

## IMPROVING COMMUNICATION SKILLS THROUGH LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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### Abstract

Effective language teaching methods are teaching approaches that integrate the acquisition of grammar and vocabulary with real-life contexts and practical tasks, to improve students' fluency and communication skills. Context-based and task-based approaches are significant examples, where language learning is linked to everyday situations and specific tasks that motivate students to use language actively and meaningfully. These methods also involve adaptation and flexibility according to students' individual needs, resulting in more relevant and effective learning. The research method conducted in this study used literature research method. The results of the literature review show that context-based and task-based approaches are highly effective methods in developing students' communication skills. The context-based approach connects learning to real-life situations, providing deep meaning and relevance, while the task-based approach encourages active language use and improves problem-solving skills. However, research has also found that each method has its own challenges, such as the need for thorough preparation in context-based approaches and potential pressure on students in task-based approaches. Therefore, a combination of different methods and adaptation according to the students' context is recommended to achieve optimal learning outcomes. This research provides valuable insights for educators in designing effective language teaching strategies that are responsive to students' needs.

**Keywords:** Skills, Communication, Language Education.

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## Introduction

Communication is one of the basic skills that is very important in human life. Good communication skills are not only needed in personal life, but also in the educational, professional, and social worlds. Communication skills allow individuals to convey ideas, information, and emotions effectively (Sudarmo et al., 2021). In the context of globalisation, the ability to communicate in various languages is increasingly becoming a demand that cannot be ignored (Anggarista & Wahyudin, 2022).

This is particularly important in social settings, where effective communication can build and strengthen interpersonal relationships. For example, in family, friend and co-worker relationships, good communication can reduce misunderstandings, resolve conflicts and create a harmonious environment. In addition, good communication skills also play an important role in opportunities and self-development, such as in job interviews, public presentations, and business negotiations (Berns, 2021).

In the world of work, communication skills are one of the key competencies sought by many companies. In a professional environment, the ability to communicate clearly and precisely can improve productivity, efficiency and teamwork. For example, through meetings, written reports and emails, effective communication can ensure important information is conveyed correctly and necessary actions can be taken immediately (Chen et al., 2022). In addition, good communication skills also help in building strong professional networks, expanding career opportunities, and enhancing personal and organisational reputation. Therefore, good communication skills not only improve the quality of life of individuals but also contribute to success and advancement in professional careers (Irkinovich, 2022).

However, various studies show that many individuals, including learners, still have limited communication skills. This lack of ability is often due to ineffective language learning and a lack of emphasis on communication aspects in the education curriculum. Many education systems still focus on the theoretical aspects of language, such as grammar and vocabulary, without giving enough portion to the use of language in real communication contexts (Rustamov & Mamaziyayev, 2022); (Febriantini et al., 2021).

Language education has a very significant role in improving communication skills. Through effective language education, students not only learn about the structure of language, but also how to use the language to interact with others (Parmaxi, 2023). According to various educational theories, interactive and communicative teaching methods have been proven to be more effective in improving students' communication skills than conventional, passive methods (Fryer et al., 2020).

In addition, the development of information and communication technology also demands an update in language teaching methods. The use of digital media in language learning can open up new opportunities to improve communication skills more effectively and interestingly for students (Elbes & Oktaviani, 2022).

Therefore, this research seeks to further explore how language education can improve communication skills. It also aims to identify effective language teaching methods and provide best practice recommendations that can be applied in the Indonesian educational context.

Through this literature review, it is hoped that a significant relationship between language education and communication skills can be found as well as learning methods that can be practically applied to improve the quality of language education at various levels.

## **Research Methods**

The study conducted in this research uses the literature research method. The literature research method is a type of research conducted by reviewing and analysing various sources of information or literature relevant to the research topic. The sources used can be books, journals, scientific articles, research reports, dissertations, theses, and other digital sources. The aim is to gain an in-depth understanding of the topic being researched through a review of pre-existing findings and theories. (Iryana, 2019); (Jelahut, 2022); (junaid, 2018).

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Theory on Communication Skills**

Communication skills are an individual's ability to effectively and efficiently convey information, ideas, and emotions to others through various forms of media, both verbal and non-verbal. They involve the ability to listen, speak, read, and write clearly and precisely, as well as the ability to interpret and respond to messages in appropriate ways. Good communication skills not only help in conveying messages clearly, but also in building positive relationships, solving problems, and achieving goals together (Onishchuk et al., 2020).

Communication skills consist of several key components that are interrelated and support the effectiveness of the communication process. First, the verbal component includes word choice, sentence structure, and clarity in delivering messages orally and in writing (Huang et al., 2022). Proper word choice and clear language use are key to avoiding misunderstandings. In addition, non-verbal components such as body language, facial expressions, and eye contact are also very important. Gestures, posture, and voice intonation often convey a stronger message than the words themselves, thus being able to reinforce or even change the meaning of a verbally conveyed message (Kohnke et al., 2023).

In addition, the listening skills component plays a crucial role in effective communication. Active listening involves deep understanding and empathy towards the speaker, rather than simply hearing the words spoken. This component includes the ability to give constructive feedback and show that we value what the other person is

saying (Shayakhmetova et al., 2020). Finally, the emotion management component is also important, as the ability to control one's own emotions as well as understand and respond to the emotions of others helps to create a positive and effective communication environment. By understanding and mastering these components, individuals can improve their overall communication skills (Mukhiddinova et al., 2021).

### **Language Education**

Language education refers to the process of teaching and learning a language whether it is a mother tongue, second language, or foreign language, which aims to improve learners' language skills in various aspects. These aspects include listening, speaking, reading and writing skills integrated with an understanding of grammar, vocabulary and phonetics (Amanov, 2023). Language education does not only focus on linguistic skills but also includes an understanding of the culture and social context in which the language is used. Through language education, learners are expected to have the ability to communicate effectively and appropriately in various situations and contexts (Baresh, 2022).

The main purpose of language education is to prepare individuals to be able to interact and communicate with others efficiently and effectively. This includes the development of critical thinking skills, the ability to understand and express ideas, and the ability to adapt to different environments and cultures (Tomlinson, 2023). In addition, other objectives are to help learners understand and appreciate cultural diversity, improve literacy, and open access to wider knowledge resources. In the context of globalisation, language education also aims to equip individuals with the language skills necessary to compete and collaborate at the international level (Turgunova & Abdurahimovna, 2023).

Language education and communication skills have a very close relationship and support each other. Language education acts as a foundation in building effective communication skills. Through language education, individuals learn not only the structure and rules of language, but also how to use the language appropriately in various communication contexts (Rustamov & ogli, 2023). Good language skills, acquired through language education, enable an individual to convey messages clearly and understand received messages accurately. This includes the ability to listen well, speak fluently and confidently, read with deep understanding, and write with clarity and accuracy (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021).

On the other hand, strong communication skills allow one to practice and deepen understanding of the language learnt. Effective communication requires more than just linguistic knowledge; it also requires the ability to interpret non-verbal cues, regulate emotions, and respond to feedback in a constructive way (Aladini & Jalambo, 2021). Comprehensive language education helps in developing these skills through various activities such as group discussions, presentations, debates, and essay writing.

Thus, language education and communication skills complement each other, where language education hones basic linguistic abilities and communication skills apply them in real situations, thus creating more effective and meaningful communication (Rogers & Dawson, 2020).

### **Language Teaching Methods**

The direct method in language learning is an approach that emphasises the use of the language being learnt as an active means of communication from an early stage. In this method, teaching is done exclusively in the target language without the use of translation from the students' mother tongue. The main focus of the direct method is on speaking and listening skills, with little emphasis on grammar and formal writing in the early stages (Yeh et al., 2021). Students are taught through practical conversation, question and answer, oral practice, and role-play. The advantage of this method is that it provides intensive exposure to the target language and helps students develop confidence and fluency in the use of the language (Wale & Bishaw, 2020).

Furthermore, the audio-lingual method is an approach to language teaching that emphasises learning through repetition and listening and speaking practice, without much explicit attention to grammar in the early stages. Developed based on the principles of behaviourism, this method uses techniques such as drills, prepared dialogues, and intensive practice to form language habits (Riadil, 2020). Audio sources such as recordings and language labs are often used to reinforce listening skills. With a focus on listening and speaking proficiency, this method aims to form automatic responses and accelerate the achievement of fluency in the target language (Hiver et al., 2024).

Furthermore, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) is a language teaching method that emphasises the ability to use language to communicate effectively in real situations. The main focus of this approach is on the function of language and the meaning to be conveyed, not just on the perfection of grammar or linguistic structure (Zein et al., 2020). Learning techniques in the communicative approach include student-centred activities such as simulations, role-plays, group discussions, and collaborative tasks that mimic real-life situations. Through this approach, students are encouraged to interact actively and creatively in the target language, so that they can develop holistic and realistic communicative skills in various social contexts (Nazarov, 2023).

### **Relationship between Language Education and Communication Skills**

Language education and communication skills have a very close relationship and support each other. Language education plays an important role in forming the linguistic foundations necessary to communicate effectively. Through learning grammar, vocabulary and sentence structure, students learn how to compose clear and precise messages (Farrell & Jacobs, 2020). This includes reading and writing skills, which

underlie many forms of written communication such as emails, reports and essays. In addition, a good language education teaches strategies for analysing and understanding various texts, which helps in effectively conveying and receiving information (Ariastuti & Wahyudin, 2022).

On the other hand, communication skills complement the fundamentals acquired through language education by emphasising practical application in everyday interactions. Good listening skills, for example, are essential for understanding and responding appropriately to messages in live conversations and group discussions (Richards, 2022). Effective speaking skills, which involve clear pronunciation and appropriate word choice, are developed through authentic communication exercises such as debates, presentations and role plays. Non-verbal skills such as facial expressions and body language are also an important part of successful communication. Thus, language education provides a foundation of theory and structure, while communication skills enable the application of that knowledge in real contexts, creating more meaningful and efficient communication (Hava, 2021).

### **Strengths and Weaknesses of Methods for Teaching Language and Communication Skills**

Language teaching methods, such as the audio-lingual method, have unique strengths and weaknesses. One of the main strengths of the audio-lingual method is its focus on repetition and practice, which can help students form strong and automatic language habits. Through drills and structured dialogues, students can internalise language patterns and improve their fluency (Sam, 2024). In addition, the use of audio resources helps develop critical listening skills, which are essential in communication. This method can also be very effective in situations where the main goal is the rapid and accurate acquisition of specific language forms (Bailey et al., 2021).

However, the audio-lingual method also has some significant drawbacks. One disadvantage is the lack of focus on understanding the meaning and function of language in real contexts. Students may become highly skilled at repeating learnt patterns, but less able to apply the language in authentic and spontaneous interactions (Turan & Akdag-Cimen, 2020). Moreover, the monotonous repetitive approach may lead to boredom and demotivation among students, reducing the effectiveness of long-term learning. The lack of attention to the more explicit aspects of grammar can also be an obstacle when students are faced with more complex texts or communication situations (Agustina & Setiawan, 2020).

On the other hand, the communicative approach (Communicative Language Teaching) offers significant strengths in language learning and communication skills. The main strength of this approach is its focus on the functional use of language in real-world situations (Shortt et al., 2023). Through student-centred activities such as simulations and role plays, students are encouraged to communicate authentically and

creatively. This not only improves speaking and listening skills but also encourages active engagement and motivation to learn. It also emphasises social and non-verbal interaction skills, which are essential for effective and holistic communication (Rose et al., 2021).

However, the communicative approach also faces some challenges. One of the main drawbacks is the difficulty in providing a fully authentic and realistic environment within the classroom. Simulations and role plays may not always reflect the complexity of real-world communication (Budiman, 2020). In addition, the success of this approach often depends on the skill and creativity of the teacher in designing engaging and relevant activities. Without careful planning, communicative approaches can be less structured, which might lead to a lack of emphasis on important aspects such as grammar and fundamental vocabulary. Thus, although effective in building practical communication skills, it requires balance and integration with other methods to ensure comprehensive language learning (Lan, 2020).

Context-based learning is another method that offers advantages in teaching language and communication skills. One of its advantages is that it links language learning to real-life situations or specific contexts (Brodin & Renblad, 2020). For example, language learning can be linked to historical materials, culture, or specific professional situations, which not only makes learning more meaningful but also helps students understand how language is used in various contexts. This can improve students' analytical skills when interacting with complex texts or conversations. In addition, this approach enables interdisciplinary learning, giving students a holistic view of language applications (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020).

However, the context-based approach also has its drawbacks. One of the main challenges is the need for very thorough planning and preparation on the part of the teacher. Relating language learning to relevant and meaningful contexts often requires creativity as well as extra time to design appropriate materials and activities. In addition, this approach can be less effective if the chosen context is not relevant or interesting to students. This can reduce students' motivation and engagement in the learning process. In addition, due to the strong focus on a particular context, there may be weaknesses in the coverage or depth of learning universal language aspects that are not directly related to that context (Syafiq et al., 2021).

Task-based language teaching is another recognised method of teaching language and communication skills. One of its main strengths is the provision of practical tasks that encourage students to use language in achieving clear goals. This means that learning becomes highly result-orientated and directly relevant to students' communication needs (Winaldo & Oktaviani, 2022). This approach encourages active participation, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills, which are essential in effective communication. In addition, by encountering various task situations, students can develop language flexibility and adaptation in various contexts (Chen et al., 2022).

However, there are some drawbacks to consider in the task-based approach. One of the main issues is that not all students or learning situations are suitable for intensive task formats. Some students may feel pressurised or struggle to identify and achieve the goals set by the task (Amanov, 2023). In addition, the success of task-based teaching relies heavily on the teacher's ability to design challenging, relevant and engaging tasks, which can be very time and resource intensive. This approach may also place less explicit emphasis on learning grammar formations and language structures, meaning that students may require additional instruction to build solid linguistic foundations (Khan & Mansoor, 2020).

Overall, there is no perfect and universal method of teaching language or communication skills. A combination of several methods, taking into account the strengths and addressing the weaknesses of each, may be the best approach to achieve optimal learning outcomes. For example, the integration of communicative approaches with explicit grammar and real contexts can provide a holistic and immersive learning environment (Wahyuni et al., 2021). Thus, adaptability and flexibility in teaching methods are essential in meeting students' language learning needs and communication skills.

In conclusion, while no method of teaching language and communication skills is perfect and applicable to all situations, each approach has its own strengths and weaknesses. The context-based approach connects learning to real-life situations making it more meaningful and interdisciplinary, but requires careful preparation and relevance of the context for students. Meanwhile, task-based approaches encourage active language use to achieve specific goals, improve problem-solving skills and language flexibility, but can be stressful for some students and may require additional instruction in linguistic fundamentals.

A combination of methods, which integrates different approaches while minimising the weaknesses of each, can be the most effective strategy in teaching language and communication skills. Flexibility and adaptation of teaching methods based on students' specific needs and contexts will help achieve optimal learning outcomes (Wright, 2020); (Agustin & Ayu, 2021).

Thus, an adaptive and flexible approach is essential to fulfil students' language learning needs and communication skills.

## **Conclusion**

The relationship between language education and communication skills is very close and mutually influential. Effective language education involves not only mastery of grammar and vocabulary, but also the ability to use the language in real communication contexts. Approaches such as context-based and task-based can provide a strong foundation by linking language learning to real-life situations or practical communication tasks. This encourages students to understand and practise



how language is used in various situations, thus improving their overall communication skills.

However, each approach in language education has its own strengths and weaknesses. Context-based approaches, while providing meaningful and relevant learning, require careful preparation and contexts that are relevant to students. In contrast, task-based approaches emphasise active language use and problem-solving skills, but can be stressful for some students and require additional instruction for fundamental linguistic aspects. Therefore, a combination and adaptation of different teaching methods that considers the strengths and addresses the weaknesses of each can result in more holistic and effective language learning and communication skills.

Effective language teaching methods involve approaches that focus on the interrelationship between language and real communication contexts. Context- and task-based approaches are an example; they not only teach formal aspects of language such as grammar and vocabulary, but also integrate real-life situations and practical tasks that motivate students to use the language in various contexts. This helps to improve fluency and cultural understanding, and encourages problem-solving and critical thinking skills. To achieve optimal results, the method should also be flexible to suit students' individual needs and learning styles, and be complemented by constructive feedback and ongoing support.

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