

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**



BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

**EFFECTIVE WAYS OF ORGANIZING
LEARNER CENTERED CLASSES
IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM**

Xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

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« Effective ways of organizing Learner Centered Classes in English language classroom» xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari.

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Maqolalarni to'plovchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrası o'qituvchilari L.X.Xaydarova va N.S. Zokirova

Ushbu to'plamda jamlangan maqolalar qiyosiy tilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik va madaniyatlararo muloqot masalalari, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik va adabiy oqimlar rivoji masalalari, xorijiy tillarni o'qitishning zamonaviy yondashuvlari va istiqbollari, O'zbekistonda tarjima maktabi yaratish va uni rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oya va texnologiyalarni qo'llash masalalari doirasida mutaxassislarning tajriba va fikr almashinuvini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

To design interactive atmosphere , we'll use some fruitful activities and engage the pupil's interests using the Module 5 from TETE . We can list some of them like“ Web of information” , “ Run and take”, “Find someone who” and so on.

We all know it's hard to fill up the days of the school holidays with no "I'm bored" comments - even if you have planned a days worth of activities! But the school holidays can be the perfect time to get creative and try some new activities. Here are our reasons why we think some basic jewelry making is the perfect activity for this school holiday or at the weekend.

Making jewelry inspires pupil, it gets the creative juices flowing, it requires technical and logical thinking, they can express their personality, they can create handmade things that they are proud , it encourages them to appreciate handmade, you can do it indoors or outdoors, It is a calming, soothing hobby which doesn't involve screens and noise, they can make friends and family birthday gifts.

INTERACTION OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS SECOND LANGUAGE (THROUGH RIDDLES)

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Abstract

The development of a new anthropocentric paradigm led to foundation of new scientific trends such as Ethnolinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Cognitive Linguistics and Linguoculturology as well. Linguoculturology focuses on the study of relationship between language and culture, the ways how culture is presented in language and how language presents and transmits cultural information. This article defines the role and importance of culture in language learning, shows peculiarities of Linguoculturology.

While learning and teaching new language culture can be a barrier, because there are some words as realiae, culture bound words, lacunas which have no adequate translation. In this case, studying culture broadly can be a good hand in both learning and teaching a new language.

Keywords: linguoculturology, concept, linguistics, folklore, riddles, culture bound words

Introduction. Linguoculturology or Cultural Linguistics is a new scientific trend of the XXI century. It is developing the idea that language is not only a tool of communication but also the cultural code of a nation. It appeared due to the development of a new anthropocentric paradigm, which gives a man the status of being “the measure of all things” and focuses on studying the “human factor” in the language [2,9].

The human is considered the centre of the Universe and language, because he is the only bearer of universal and national specific values. According to Yu.S. Stepanov linguistics is a science about “language in the human and the human in language”[2,10]. From the point of view of this paradigm a human being is not just a bearer of a language, but rather of a certain conceptual system according to which he understands, cognizes and conceptualizes information about the world and culture. Anthropocentric paradigm caused the emergence of new interdisciplinary linguistic trends such as Sociolinguistics, Ethnolinguistics, Gender Linguistics, Cognitive Linguistics, Linguoculturology.

Linguoculturology focuses on the study of relationship between language and culture, the ways how culture is presented in language and how language presents and transmits cultural information. Ashurova and Galiyeva claim that Linguoculturology deals with the deep level of semantics of linguistic units, and brings into correlation linguistic meanings and the concepts of universal and national cultures. V.N. Telia defines Linguoculturology as “a study aimed at investigating and describing the correlation between language and culture in scope of modern culture national selfconsciousness and its sign representation”[9,16]. V.V.Vorobyev states that it is “an integrated scientific discipline studying correlations and interactions between culture and language in their functioning” [6,37]. Many Russian and European scholars worked on Cultural Linguistics. Yu.S. Stepanov, N.D.Arutyunova, V.N.Telia and V.V.Vorobyev are considered the founders of Russian linguocultural schools.

Materials and methods. Language learning and language teaching is not only connected with the linguistics itself but it is more effective with the study of culture as well. From this perspective linguistics and culture has a great relationship with each other. Linguoculturology is actively new discipline that studies the language broadly with the integration of culture. Linguoculturology is an interdisciplinary science. V.A.Maslova points out currently there are four linguocultural schools: Linguocultural school headed by Yu.S.Stepanov, the

school of N.D.Arutyunova studying universal cultural models on the basis of the texts belonging to different ages and nations, the school of V.N.Telia which is known as “Moscow school of linguocultural analysis of phraseological units”, the school of linguists established at the Russian University of People’s Friendship by V.V. Vorobyev.[7,28] The last school investigated following issues of linguoculturology studies:

- linguocultural units and their types (linguoculturemes);
- the national world picture and nationally specific linguistic units;
- cultural specifics of the communicative behaviour
- culture specific phraseology;
- culture specific concepts and their verbalization;
- speech etiquette (the norms and standards of a polite communicative behavior in various communicative situations of greetings, farewells, apologies, request, etc.).

One of the most essential features of Linguoculturology is its interdisciplinary character. Interdisciplinarity means the correlation of two or more sciences on the basis of the common theoretical assumptions, notions and methods of analysis. Linguoculturology, it is characterized by both internal and external interdisciplinarity. Internal links are observed in its relation to such linguistic disciplines as Ethnolinguistics, Cognitive Linguistics, Country Studies, Linguoconceptology, History of the Language [2,12].

We focus on Ethnolinguistics, it deals with the relationships between language and ethnic culture. The object of ethnolinguistics are folk texts (songs, jokes, fables, riddles etc.), religious and mythological rituals. Its aim is the reconstruction of ethnic culture and vision of the world embodied in linguistic units. As we know language teaching through folk literature has already been accepted, by the way, learning language with the help of folk genre is more interesting and easy. Ahmed Sayeef claims that literature itself naturally has the capacity to draw attention of the readers and audience. And in the case of folk

literature or folk tale this is truer. In the attempt of teaching English language through literature, learners are automatically drawn into the stream of learning almost involuntarily. And we also understand that the affective filter does not bar the learners in their language learning process when an interesting piece of literary work is utilized in language teaching. In the language learning classroom, popular folk tales could be a very effective teaching material [1,2]. According to linguists Joanne Collie and Stephen Slater, we may choose literature for language teaching for the following reasons: valuable authentic material, since literature is not created with a view to teaching language and thereby we get the essence and examples of real life situation and setting. Particularly, when learners have survival level of proficiency and they need to learn more. They now can comprehend the language meant for the native speakers and become familiar with the different linguistic forms, functions and meanings.

Culturally rich text: knowing a culture means knowing the relevant language. Literature is the true portrait of a culture and a nation. So, the literary text helps the learners of a language tremendously to learn the target language.

Richness of language: the text of literature is rich with its lexical items, syntactic patterns and functions of discourse. It is also rich with other literary devices like metaphor which inevitably enrich a reader.

Personal involvement: a reader becomes personally involved when he starts reading a work of literature and begin to immerse themselves in the text. A person forgets the mechanical and artificial way of language learning and hence it is beneficial and conducive to language learning[3,8].

Results and Discussions. Folklore includes variety of subgenres as folktale, songs, proverbs, riddles. Riddles are considered to be the most interesting one among them. Riddles always attract both young and adult learners. A riddle is a statement or question having a double or veiled meaning, put forth as a puzzle to be solved. Riddles are based on the social life of each nation. People and the universe surrounds them is depicted in riddles using metaphorical and allegorical

language. Riddles encourage people to see things in a new or different way, could no doubt play a role in training the mind. Riddles carry historical, cultural, linguistic, social aspects of a certain nation. In contrast to thematic theme of Uzbek and English riddles there are some plants and animals which are peculiar for each language. It depends on the geographical location, climate of the countries. As the solution of such riddles unfamiliar for reader, so it could be found unknown depiction of phenomena as well.

At present, contemporary riddles are very popular and they are a good hand while teaching new vocabulary for school children. Contemporary or modern riddles are mostly about new technology, neologisms, new tools, sports.

What is a bunny's favorite kind of music? Answer: Hip hop music.

This riddle explores new type of music which is popular in Western countries, for finding the right answer one should know what is bunny's favorite type of music.

What begins with T, finishes with T, and has T in it? Answer: A teapot.

The riddle is given like a pun (riddle game), it begins and ends with T and has T(tea) in it. This kind of descriptive riddles are useful for consolidating new vocabulary and there we also can see repetition of letter "T".

What is a snowman's favorite breakfast? Frosted Flakes.

What's Santa's favorite candy? Jolly Ranchers.

These riddles carry national realiae of countries who celebrate Christmas holiday. They are very interesting for ESL learners as well. They characterize snowman's or Santa's favorites. If the founder is aware of snowman's favorite breakfast or lovely candy the answer is very easy to find, but for Eastern or Asian people it can be unknown. These riddles are very helpful while learning about Christmas, New Year holiday, if the teacher gives them before reading activity pupils or students try to find the answer, besides the riddle hints what the reading text is about and the information taken from the text will be memorable with the words *Frosted Flakes, Jolly Ranchers*.

Conclusion. New paradigm of linguistics demands being aware of the culture of the target language as well, while learning a new language. Cultural linguistics or Linguoculturology is a new trend that links the language with culture. As being one of important genre of folklore, riddles also express cultural point of nations. This genre of folklore plays an important role in training children's mind. Riddles dealing with its scholarly matter, by the nature of their content serve a certain educational task.

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Психологические аспекты изучения детской литературы

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Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется как детская литература влияет на психологические аспекты и развитие воображения у детей. Кроме того, детально изучаются поучительные элементы детской литературы и роль сказок в психологическом становлении ребенка, а также рассматривается тема педагогического аспекта чтения сказок.

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