

*Students of Andijan State Institute
of Foreign Languages, student
Mahmudova Dilnoza*

Anatatsiya: *Ushbu maqola chet tilini o'qitish metodikasi, uning predmeti sifatida rivojlanish tarixi, xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda qo'llaniladigan zamonaviy metodika metodikasi turlari va ulardan foydalanish haqida.*

Kalit so'zlar: *metodologiya, innovatsiya, chet tili, muloqot, malaka, malaka, didaktika, madaniyatlararo muloqot.*

Anatation: *This article is about the methodology of foreign language teaching, as its subject history of development, modern method used in foreign language teaching methodology types and their use.*

Key words: *methodology, innovation, foreign language, communication, skill, competence, didactics, intercultural communication.*

В данной статье речь идет о методике обучения иностранному языку, как о ее предметной истории развития, современных методах, применяемых в методиках обучения иностранному языку, видах методики их применения.

Ключевые слова: *методика, инновация, иностранный язык, общение, умение, компетенция, дидактика, межкультурная коммуникация.*

Language learning is one of the most important areas in human society. Language, which is a means of communication, in the natural environment, that is, in the family, among the public or can be acquired in an organized manner. Knowledge of language phenomena is taught theoretically. Languages in our time when international relations are on the rise knowledge, especially multilingualism, is of great importance. Study in our country students usually study three languages. These languages are special are managed by names. They

are following: L1, L2, and other languages. L1 is the first language that uses a special role in the formation of thinking. L2 is when talking about another language, it means brothers and sisters of other nationalities, it is considered as the language of neighbors. 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 is being taught. These languages are included in the curricula of educational institutions. The process of teaching three languages is different. L1 and L2 are natural in a situation, and a foreign language is learned in an artificial environment. Communication in a foreign language is mainly takes place in the lesson under the guidance of the teacher. Among the three languages, learning a foreign language and teaching differs sharply in certain aspects. This, in turn, is relevant requires the use of foreign language teaching technology. Foreign language teacher methodology of the language experience gained by the student through thorough assimilation of scientific achievements they get to know the norm clearly and to improve it further. Foreign languages effective teaching requires knowledge of its methodology. Learning foreign languages and teaching depends to a large extent on the development of foreign language teaching methodology issues from a theoretical point of view and creative application of the theory in practice.

Method - the concept of methodology is Greek-Latin "methodos" is derived from the word "methodus" and means ways leading to a certain goal, means method. Narrow and broad meaning of the term in different literature can be found. The term "Methodology" in a narrow sense is a concrete lesson of education means the concept related to the process [7, 122]. Lesson planning and training covering instructions related to the preparation of materials It is interpreted as a controlled learning process. The term "method" has a broad meaning refers to the selection, classification and distribution of educational material. Germany "Didactics" and "methodology" have been narrow in the Federal Republic since the 1960s is being used in the meaning.

Learning foreign languages is not only a means of intellectual education, but something else getting to know cultural educational assets and values and making them cultural it is the process of formation of a person's personality by applying it to his life. Studying foreign languages in Europe is a long-term advantage of higher education and education of privileged people in public schools is considered. Foreign language teaching methodology as a science has more than 200 years of history. This period to observe that different attitudes towards foreign language teaching methodology were expressed possible. One of these views belongs to academician L.V.Shcherba. In his opinion, despite the fact that the teaching methodology of any subject is science, is not considered a theoretical science [3, 73]. He solves practical issues, including foreign languages teaching methodology does not rely only on the evidence of psychology, but general and based on private linguistic research. If linguistics of language phenomena If it deals with the laws of origin and movement, this is the methodology what to do in order to use the necessary language phenomenon in practice based on the rules answers the question of need. The most valuable books on methodology also written by linguists. Among these are one of the phonetists of the 19th century and the great English linguist G. Suit, in England at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century O. Yespersen, considered an original phonetist and theoretical linguist, F. Bruns, one of the most prominent French linguists at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century and Brealya, prominent anglicist and famous phonetician V. Fyotor and others enters. Academician L.V. Shcherba and the issue of language teaching methodology in Russia his teacher is the great linguist I.A. Baudouin-de-Courton and their students engaged. Psychologists have a different attitude to the methodology of foreign language teaching they were. Methodology and psychology are about mutual relations of sciences Professor VA Artemov gave a valuable opinion. According to him, psychology provides material for methodology. Methodology is how the teacher conducts the lesson learns. And psychology is how students master this subject deals with what they receive.

However, I cannot fully agree with this opinion. Because the teacher is in

the process of teaching, and the student is in the learning period they experience mental processes and states, whether they want to or not they face and are influenced by the laws of psychology. A deeper study of the literature on the history of methodology shows that some researchers call methodology an art. They are usually French Methodist They refer to the idea of pen lash, that is, there is no "good" or "bad" method, only "good" or there are "bad" teachers. German Methodist to such minded people It can be answered with E.Otto's views expressed in 1924. She is among others, she says: "If someone considers methodology to be an art, it is a science confuses the theory with its practical application" [3, 59]. Each subject has its own set of concepts. Foreign language teaching including the following among the main concepts adopted in the methodology possible: educational system, educational method, educational principle, educational tool, methodology method. The method of teaching a foreign language is a practical method of teaching a foreign language. ensuring the achievement of general educational, educational and developmental goals the complex of teacher and student activities is understood.

The term method is "teaching it is used in the meanings of "sum of methods" and "direction of education". The first In the theory of education, if the process is used in the sense of methods, it is used in the second sense we can find it in works on the history of teaching methodology. For example, a foreign language translation method of teaching, correct method, conscious-comparative method, traditional method, intensive method and others.

References:

1. Juraboyev, B. B. (2020). Nemis tilini o'qitishda kommunikativ yondashuv. *Science and Education*, 7(7), 215-220.
2. Joraboyev, B. B. O. (2021). Using authentic materials on english lessons. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(2).
3. Joraboyev, B. (2020). Nemis tilida juft otlar va ularning o'zbek tilida ifodalanishi. *Science and Education*, 1(Special Issue 4).
4. Журабоев, Б. (2020). Мотивированные люди для удовлетворения своих собственных потребностей. *Academic research in educational sciences*, (3).

5. Juraboyev, B. B. U. (2021). Problems and solutions for online teaching and learning of foreign languages. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(Special Issue 2).
6. Samarova, S. (2018). Forming Creative Vision of Person as Universal Method Enhancing Creativity. Eastern European Scientific Journal, (6).
7. Samarova, S. R. (2019). Methods and technologies for the development of creative thinking of pupils. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences, 7(10), 37-43.
8. Рахманова, М. К. (2019). Ёшларнинг маънавий тарбиясида қадимги Ўрта Осиё маънавий-маданий меросининг аҳамияти. “Глобаллашув шароитида ватанпарварлик тарбиясининг маънавий-маърифий технологиялари” республика илмий-амалий конференцияси, 206-209.
9. Рахманова, М. К. (2019). Талабаларда ижтимоий фаолликни ривожлантиришнинг назарий методологик асослари. Халқ таълими, (1), 24-29.
10. Рахманова, М. К. (2019). Таълим технологиялари орқали касб танлашда онгли муносабатни шакллантириш. Халқаро илмий-амалий конференцияси, 323-326.