higher education, a competency-based approach to enhancing listening and speaking skills can provide practical, engaging, and personalized learning experiences. However, it also presents challenges, including the need for significant curriculum changes, potential resource demands, and the risk of cultural resistance. Balancing these benefits and drawbacks is crucial for effectively integrating this approach into Japan's educational system.

References

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