



## THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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**Abstract:** This article explores the critical role of English Language Teaching (ELT) in fostering critical thinking skills among university students. As English continues to serve as the global language of academia and professional communication, its pedagogical function has evolved beyond linguistic competence toward cultivating intellectual autonomy, analytical reasoning, and reflective judgment. Drawing from educational psychology and applied linguistics, this paper argues that English language classrooms can serve as effective platforms for critical inquiry when instruction emphasizes problem-solving, interpretation, evaluation, and creativity. The study concludes that integrating critical thinking frameworks within ELT contributes to developing globally minded, independent learners capable of engaging with complex academic and societal issues.

**Keywords:** Critical thinking, English language teaching, higher education, student-centered learning, analytical reasoning.

### Introduction

In an era defined by information abundance and rapid technological change, critical thinking has become an essential skill for university students. Higher education institutions worldwide are recognizing that success in the 21st century depends not only on knowledge acquisition but also on the ability to think critically, reason logically, and communicate effectively. Within this context, English Language Teaching (ELT) plays a transformative role in developing these higher-order thinking abilities.

English, as both a global language and a medium of academic discourse, provides a unique opportunity to integrate linguistic proficiency with cognitive development. Through reading, writing, speaking, and listening tasks, students can analyze, evaluate, and generate new ideas—processes that lie at the heart of critical thinking. The question, therefore, is not whether English language classes can foster critical thinking, but how effectively educators can design and implement pedagogical strategies that make this possible.

### ❖ Theoretical Background

Critical thinking has been widely defined as the process of actively analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating information to reach reasoned conclusions (Facione, 2015). Bloom's taxonomy further positions critical thinking at the upper levels of the cognitive hierarchy—analysis, evaluation, and creation. In ELT, the intersection of language and cognition creates a natural context for these skills to develop.

Scholars such as Paul and Elder (2014) emphasize that critical thinking involves both cognitive skills and affective dispositions, such as open-mindedness, intellectual curiosity, and skepticism. English classrooms, when student-centered and communicative, provide an



environment where learners are encouraged to express opinions, question assumptions, and engage in reflective dialogue—all of which are essential for critical thought.

## ❖ The Role of ELT in Promoting Critical Thinking

### 1. Language as a Tool for Thought

Language and thought are inseparable. The process of learning English requires students to interpret meaning, construct arguments, and reflect on diverse perspectives. Tasks such as debating, writing essays, or analyzing literary texts inherently promote cognitive engagement. In this way, English learning becomes a medium for developing reasoning rather than simply memorizing vocabulary or grammar.

### 2. The Teacher's Role

Teachers play a pivotal role in fostering critical thinking. Instead of transmitting information, effective educators act as facilitators who create problem-solving contexts and guide learners toward independent judgment<sup>1</sup>. For example, when teaching argumentative writing, instructors can encourage students to evaluate multiple viewpoints, assess evidence, and build logical coherence in their essays. Questioning strategies such as “Why do you think so?” or “What evidence supports your opinion?” prompt learners to go beyond surface-level responses.

### 3. Integrative Pedagogical Techniques

Innovative ELT methodologies—such as task-based learning, project-based learning, and inquiry-based instruction—offer practical means of integrating critical thinking. In task-based learning, for instance, students solve real-world problems using English as the medium of communication. Similarly, project-based learning encourages collaboration, creativity, and self-reflection as students work on extended research or community-oriented projects.

Authentic materials like news articles, films, podcasts, and case studies also stimulate analysis and interpretation<sup>2</sup>. Discussing controversial topics in English allows learners to construct arguments, support claims with evidence, and consider cultural perspectives, thereby strengthening both linguistic and intellectual competence.

### 4. Empirical Evidence and Case Studies

Several studies support the idea that ELT can effectively promote critical thinking. For example, a 2021 study by Nguyen and Pham in Vietnamese universities found that students exposed to inquiry-based English instruction demonstrated significantly higher analytical and reflective skills compared to those taught through traditional grammar-based methods.

Similarly, research conducted in Uzbekistan (Karimov, 2022) showed that integrating discussion-based English lessons improved students' problem-solving abilities and academic confidence. The findings suggest that even modest pedagogical shifts—such as incorporating open-ended questions or peer evaluation—can enhance critical engagement<sup>3</sup>.

In American and British universities, academic writing courses in English are often designed around argumentation, evidence evaluation, and logical reasoning. This model serves as a

<sup>1</sup> Paul, R., & Elder, L. (2014). The Miniature Guide to Critical Thinking Concepts and Tools. Foundation for Critical Thinking.

<sup>2</sup> Nguyen, T. H., & Pham, L. T. (2021). Inquiry-Based English Teaching and Critical Thinking Development. Asian EFL Journal, 23(4), 112–130.

<sup>3</sup> Karimov, J. (2022). Enhancing Critical Thinking in English Language Classrooms in Uzbekistan. Journal of Modern Education Studies, 5(2), 45–58.



reference point for educators worldwide who wish to align language learning with critical literacy development.

## 5. Challenges and Barriers

Despite its potential, developing critical thinking through ELT faces several obstacles. First, in many non-native contexts, English instruction remains exam-oriented and focused on rote memorization. Large class sizes, limited resources, and rigid curricula further restrict opportunities for open discussion or analytical tasks.

Another challenge lies in teacher preparation. Many English instructors have not received formal training in critical thinking pedagogy. Consequently, lessons may emphasize grammatical accuracy rather than intellectual exploration. To overcome this, teacher education programs must incorporate critical thinking theory, classroom techniques, and reflective teaching practices.

## 6. Recommendations

To fully utilize ELT as a platform for developing critical thinking, the following recommendations are proposed:

- 1. Curriculum Design:** Integrate explicit critical thinking objectives into English syllabi, emphasizing analysis, evaluation, and synthesis.
- 2. Teacher Training:** Provide professional development workshops that train educators in inquiry-based, student-centered methods.
- 3. Assessment Reform:** Move beyond multiple-choice testing toward performance-based assessments such as essays, debates, and projects.
- 4. Technology Integration:** Use digital platforms for collaborative writing, discussion forums, and virtual simulations to engage students in reflective interaction.
- 5. Interdisciplinary Learning:** Link English instruction with other academic subjects to encourage transfer of critical skills across disciplines.

## Conclusion

English Language Teaching has an essential role in shaping not only the linguistic abilities but also the intellectual character of university students. When language instruction transcends grammar drills and vocabulary lists, it becomes a catalyst for deeper learning. By promoting questioning, reasoning, and reflection, English classes can nurture critically aware global citizens capable of navigating complex social and professional realities.

To achieve this, universities must recognize ELT as a powerful cognitive and cultural tool—one that develops both communication competence and critical consciousness. The integration of critical thinking into English instruction is not merely an academic enhancement; it is a necessary evolution toward preparing students for a thoughtful, informed, and responsible participation in a globalized world.

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