

ABOUT TEACHING OF LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the methodology of foreign language teaching, the history of its development as a science, the types of modern methods used in foreign language teaching methods and their use.

Keywords: methodology, innovation, foreign language, communication, skills, competencies, didactics

Modern educational development has given rise to a new direction of innovative pedagogy. Innovative means "introduction (dissemination) of innovation" in English. The socio-psychological aspect of innovation was developed by the American researcher E. Rogers. He studied the classification of the participants of the innovation process, their attitude to the innovation, and others. The concepts of novelty and innovation in scientific directions are mutual

is different. "Innovation" means a tool, new method, methodology, technology. "Innovation" is a process that develops according to certain stages of education. The development of world science is growing and developing day by day.

Language learning is one of the most important areas in human society. Language, which is a means of communication, can be acquired practically in a natural environment, i.e. in the family, among the public or in an organized manner. Knowledge of language phenomena is taught theoretically. Knowledge of languages, especially multilingualism, is of great importance in our time when international relations are on the rise. Study in our country students usually study three languages. These languages are referred to by special names. These are: mother tongue, second language, and foreign language. The mother tongue is the first language that plays a special role in the formation of thinking. When talking about the second language, it is considered as the language of relatives and neighbors, consisting of representatives of other nationalities. A foreign language is the language of a foreign country. Western Europe in our republic (English, Spanish, German, French) and Eastern (Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Indian) languages are taught. These languages are included in the curricula of educational institutions. The process of teaching three languages is different. The mother tongue and the second language are learned in a natural environment, and a foreign language is learned in an artificial environment. Communication in a foreign language mainly takes place in the classroom under the guidance of the teacher. Among the three languages, learning and teaching a foreign language differs sharply in certain aspects. This, in turn, requires the use of appropriate foreign language teaching technology. By carefully mastering the achievements of the methodical science, the foreign language teacher will be able to clearly know the standard of language experience of the student and to improve it further. Effective teaching of foreign languages requires knowledge of its methodology.

The method of foreign language teaching means the set of activities of the teacher and the student that ensure the achievement of the practical, general educational, educational and developmental goals of foreign language teaching. The term "method" is used in the sense of "set of educational methods" and "direction of education". First, in the theory of education, the process is used in the sense of methods, and in the second sense, we can find it in works on the history of teaching methods. For example, translation method, correct method, conscious-comparative method, traditional method, intensive method and others are considered as foreign language teaching methods.

Natural and social phenomena are interconnected and develop in a continuous relationship. Since the sciences are reflections of objective reality, none of them exists in isolation from the others. At the same time, the phenomenon and object can be a source of research for many sciences, for example, linguistics (linguistics), psychology (psychology), pedagogy (didactics) study the social phenomenon "language" from their own point of view. The term "foreign language methodology" evokes the following association in a person's mind: first of all, it is understood as a set of methods and methodical methods aimed at teaching a language, or scientific knowledge about teaching methods, and finally, independent pedagogical science comes before our eyes. The methodology of foreign language teaching has developed in harmony with didactics. It is undoubtedly known to all of us that teaching theories of all academic subjects are based on didactics science and receive scientific nutrition from it. Foreign language teaching is also based on didactics. The general theory of didactic education, methodology is considered as the science of teaching a specific subject, linguodidactics is the general theory of language teaching, and linguomethodology is considered as the science of teaching a specific language. The term "Method" means the work method of the teacher-pedagogue and the student in order to acquire knowledge, skills, and create worldviews and knowledge opportunities in students. This concept has countless definitions. The application of methods in foreign language teaching began a long time ago, while principles are relatively new methodological terms. Historically, the methods were grouped into four groups, and their names were called "translation", "correct", "comparative", "mixed". The history of methods is the famous methodist prof. It was studied in depth by I.V. Rakhmanov. The translation method is mainly in two forms, grammar-translation and

is carried out under the name of text-translation methods. From the point of view of the grammar-translation method, a foreign language is studied for general educational purposes. Grammatical exercises are performed in order to develop the logical thinking of the language learner. Grammar

the presentation of knowledge is accepted as the main goal of education. The main principles of this method are as follows:

1. Language learning is based on written speech.
2. Grammar is taken as the subject of study, and lexicon is subordinated to it selected. Grammatical exercises were the main method of work.
3. First, the grammar rules are memorized, and then make sentences based on the rules recommended.
4. Grammatical forms and the meaning of words are in literal translation revealed.

5. Language material is mastered by means of word-for-word translation and dry memorization.
6. Limited to individual memorization of words out of context.

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