

THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>This article is devoted to the main provisions of the methodology of teaching foreign languages in secondary school. These provisions, however, determine only the general direction of the learning process. The methodology of teaching foreign languages deals primarily with the nature of linguistic phenomena, since the teacher of this subject has to consider the systems of two languages, has to compare these two systems and, consequently, reveal to students the nature of many linguistic phenomena.</p>	<p>degree of development, thinking, language phenomena, general patterns, theory, scientific basis, school curriculum, patterns, language facts, practical need.</p>

Introduction

Step-by-step reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, reforms carried out in the educational sphere in the system and the essence of their content, as well as the main directions of modern personnel training directly form the core of reforms in the field of Education.

Man, his harmonious maturation and well-being in all respects, the creation of conditions and influential mechanisms for the realization of the interests of the individual, the transformation of the templates of outdated thinking and social behavior are the main goals and driving force of the reforms carried out in the Republic. On the basis of the rich intellectual heritage of the people and universal values, the formation of a perfect system of training of personnel based on the achievements of modern culture, economy, science, technology and technology is an important condition for the development of Uzbekistan.

At the present time, the incomparably progressive development of the branches of Science and technology in our country, the comprehensive and harmonious development of the human personality, dictates that special attention should be paid to the culture of speech. Consequently, the culture of speech, as a component of universal culture, regularly adds its worthy share in the development of our cultural life. From this point of view, "translator" circles are working on the basis of our department for future engineers and economists. During its existence, participants in the circle are engaged in the

written translation of technical and economic texts and face some grammatical problems in the process of work.

One of the important factors in speech culture is that speech is grammatically thorough and correct. This situation requires, first of all, to be able to correctly compose the grammatical forms of speech construction, carefully mastering the literary, including grammatical, meiores of the language.

Compliance with grammatical criteria requires first a good knowledge of sentence forms and skillful use of them, and then, including the correct relationship between the core, base and suffixes, the correspondence of the possessive and the cross-sectional, good attention to the peculiarities of the second degree fragments, as well as the compliance of the word order with the rule. Since punctuation serves for the correct structure of sentences and the exact expression of the thought in them, their placement in accordance with the purpose of the thought also provides an opportunity to understand the thought in a particular text as the author describes it.

The fact that each language has its own characteristics does not imply blind copying of the grammatical forms used in the original text into the translation language, but a functional reconstruction of the thoughts expressed through them using alternative forms. In practical activity, only when approached from this point of view, the absence in the language of translation of shaped tools corresponding to the grammatical forms in the original text loses its significance. Consequently, the similarity of the two language forms is of shaky importance.

Adhering to the culture of the language, our owners of didi high artistic creativity are creating high-level works and translations, demonstrating excellent examples of literate use of literary language. But the observation of the language of the series original, especially translated works, suggests that some pencilers cannot use literary language opportunities and resources in some cases efficiently and appropriately. They make many mistakes not only in lexical and stylistic confusion, but also in the observance of the grammatical laws of the language, which, in addition to violating the legal-natural slang of speech, also cause a wrong, sometimes completely opposite, interpretation of meaning.

Due to the fact that suffixes have inevitable norms in terms of their functions, the interaction of words in a sentence plays an important role in their introduction to the relationship. That is why speech culture requires strict adherence to the norms of use of suffixes as well. Their inappropriate use in turn causes the relationship between the words in the sentence to become abnormal, resulting in a natural ringing of the vulgar vulgarity of the expression. While the sentence goes about certain conjugation suffixes in Uzbek, lately it sometimes remains in violation of the grammar rule.

The fact that a cross-section adopts a revenue agreement form instead of an EGA's head agreement when it arrives at a critical level compromises the alignment between the ega and the cross-section. Ega takes the proceeds agreement supplement only when the cut is used at a specific level.

In summary, in the culture of speech, the basics of translation are used to express a certain idea and concept, and are based on the principles of selectively sorting out the appropriate purpose among two or more tools available in the language.

In the construction of teaching foreign languages, the methodology, as already noted, proceeds from the basic provisions of the theory of cognition, from the data of general and special linguistics, from the basic laws of the structure of the native language of students, from the basic provisions of pedagogy, psychology and physiology of higher nervous activity.

These provisions, however, determine only the general direction of the learning process, give only the initial provisions. When deciding what the methodology of teaching each particular phenomenon of a

foreign language should be, the teacher should certainly be guided by these general provisions, but their implementation becomes real only when taking into account in each individual case the characteristics of the foreign language in question, the characteristics of the native language of students, the degree of development of their thinking and a number of other factors. Attention to these issues is determined by the general objectives of the school in the field of education of the younger generation and the corresponding practical, educational and educational tasks of teaching a foreign language.

The methodology of teaching foreign languages deals primarily with the nature of linguistic phenomena, since the teacher of this subject has to consider the systems of two languages, has to compare these two systems and, consequently, reveal to students the nature of many linguistic phenomena. As a result, the teacher leads students to understand a number of general patterns, as well as to understand phenomena or patterns specific only to one language, for the native language or the foreign language being studied. This does not mean that excessive theorizing can be allowed. First of all, this means that the teacher himself must be well versed in all the issues of language theory that he has to face in the course of his pedagogical work and which should be the scientific basis for building foreign language teaching; this range of issues is clearly outlined by the program for secondary school. This also means that with a deep understanding of each grammatical, phonetic or lexical phenomenon, the teacher strictly scientifically approaches the explanation of the material and the work on its assimilation. By moving in his work from the consideration of individual particular linguistic facts to generalizations, the teacher leads students to understand a number of patterns peculiar to the foreign or native language being studied, the particular manifestations of which were previously considered by the teacher individual linguistic facts.

The methodology of teaching foreign languages also deals with the nature of the processes of assimilation of new concepts by students, which they inevitably encounter in connection with the study of many linguistic phenomena that have not attracted sufficient attention to themselves up to this time, or phenomena that have remained completely unnoticed by them. The latter is due to the fact that the student comes to school already having fluent, grammatically quite correct and even idiomatic oral speech in his native language and does not in all cases feel a great practical need for the knowledge communicated to him.

The methodology of teaching foreign languages further deals with the process of formation of students' foreign language skills, developed on the basis of acquired knowledge and characterized by great originality.

A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. Tinglash yaraenida kichik ieshdagilar bekkituvchi and baska bolalar partial or prolonged fire – keep fighting with istmaslik holari PKK uchradi. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway.

As in the case of tanlanadigan, Armed or Armed Forces, they are known to work separately. Uygotadigan, logically accurate, river monologue and dialogue forms his ichiga Olgan, information group Boy audiomat he tinglovchisiga yakib tushadi. Kichik classroom mainly newsletters olishning bazi manbalari boular dubbing video movies, magnaphone, television cutsatuvlardan example and teacher of spoken language.

A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. Every kandai bilish jaraening esa hisiy and logiy tomonlari exist. During the conversation, the sides expressed satisfaction

with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. During the meeting, the sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China.

Academician Alexander Romanovich Luria research work Karaganda foreigner tilni bilmagan kishi at tilni tasmadi, but also how the eshitish speech is pronounced. If Bolada hadn't remembered the ice hole, he wouldn't even have spoken.

During the conversation, the sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. During the meeting, issues related to conducting trainings were discussed. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. Buzarning barshasi uluvchilar all you need is tinglaganda bilib oligga beriladigan SOZ and yumlalar ekanligin unutmashimiz.

As with other languages, they can be used as an auxiliary tool. All the time he was talking, and his materials science tinglab tasmish bilan was strengthening. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. Shuningdek darning bazi and polutoradi both tinglab tasmish were coached by istakchilik kildi. During the conversation, issues related to the training, the purpose and means of training were discussed. The goal is high-quality karalganda bolalarning even tilida news bildiradi.

Learning is a means of learning, tinglabile material (vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation), prepared for enrollment. Young gave a speech at the birilclaring "presentation" at the training and in cooperation with the anti-bullying tinglab.

During the meeting, the sides discussed issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. During the meeting, the sides discussed issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. During the meeting, the parties discussed issues related to the preparation and conduct of trainings. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. A meeting was held at the meeting, which took place during the same meeting. Ushbu method samaral method calculus method. The conclusion states that although Aitadigan is still on the verge of violence or violence. Audiomatn bilan Kyidaho of the Order of Isha Olib boriadi: for the first time, the teacher immortalized beriladigan audiomatnni winz Tinglab Oladi, (i.e. Kyrgyzstan), unlaring kin Hoylin Hoylaidi and Ularni Al-etadi, Tasishga tayanch were ready (rice, dashlaishlaish, Villai, Magnagan Tasgan) and dezhurgan Tasi tinglashlarga topshiriklar ishlab chikadi. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, an investigation is underway. In this educational institution, classes are held on ishlatiladigan and jumalari as a teacher of Jude CHECKPOINT marta itramasligi, onta sec also aitmasligi, all the time she tiliga tarjima kilavermasligi, as required by ethiladi. Tinglab thirshishda ikki khil drenirovlar ishlatiladi: Jarlov and Sof spusi amurlar. The preparation is practiced mainly by burning birgalikda, pronounced ethilada, i.e. acoustic jihatlarga acts as berilada. The oratorical trade of esa bishkuji on the content of egallash Bilan banda balladilar. Preparing for the közlanadigan training the goal is to overcome difficulties.

The oratorical work of the esa is a communicative task. During the conversation, issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and China were discussed. Bundan tashkent rasmlar, verbal (sii bilan imaganadigan) in case of a screen assistant tinglab tasmish Batysh zuhidiy umash bayarishga kirishiladi.

1. Jarlariga misollar:

- I see a ball ;
- This is my pen;
- It is a book;

- I have a flower.
- 2. Example:
- My father is a doctor;
- I live in Uzbekistan;
- Lola is my friend;
- We go to school;
- Our garden is big.

Tinglab thatganlikni teksh as kichik esdagilarga mos keladigan testlardan can also be foidalan.

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