



MAKTABGACHA
VA MAKTAB
TA'LIMI VAZIRLIGI



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**“KO‘P TILLILIK SHAROITIDA TA‘LIM VA TIL
O‘QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR”
MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY
ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI**

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MUNDARIJA

	LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF MULTILINGUALISM-MODERN TRENDS	14
1	M. X. Alimova. INGLIZ TILINI O‘ZBEK AUDITORIYASIDA QIYOSLASH USULI YORDAMIDA O‘RGATISH XUSUSIDA.	14
2	D.X. Saydazimova, Z.A.Shokirova. MODERN TRENDS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGES.	19
3	Angelina Salmikova, Olga Putistina. FORMING OF SOCIOCULTURAL COMPETENCE THROUGH GAMING TECHNOLOGIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOL.	24
4	Umida Khansaidova, S.S.Vallamatova THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF UZBEK FOOD REALIA.	31
5	Kosimova Dildora Toshxujayevna, Tajimurodova Husnibonu. BILINGUALISM AS A PEDAGOGICAL ISSUE.	36
6	Jabbarov Ulugbek Abdurakhmanovich. PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING SPEAKING ABILITY OF THE STUDENTS	40
7	Zakirova Dilorom Yuldashevna. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING.	44
8	Muminova M.A, Aliyeva M. R. THE OPPORTUNITIES OF APPLYING THE CASE-STUDY METHOD IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.	50
9	Akhmedova Sh.Y, Turdaliyeva F. R. MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION. THE TEACHER AS A MEDIATOR IF THE CULTURAL CLASH OCCURS.	54
10	Музаффарова Нодира Мардоновна. РАЗВИВАТЬ У СТУДЕНТОВ ИНТЕРЕС К ФРАНЦУЗСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ ЧЕРЕЗ МЕЖЭТНИЧЕСКИЙ ДИАЛОГ	59
11	Муминова Н.А. ПРОБЛЕМА МОТИВАЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ В ВУЗЕ.	64
12	Shoxobutdinova Dilnoza Muxitdinovna. FRANSUZ TILIDA KOMIZMNING PSIXOLOGIK MEXANIZMI.	68
13	Yusupaliyeva Sh.Kh. DEVELOPING SPEAKING COMPENTENCE USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTION.	73
14	Сайфуллин Равшан Рауфович. ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА КРЕДИТНО-МОДУЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ.	78
15	Musayeva Adiba Abdumajidovna. BO‘LAJAK XORIJIY TIL O‘QITUVCHILARINING KASBIY TAYYORGARLIK JARAYONINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.	86
16	G‘afurova Robiya Nasim qizi, O‘QITUVCHINING TERMINOLOGIK MADANIYATI ILMIY MUAMMO SIFATIDA.	92
17	Valiyeva Musharrafxon Vositovna, Karimova Sharifa Turdaliyevna. ONLINE TA‘LIM VA OFFLINE TA‘LIMNING AFZALLIKLARI VA KAMCHILIKLARI.	99
18	Muminova Maftuna Alijonovna THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA TOOLS (PODCASTS) IN TEACHING STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM ENGLISH IN A NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY.	104
19	Gofurova Kamola Xayrulla qizi, Erdanova Sevara Anvarovna THE USEFULNESS AND STANDARDS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE.	109
20	Akbayeva Xulkar Baxadirovna XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISHDAGI ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALAR.	113
21	Karimov Tolmasbek Xolmo‘min o‘g‘li SPECIFIC MODELS IN VIRTUAL TECHNOLOGIES USED IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.	118
22	Mukaddas Abduganieva Egamberdi kizi, Kamola Bakhodirova Maksudjon kizi CARTOONS AS A TEACHING TOOL IN CULTURAL EDUCATION.	125
23	L.Sabirova. Sh.Irgasheva XORIJIY TILLARNI O‘QITISHDAGI ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALAR.	128

	TEXTS AND LISTENING STRATEGIES.	
75	Karimov T. X. THEORETICAL ASPECT OF TECHNOLOGIES OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS A SECOND LANGUAGE.	402
76	Jumaeva Nasiba Komil qizi. SEMANTICS FEATURES OF HYPONYMIC RELATIONSHIP IN WORDS.	409
77	Norho'jaeva Muborak. USING OF METACOGNITIVE STRATEGIES IN TEACHING LISTENING SKILLS FOR ESP STUDENTS.	415
78	Rajaboyev Sh.Sh, Rajabboyev Sh.Sh, Rajabboyev Sh.K. XORIJIY TIL VA ADABIYOTINI O'QITISHDA QO'LLASH MUMKIN BO'LGAN METODLAR.	418
79	Ismoilova H.I, Zokirova Z.G. EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TEACHING VOCABULARY.	424
80	Yadgarova Zebiniso Tolibovna. A TYPE OF INFORMATIONAL STYLE OF INTONATION IN ENGLISH.	431
81	Ruzmetova D. A. Elmirzaeva O.N. APPROACHES OF TEACHING ENGLISH VOCABULARY TO THE JUNIOR STUDENTS.	435
82	Usmanova Zulaykho Ilkhombek qizi. PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.	440
83	Isomiddinova Nozima Nazir kizi, Saidova Zakira Tolibovna. ORGANIZING ENGLISH LESSONS WITH THE HELP OF INTERACTIVE METHODS.	443
84	Qurbonboyev Shahzod Ikrom o'g'li, Mamatov Sardor G'ayrat o'g'li. THE ROLE OF LISTENING IN INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE.	446
85	Ғайбуллаева Хатира Муратджановна. PIRLS БАҲОЛАШ МЕЗОНИ АСОСИДА УҚУВЧИЛАРНИНГ ГРАММАТИК КУНИКМАЛАРИНИ МАТНЛАР ОРҚАЛИ ОШИРИШ.	450
86	Dilafruz Shamsiddinovna Abdulkhakova. THE USAGE OF FORMULAIC EXPRESSIONS AS AN INTERACTION TOOL IN THE CLASSROOM	458
87	Tuxtayeva Nilufar Achilovna. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEACHING LINGUISTIC COMPETENCIES FOR PREPARING FUTURE LANGUAGE TEACHERS.	464
88	Niyatova Maftuna Norbek kizi. WRITING IN ENGLISH DOCUMENTS.	471
89	Nazarova Sayyora Azimjanovna. THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN WORLD.	478
90	Шоимкулова Нигина, Ядигарова С. ЛИНГВО-КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЭВФИМИЗМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ.	483
91	Husanboyeva G.Sh, Yuldasheva S.F. YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA YOSHLAR TARBIYASIDA TA'LIMNING O'RNI VA UNGA YARATILAYOTGAN SHART-SHAROITLAR.	491
92	Jahongirova M, Yuldasheva S. TILLARNING O'ZARO TA'SIRI TARAQQIYOTI, SHAKLLANISH VA RIVOJLANISH QONUNIYATLARI.	495
93	Курчастова Анна Шавкатовна. МЕТОД ВЕДЕНИЯ ТАБЛИЦ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ КУРСА «ИСТОРИЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ».	498
94	Abdurahmonova Z.Y, Karimova M. B, Sharifova D. T. "AN ENGLISH FAMILY OF LANGUAGES".	503
95	Hamidova Shahodat Odilbek qizi, Karimjonova Shahlo. HURMAT KATEGORIYASI LINGVOKULTUROLOGIYA KATEGORIYASI SIFATIDA.	508
96	Abdullayeva Nozima Anvarxonovna, Mirzayeva Dilshoda Ikromjonovna MAQOLLARDAGI BADIY SAN'ATLAR VA ULARNING TAHLILI.	512
97	Karimjonova Sh.R. TILSHUNOSLIKDA KAUZATIV BOG'LANISH TUSHUNCHASI.	519
98	Bazarbaeva Rano Faizullaevna, Talipova Aida Muratovna. READING COMPREHENSION IN TEACHING ENGLISH	526
99	Oripova Muhabbat Jo'raqulovna, Karimova Sharifa Turdialiyevna. TALABALARGA INGLIZ TILIDA GAPIRISHNI O'RGATISHDA RO'Y BERADIGAN PSIXOFIZIOLOGIK JARAYONLAR XUSUSIDA.	531

A TYPE OF INFORMATIONAL STYLE OF INTONATION IN ENGLISH

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Annotation: The article examines suprasegmental conversation elements as a type of English's informational intonation. Examining several intonation styles, including the informative style, is necessary for a phonostylistic approach at the suprasegmental level. One of the varieties of informational style is discussion, which can be described as a public spoken variety including three kinds of communication (monologue, dialogue, and polilogue) with varying levels of preparedness in a somewhat formal setting. Extracted from a Sky News show, the research material for this study underwent careful auditive review. The following suprasegmental aspects of speech were chosen as one of the phonostylistic qualities (conversation style, speakers—two males and one woman) singled out for the research: the pace of the speakers' speaking,

Key words: phonostylistic features, informational style of intonation, discussion, nuclear tones

Introduction. The following suprasegmental aspects of speech were chosen as one of the phonostylistic features (discussion style, speakers: two men and one woman) for the study: the speakers' speech tempo, voice timbre, the division of speech into segments marked by pauses, the choice of nuclear tones in final and non-final tone units, and phonetic means of emphasizing specific pieces of information.

The analysis's findings demonstrate that news broadcasting, a type of informative intonation, shares many of the same core stylistic characteristics as informational conversation. A relatively high degree of spontaneity, the presence

of emotional speech qualities that cause overlapping utterances and irregular temporal aspects of speech, are what distinguish discussion style.

Both the segmental and suprasegmental levels of speech are impacted by phonostylistic changes, which primarily affect intonation qualities including melody, stress, rhythm, tempo, and voice timbre. Speakers adopt a pronunciation style that ranges indefinitely from formal to casual and from a high degree of preparation to spontaneity, depending on how they perceive a specific scenario (based on their experience). An appropriate intonation style must be utilized in every speaking circumstance, which is defined as "a system of interconnected intonational means used in a specific social sphere to achieve some specific communication goal" [Соколова, М. А., 1991: 153].

A group of Russian linguists have identified the following intonational styles based on research in the field of experimental phonetics:

- Informational;
- Academic (Scientific);
- Publicistic (Oratorial);
- Declamatory (Artistic);
- Conversational (Familiar) [ibid: 154].

It has been correctly noted that it is difficult to draw a significant distinction between intonation styles, and it is unlikely that there is one across the variants [ibid., p. 168]. Identification of major suprasegmental qualities as phonostylistic features of speech is made possible by research in this area.

Discussion. According to speech typology, serious problem discussion may be described as a public spoken variety including all three types of communication with varying levels of readiness in a very formal setting. The lead in sentence, which introduces the subject and piques attention, is followed by a fair discussion of the concerns and a conclusion, which restates the important points and adds new information. Keeping a distance from the subject, avoiding emotive language, and occasionally using dramatic questions for effect are among the linguistic

characteristics that have been suggested to fulfill the role of the genre. Discussion examines a specific issue in detail, in contrast to news reports, and frequently features opposing viewpoints. The moderator of this type of broadcast show is responsible for starting the conversation off well, keeping it going, keeping track of time, and summarizing the opinions voiced. In practice, this implies that the moderator directs the participants' speech, i.e., grants the floor to the speakers, controls who gets to talk when, asks questions, interrupts the speakers as needed, etc.

The purpose of the essay is to provide some insight into certain phonostylistic characteristics of conversation as one of the key components of the English informative intonation style. The source material for the current study contains excerpts from a news conference hosted by experts and professional journalists on Sky News. The material was subjected to auditive analysis with the goal of identifying the speech tempo, voice timbre, division of speech as shown by the use of pauses, nuclear tone selection, and methods of achieving prominence in accordance with the content of the specific stretches of speech.

This was only an attempt to quickly examine one example of the informational intonation. It is anticipated that the phonostylistic qualities of each specific manifestation by distinct speakers would present a somewhat varied picture. The current study' findings, however, suggest that news broadcasting, which is a type of informative intonation style, has many basic style-marking qualities with informational conversation from the perspective of phonostylistic suprasegmental characteristics.

These characteristics include a logical division of speech with the majority of tone groups corresponding to grammatical constructions, a variety of pauses taking into account their length, the use of falling tones as the dominating nuclear tones in the final tone units with a high proportion of high falls, a greater variety of nuclear tones in the nonfinal tone units, and a significant amount of falling tones in them (as noted particularly in the men's speech) the function of which appears e.

Conclusion.

The speakers' voice range can be altered depending on their specific purposes, such as to convey information, express their own opinions, or criticize or disagree with what the interlocutors or the relevant articles have to say. The voices of the speakers can be described as having a range of modal and attitudinal expressions.

As might be predicted, one of the descending tones is most frequently used to pronounce the last tone units; other tones are rarely used. There are more high/mid fall than low fall occurrences in the woman's speech. Low/mid rising tones predominate in non-final tone units, and there is also a sizable amount of falling tones in men's speech. A number of emotional speech characteristics, such as overlapping utterances caused by passionate speech, and irregular speech pace (sometimes rapid) have been noted. These characteristics are among the most obvious peripheral points of discussion. One of the goals of learning and teaching English as a foreign language is to comprehend a message that is indicated by intonation patterns as well as words.

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APPROACHES OF TEACHING ENGLISH VOCABULARY TO THE JUNIOR STUDENTS.

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Annotation: Mastering foreign languages is one of the most important tasks in educating students as a well-rounded person, because learning a foreign language means acquiring knowledge and activating mental abilities. The knowledge and skills acquired through the acquisition of foreign languages, which are an integral part of professional skills, create an opportunity for students to carry out their future scientific and professional activities.

Key words: communicative - cognitive approach, vocabulary competence, incidental and intentional vocabulary

Methodology of vocabulary teaching has undergone too many changes in the course of foreign languages teaching development. In the period when the