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INNOVATIVE METHODS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

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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.

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

I. Introduction. The development of modern education has led to a new direction of innovative pedagogy. Innovative - English means “introduction (dissemination) of innovation”. American researcher E. Rodgers developed the socio-psychological aspect of innovation. He studied the classification of participants in the innovation process, their attitudes toward innovation, and more. In scientific areas, the concepts of novelty and innovation differ. “Innovation” means a tool, a new method, technique, technology. “Innovation” is an education, a process that develops at certain stages.

II. Main part. The development of world science is gaining momentum day by day. This positive development has affected our country as well. Advanced innovative technologies are being applied to the world of science. As a result, the President's announcement of this year as the “Year of Youth Support and Public Health” has further increased the responsibility of the youth of our country. It is safe to say that the widespread application of advanced, modern innovative technologies in the field of education has opened the door to a wide range of opportunities and milestones for young people learning a foreign language. Language learning is one of the most important areas in human society. Language, which is a means of communication, can be practiced in a natural environment, that is, in the family, in the community, or in an organized manner. Knowledge of

linguistic phenomena is taught theoretically. In today's world of international relations, knowledge of languages, especially multilingualism, is of great importance. Pupils and students studying in our country usually learn three languages. These languages are referred to by special names. These are native language, second language, and foreign language. The mother tongue is the first language to play a special role in the formation of thinking. When it comes to the second language, it is considered the language of the brothers and sisters of other nationalities, the language of the neighbors. A foreign language is the language of a foreign country. Western European languages (English, Spanish, German, French) and Eastern languages (Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Indian) are taught in our country. 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, while the foreign language is learned in an artificial environment. Communication in a foreign language takes place mainly under the guidance of a teacher in the classroom. Between the three languages, there are drastic differences in certain aspects of learning and teaching a foreign language. This, in turn, requires the use of appropriate foreign language teaching technology. By carefully mastering the achievements of methodical science, a foreign language teacher achieves a clear understanding of the norms of language experience accumulated by the student and its further improvement. Effective teaching of foreign languages requires knowledge of its methodology. The study and teaching of foreign languages depends in many respects on the theoretical development of the issues of foreign language teaching methodology and the creative application of the theory in practice. The subject of methodology is the process and methods of teaching through a foreign language, the science of foreign language teaching, the study of teacher and student activities. 368

Basic concepts of methodology - method, method, principle. Didactics - what do we teach? is the content of training. Methodology - how do we teach? means teaching methods and techniques. The concept of method is derived from the

Greek-Latin word "metodos-" methodus ", which means the way to a specific goal, the method. In various literatures, the term can be found in a narrow and broad sense." Methodology "The term in a narrow sense refers to the concept of a specific course of learning. It is interpreted as a managed course of action that includes instructions related to lesson planning and the preparation of teaching materials." Method The term "didactics" and "methodology" have been used in a narrow sense in the Federal Republic of Germany since the 1960s. What is taught? Methodology is how teaching methods are taught. It deals with the issues. Learning foreign languages is not only a means of mental education, but also an acquaintance with the educational riches and values of other cultures and the process of shaping a person's personality by applying it to their lives. In Europe, learning foreign languages has long been considered a privilege in higher education and is seen as educating those who have the privilege in public schools.

III. Conclusion. Exercise is the best way to master all the knowledge. The exercise has a positive effect not only on foreign language teaching, but also on the acquisition of knowledge in all areas. Effective organization of lessons, in which the role of pedagogical activity and modern pedagogical technologies is invaluable. It is important to organize the process of learning a foreign language with a communicative approach, to bring the next stage to the level of intercultural communication, and to achieve such results, the last step is to pay attention to "exercise technology". In order to effectively organize the process of learning a foreign language, it is necessary to acquire knowledge of modern pedagogical information and communication technologies.

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ДАВЛАТ ҲОКИМИЯТИ ОРГАНЛАРИНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШДА АХБОРОТ КОММУНИКАЦИЯЛАРИ ВУЖУДГА КЕЛИШИННИНГ ТАРИХИЙ-РЕТРОСПЕКТИВ АСОСЛАРИ

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Демократик жамият куриш - фуқароларнинг, сиёсий ва ижтимоий ҳуқуқларини жамиятнинг вужудига сингдиришни, ишга ижодий ёндашувни кўллаб-қувватлашни, оммавий ахборот воситалари фаолият кўрсатиши учун сўз эркинлиги ва фикрлар ранг-баранглигини шакллантиришни, сиёсий партияларга мустақиллик бериш ва уларни молиявий кўллаб-қувватлашни, асосий институтлар: черков, университетлар ва санъат соҳасида ўзини ўзи бошқаришни ривожлантиришни, солиқ соҳасини оқилона тартибга солишни, ҳар хил жамғармалар ва бошқа хайрия муассасалари таъсис этишга имконият яратишни назарда тутди. Умумлаштириб айтганда, “Демократиянинг ривожланиши ахборотлаштириш учун қулай ижтимоий шароит яратади. Зотан, жамиятни демократлаштирмасдан ахборотлаштиришни амалга ошириш мумкин эмас”¹. Ижтимоий тузилмалар ва жараёнларни билиш ахборот воситалари ёрдамида ривожланиш деб тушуниладиган жамиятни

¹ Шарифхўжаев М. Ўзбекистонда очик фуқаролик жамиятининг шаклланиши. - Т.: Шарқ, 2010. - Б.405