

Methodology Of Teaching Foreign Language to High School Students

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Abstract

In this article, the process and methods of education through a foreign language, foreign language including the science of language teaching, the method of studying teacher and student activity about the language teaching methodology, which is used in the foreign language teaching methodology types of modern methods and their use are discussed.

Keywords: foreign language, methodology, skill qualification , innovative , modern technology.

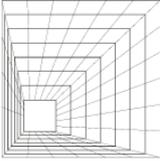
INTRODUCTION

After our country gained independence, Uzbekistan started building a democratic life. The economy is also important to earn. The weight of the implemented reforms varies from year to year and increases per day. Not only were fundamental reforms implemented, but the system underwent numerous changes in other areas as well. Especially interested in teaching foreign languages increased, and many conditions were created for young people. This is the main goal: to increase the level of knowledge of young people and increase their interest in foreign languages. As our first president, Islam Karimov, said, "Currently Great importance is attached to teaching foreign languages in our country. Today, the world for our countries, whose community is striving to take its rightful place, has a great future in solidarity and cooperation with our foreign partners. The importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for our developing nation is that there is no need for evaluation." 10, 2012, as a continuation of these thoughts Further improvement of the "Foreign Languages" teaching system adopted in December The Presidential Decision on Measures" was adopted. This decision has expanded the possibilities of learning languages, and the demand is increasing a lot. [5;53] Teaching a foreign language to high school students typically involves a communicative approach, focusing on real-life language use and interaction. This often includes activities such as role-playing, games, authentic materials, and cultural immersion to enhance learning. Additionally, incorporating technology, multimedia resources, and differentiated instruction to accommodate various learning styles can be effective strategies. Creating a supportive and engaging classroom environment that promotes active participation and fosters language acquisition is essential for success.

Discussion and Results

Currently, not only in foreign language teaching but in all subjects to find new teaching methods and try them in practice, a lot of work is being done on vision. This is education today, and one of the most important problems to be solved in order to improve the process is If teaching a foreign language was previously considered as learning this language system, in the following years, an important goal of teaching was to teach students a foreign language to develop their speech. It should be said that in foreign language learning, goals are not set by oneself or by other people or persons, but changes in linguistics, psychology, and the social fabric of society are closely related to its development. For example: Taking the audiolingual method, let's see. Changes in the science of linguistics led to the emergence of this method, and a structural flow was affected. It includes the following factors:

- Teaching a foreign language must first begin with teaching oral speech.



- Language learning is carried out on the basis of various structures and speech patterns.
- Exercises are also based on the language; repeating the language material many times requires that there be demanding exercises.
- Grammatical patterns and choice of lexicon of the mother tongue with a foreign language should depend on the results of the comparison.
- Pronunciation requires a lot of attention.

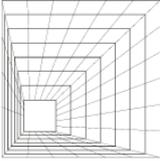
The main disadvantage of this method is the large number of mechanical exercises and the lack of speech exercises. The founders of this method were Methodist scientists Ch. Friz and R. Ladolar. For example: Ch. Frieze: The main content of the initial stage is structures; he says he should organise learning. Grammar is also about building skills; it is appropriate to be based on this [1;50]. To increase the child's interest in the English language from a young age, it is necessary to force him to speak, even if it is a mistake. That is the only way he is educated. The child overcomes the obstacles in front of him and can speak without fear. If we are speaking a foreign language If we make the lesson not a lesson but a game, it will increase the interest of young children. At the same time, their level of activity also increases. Game types For many examples, the teacher plays the game "What's in the Bag" with the children. Put the small items in the room in a bag and allow the children to pick them up one by one, and the children will say the names of these objects in English. "Is it a banana (an apple or an orange)?" The educator begins to evaluate, and the group with the most points wins. With this, children's interest in foreign languages will grow. Competitions among children are very important because, because children are competitive from a young age, it is necessary to form a feeling. That's all there is to motivation in every child. Interest will arise. Use of multimedia to increase the effectiveness of teaching. Teaching through multimedia gives the teacher great opportunities. In this way, raising children's interest to a high level and attracting their attention for a long time can be done. Through this, children's language skills have increased, as we can see. Modern psychologists and teachers agree that the quality of activity and its result depends primarily on the motivation and needs of the individual, his motivation; The motivation that causes purposeful activity determines the choice of tools and methods, their arrangement to achieve goals. Therefore, motivation is the "stimulating mechanism" (I. A. Zimnyaya) of any human activity: it is work, communication or perception. A clear, real, milestone and eventual achievement feeds and sustains motivation. If there is no success, then motivation is lost and this negatively affects the performance of the activity. The problem of academic motivation appears in every school topic. Methods of development and promotion of the subject have been developed in the appropriate methods and training manuals, taking into account the specific features of the subject. However, teaching a foreign language and keeping children interested in high school has become a big problem.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the child is interested in new, wonderful, and unusual things and tries to learn about them. If I play interesting games and interesting music with the child, if I do not understand the melody, he will fall into dancing, and this shows that the child is interested in this language. Of course, modern technology helps children learn a new foreign language. The need to learn a foreign language was high at the same time, in the educational process, from modern information technologies, innovative Effective use of educational technologies makes this process effective. The effectiveness of innovative educational technologies in their educational process is being used correctly and effectively. The methodology of teaching foreign languages, being an independent pedagogical science, is simultaneously connected with a number of other sciences and uses both the facts determined by them and the laws developed by them.

The methodology examines the issues of teaching foreign languages to students and educating them using the tools of this subject; therefore, the links of the methodology are diverse and conditionally divided into three groups.

First, the methodology is based on linguistic data and patterns, because linguistics studies the language of the subject being studied.



Secondly, the methodology is closely related to psychology, and this connection is carried out in two directions: the use of information from the psychology of speech (for example, about oral and written speech or external and internal speech), as well as the line-through. educational psychology, which studies the methods of formation of knowledge, skills, and abilities, as well as the implementation of higher mental functions in the educational process. Thirdly, the methodology is based on the general rules of didactics and educational theory, which connect the particular with the general, because didactics and educational theory in general form the laws, principles, and rules of teaching and upbringing. methodology determines these rules in relation to the science of "foreign language" that interests us. Relations with psycholinguistics, a new branch of science that has recently emerged at the intersection of psychology and linguistics and studies the mechanisms of speech generation (expression of thought) and recognition (speech understanding), have become important for methodology. Since speech is primarily taught in secondary school, it is of particular importance to know the mechanisms of speech activity in order to properly structure the educational process. Language and speech issues are studied by a number of other disciplines, for example, neurophysiology, defectology, information theory, etc. Data, for example, cybernetics and information theory, are important for the proper construction of the educational process in any discipline. is important. . Information from the above disciplines can also be usefully used in the methodology. Linguistics, psychology, pedagogy, and psycholinguistics are more closely related to methodology than other disciplines that study the processes of speech or information transmission. Therefore, linguistics, psychology, pedagogy, and psycholinguistics are sometimes called the main disciplines of methodology. Information from other disciplines related to the methodology enters it indirectly through the main disciplines. Since the basic sciences create the basis of the methodology along with the laws of the methodology, it is customary to talk about the linguistic, psychological, and didactic foundations of the methodology.

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