

THE PROBLEMS IN TEACHING LANGUAGE

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Abstract: *In this article, we will talk about the methodology of teaching a foreign language, about modern types of techniques used in the methodology of teaching a foreign language, and about their use.*

Keywords: *communicative, principled, lexico-grammatical, stylistic, pedagogical technology.*

The most important aspect of the principles of modern methods of mastering foreign languages at the present time is the development of communicative skills and abilities.

A modern teacher of a foreign language should not rely only on his own language knowledge, knowledge of the laws of psychological and pedagogical development of a student's personality. In parallel, he needs to develop certain professional and communicative, that is, specific qualities, skills and abilities. They allow him, firstly, to manage the internal, "hidden" reserves of students in educational activities, and secondly, ensure that students learn foreign languages even at a minimal communicative level. In both cases, the psychological and methodological reserves of entering into communication depend on the ability to use a foreign language as a means of communication [1,2,3,4,5].

According to the calculations of psychologists, the acquisition of special communication skills increases the effectiveness of communication activities by 15-20%. Optimization of socio-psychological issues of the learning process, creation of an optimal psychological and pedagogical learning climate, creation of an atmosphere of "reading with interest" lead to the idea that ways to improve the effectiveness of professional training of future teachers of foreign languages should be sought in close cooperation with the psychology of communication. In the process of teaching a student professional pedagogical activity at the same time it is necessary to teach him the skills of professional and pedagogical communication.

When developing students' communication skills, the selected literature, information - the material that will be taught as a whole - should be such that it includes both lexico-grammatical and stylistic changes, and also reflects the structures of oral and literary speech [6,7,8,9].

Communication skills cannot be taught all at once. Let's divide the process of learning the skills of communicative learning into several stages.

At the first stage, it is necessary to organize purposeful observation and perception by students of the teacher's personal or professional activities in dynamically changing situations.

The task of the second stage is to perform professionally oriented exercises by students in the process of performing educational and communicative tasks developed by them together with teachers.

At the third stage, the organization of independent implementation of professionally-oriented communicative activities by students.

In the introductory conversation, which establishes the motivational basis for self-organization or mutual learning at the first stage, the teacher explains to students the content and essence of learning organized on the principles of communicative partnership and cooperation.

The teacher's speech is a model and a guideline for any student's speech activity. To set a good example to the student, the teacher should pay attention to his speech activity and follow:

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1. First of all, don't be serious and arrogant in communication.
2. When introducing new material, solving problematic issues, do not comment on what is already familiar. Your task is to think with readers, not for readers.
3. Don't forget to ask one particular reader. The correct speech activity of the teacher is also the ability to listen, the ability to pronounce the means in time, which are not enough in the language.
4. Do not forget that in educational communication, simple, understandable speech to the student should consciously alternate with complex.
5. As far as possible, translate what has been said, let the reader try to understand you.
6. Your use of the following evaluative constructions of politeness, which are evaluative in nature: "as far as I know", "if I'm not mistaken", "I'm not one hundred percent sure, but", "if I remember", intellectually enriches your speech and allows students to get acquainted with frequently used speech means.

As you know, there are not enough class hours in the educational process to develop communication skills, especially when studying and teaching foreign languages. Therefore, extracurricular activities, optional class hours, classes with gifted students separately, with those who are poorly assimilating, play a big and important role in the study and teaching of the language in this regard. Extracurricular activities allow students to learn more about the traditions of foreign countries, flora and fauna, geography, holidays, the culture of conversion, literature and art, and other areas. Both the classroom hours allocated in the learning process and extracurricular activities contribute to a rapid increase in the level of knowledge, if they are conducted on the basis of new pedagogical technology, in an unconventional style.

The role of the teacher in this case boils down to the fact that during the lesson, the student should be able to purposefully comprehend the subject, master it, that is, the teacher controls the course of the lesson, corrects and supplements the student's mistakes. The use of various games, pictures, objects, songs, diagrams and films in the classroom will provide close support to both the teacher in teaching foreign languages and the student, who will easily and well assimilate the subject, effectively using visual aids.

One of the most effective methods of new pedagogical technologies is the process of conducting classes in groups. When dividing into groups, various methods can also be used. For example, taking a picture and dividing it into four, the pieces of the picture are distributed.

The students who received the pieces of the picture put the picture into a whole, and they participate in the lesson in one group.

After the students are divided into groups, they are given various tasks. For example, words such as "Ferghana, district, Uzbekistan" should make up the text of "Ferghana", consisting of 6-7 sentences.

Games are also widely used to test and strengthen memory, which are one of the techniques of the new pedagogical technology. For example, the first reader will say the phrase: I study at school. The second reader continues, repeating the same thing: I study at school. And am 14. Then the third, fourth student and so on...

Increasing vocabulary is also important when teaching foreign languages. One of these methods is: One student goes to the blackboard, the rest of the students use movements and facial expressions to show different situations. The student on the blackboard must express the action in words. For example, the reader shows a state of laughter.

The laugh.

Another reader picks up the book and shows the reading process.

Tom read and etc.

Currently, the need for learning a foreign language in our country is increasing. Because no matter which area you choose, you will come across words of a foreign language, especially English. Contracts of various companies are also signed in English, computer, banking system, medicine, law, casting, international organizations are also largely tied to English.

In accordance with this, various methodological manuals and techniques are being developed in order to facilitate the study of foreign languages. The use of new pedagogical technologies gives positive results in learning a foreign language.

Thus, in conclusion, it can be said that extracurricular work and the effective use of new pedagogical technologies in the process of learning and teaching a foreign language increase interest in a foreign language and closely help in the process of language learning.

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