

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

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## Abstract

This article examines the development of verbal-linguistic intelligence in future educators within the pedagogical process. Drawing on Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, it explores methodological approaches, assessment criteria, and practical classroom techniques such as storytelling, linguistic exercises, and expressive writing. Emphasis is placed on fostering communication competence, empathy, and critical thinking skills essential for successful pedagogical engagement.

**Keywords:** Verbal-linguistic intelligence, teacher education, multiple intelligences, communicative competence, educational methodology, expressive writing.

## Introduction

In the rapidly evolving landscape of modern education, the ability to effectively communicate, express complex ideas, and foster meaningful interactions is indispensable. At the core of these capabilities lies verbal-linguistic intelligence, a crucial facet of Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences. Verbal-linguistic intelligence reflects an individual's capacity to use language with precision, clarity, and creativity in both oral and written forms. This paper explores how developing this form of intelligence in future educators enhances pedagogical effectiveness and supports student learning.

The importance of linguistic fluency in education extends beyond subject delivery. It encompasses empathy, active listening, persuasive articulation, and the ability to contextualize content for diverse learners. Through this article, we aim to outline the theoretical underpinnings, define the pedagogical relevance, and propose practical strategies to nurture verbal-linguistic intelligence among teacher trainees.

## Theoretical background

Verbal-linguistic intelligence is the capacity to analyze information and produce work that involves oral and written language, such as speeches, books, and memos. Gardner, who introduced this concept, emphasized that intelligence is not a single general ability but a blend of various distinct modalities. Individuals with high verbal-linguistic intelligence tend to excel in reading, writing, storytelling, and memorizing words and dates.

Supporting theorists such as Vygotsky and Bruner highlighted the centrality of language in cognitive development. Language, in their view, is both a medium of thought and a tool for



social interaction, framing how individuals perceive and understand the world. Consequently, nurturing this intelligence in educators becomes imperative for effective teaching and meaningful student engagement.

Teachers with well-developed verbal-linguistic skills can clearly articulate concepts, ask thought-provoking questions, and provide feedback that promotes critical thinking. These skills are vital in various educational settings, particularly where instruction, persuasion, and dialogue are essential.

Moreover, professions like journalism, law, counseling, and education heavily rely on linguistic aptitude. For teachers, especially, these competencies facilitate the building of trust, the nurturing of inclusive classrooms, and the encouragement of student expression.

### **Assessment criteria for verbal-linguistic intelligence**

To effectively foster and measure verbal-linguistic intelligence, several indicators can be utilized:

- Proficiency in oral communication: clarity, confidence, tone, and engagement.
- Written expression: coherence, grammar, vocabulary use, and organization.
- Memory and recall abilities: particularly for language-based data.
- Empathy and active listening: key traits in meaningful dialogue.
- Etiquette and eloquence: politeness, humility, assertiveness, and brevity.

These competencies provide a foundation for developing broader communicative and interpersonal skills.

**Practical approaches and methodologies.** Students are grouped and asked to create trees depicting the same word in different languages. This not only enhances vocabulary but also instills linguistic curiosity and multicultural appreciation.

### **Etymological mapping**

Learners analyze word origins to understand semantic shifts. They research a word's etymology, use it in modern contexts, and draw comparisons across languages.

### **Essay writing**

Essays encourage structured thinking and precise expression. Students practice different genres: analytical, argumentative, comparative, and narrative. Each essay type strengthens unique facets of verbal intelligence.

### **Daily journaling**

Maintaining personal journals helps learners reflect on experiences, emotions, and observations. This fosters self-awareness and fluency in written expression.

### **Public speaking exercises**

Tasks like the «Orator» and «Elevator Pitch» develop confidence and clarity in speech. Audio reviews enhance self-evaluation and peer feedback.



**Creative storytelling.** Activities like «One Day...» stories, chain storytelling, and imaginary scenarios promote imagination, coherence, and linguistic fluency. Self-Reflection and Empathy Training

Exercises such as “Avtoportret” and “Niqobsiz” promote introspective thinking, emotional openness, and social sensitivity. These tasks help students define their identity and understand how they are perceived by others.

*Interactive communication drills*

Tasks like “Karusel” and “Ha” involve quick verbal exchanges to simulate real-time dialogues and emotional understanding. They promote fast thinking, active listening, and adaptability in different interpersonal contexts.

*Visualization Exercises “Reflexive Tree” and “Daraxt” are metaphoric practices that help students externalize inner thoughts and construct verbal metaphors to articulate abstract feelings.*

*Motivational Naming*

“O‘zingga ism taqdim qil” encourages students to craft affirming self-concepts rooted in real-life positive experiences. This fosters self-confidence and self-worth through linguistically expressed identities.

### **Advanced Verbal Exercises**

Exercises such as the «Verbal Carousel» develop spontaneity and adaptability. The “No Mask” and “Reflexive Tree” activities delve into emotional expression, enhancing empathetic communication. These tasks train students to articulate nuanced thoughts under pressure.

### **Language Games and Stimulation**

Games like Scrabble, crossword puzzles, and riddles improve vocabulary, reasoning, and memory. These playful activities increase engagement and reduce anxiety around language use.

### **Multilingual Education and Intelligence Development**

Learning new languages expands vocabulary, strengthens memory, and fosters global competence. Exposure to multiple linguistic systems enhances meta-linguistic awareness, enabling learners to understand language structures and meaning more deeply.

### **Challenges and Recommendations**

Barriers such as speech anxiety, limited vocabulary, and fear of public speaking can hinder development. To overcome these, educators should:

- Create safe, inclusive environments for verbal practice
- Integrate reflective writing and dialogue across curricula
- Provide constructive, consistent feedback

Use multimedia tools to support diverse learners

Table: Comparative Overview of Verbal-Linguistic Intelligence Development Methods



Table 1.

Method	Purpose	Skills Developed	Assessment Tools
<b>Linguistic Tree</b>	Expand vocabulary, foster multilingual thinking	Word recognition, cultural awareness	Group presentation, peer feedback
<b>Essay Writing</b>	Enhance structured expression and logic	Written coherence, argumentation	Rubric-based essay scoring
<b>Daily Journaling</b>	Encourage reflection and emotional regulation	Written fluency, introspection	Self-assessment logs, teacher reviews
<b>Public Speaking (Orator)</b>	Improve oral fluency and confidence	Voice modulation, articulation	Peer ratings, audio/video review
<b>Creative Storytelling</b>	Boost imagination and narrative clarity	Plot structure, verbal creativity	Group votes, originality score
<b>Reflexive Tree Visualization</b>	Develop metaphorical and emotional expression	Empathy, abstract thinking	Reflective essays, class discussion
<b>Motivational Naming</b>	Strengthen self-identity and confidence	Self-expression, affirming language	Narrative reflection, class presentation
<b>Karusel &amp; “Ha” Drills</b>	Enhance spontaneous speech and listening	Rapid response, empathy, fluency	Observation checklist, group evaluation

## CONCLUSION

Verbal-linguistic intelligence is foundational to the teaching profession. It empowers educators to communicate effectively, foster inclusive learning, and model intellectual curiosity. Through targeted strategies such as journaling, storytelling, and verbal games, educators can cultivate this intelligence in their students and themselves. As the global education landscape evolves, so too must our approaches to nurturing the next generation of articulate, empathetic, and effective communicators.

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