

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI



**«ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK YO'NALISHLARI VA CHET
TILLARINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR»**

MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO II MIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN



**«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ И
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В ОБУЧЕНИИ
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МАТЕРИАЛЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ



**“MODERN TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS AND INNOVATIVE
APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES”**

PROCEEDINGS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE



ANDIJON-2024. 10-IYUN

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Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 18-yanvardagi “2024-yilga mo‘ljallangan xalqaro va respublika miqyosida o‘tkaziladigan ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar ro‘yxatini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 16-sonli buyrug‘i, shuningdek, mamlakat ilm-fani nufuzini yanada oshirish va xalqaro ilmiy-texnik hamkorlik ko‘lamini kengaytirishga qaratilgan xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy anjumanlar, simpozium, kongress, seminarlar va boshqa ilmiy hamda ilmiy-texnik tadbirlarni yuqori ilmiy va tashkiliy amaliy darajada samarali o‘tkazilishini ta‘minlash maqsadida Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida “Ingliz tili nazariy aspektlari”, “Ingliz tili va adabiyoti” hamda “Ingliz tili amaliyoti” kafedralari tomonidan “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar” mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman o‘tkazildi.

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A.A.Xomidov

Ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallariga oid mazkur to‘plam, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar hamda ulardagi dolzarb masalalarga bag‘ishlanligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Mazkur to‘plamdan respublika va xorijiy oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlarida faoliyat olib borayotgan olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, doktorantlar, magistrlar va iqtidorli talabalarning ilmiy maqolalari joy olgan.

To‘plamga kiritilgan materiallarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma‘lumotlar va me‘yoriy hujjatlar sanasining to‘g‘riligiga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas‘uldirlar.

Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti, 2024-yil

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The effective ways of modern lesson

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Annotatsiya: Bu maqola zamonaviy dars o'tishning samarali usullariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, nafaqat o'rta-maxsus ta'limda balki oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ham qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan usullar taqdim etilgan. Darsni sifatli tashkil etish nafaqat o'qituvchining metodikasiga balki avvaldan tuzilgan dars ishlanmasiga ham bog'liq. Bu berilgan tavsiyalar darsni qiziqarliroq, zavq-shavqqa to'la va albatta muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishga yordam beradi.

Annotation: This article is devoted to the effective ways of modern lesson that can be used not only in the secondary schools but also in high schools. The quality of the lesson is more depends on the methods of teachers as well as lesson plan made beforehand. This given ways helps you to make your lessons more interesting, full of enthusiasm and of course, successful.

Key words: modern, creative, education, integration, quality, teacher, discipline, readiness, requirements, warm up, games, stories, songs. There are many definition of the lesson as the main for a teacher type of pedagogical activity. Modern lesson is a limited period of daily life of the teacher and student, which is filled with hard work and creative quest, chores and joys of success. Lesson to be considered as a link of well- designed system of the work of the teacher. It is the integration of the learning tasks, education and the development of pupils. Every lesson must have a clear goal, achievement that requires the decision of the main tasks of the lesson. A good lesson is differ with its planning, clarity of construction. The quality of the lesson is more depends on

the organization of students and the mobilization of their internal forces to master the lesson material. This is achieved by bringing the purpose and lesson plan to the consciousness of schoolchildren.

Every lesson should be directed on the formation in students learning skills. Every lesson should be a step forward for students, give them a feeling of the need to know the material of the lesson well. Lesson should convince students of the limited knowledge of the individual, the limited information that the teacher gives in the lesson, and give food for self-reflection, constant work of mind. Each lesson should be educative. Teaching should bring a person a sense of satisfaction, joy, awakening new powers in him. Since lesson time is limited, it should be used sparingly. This is achieved by the preparedness of the teacher and students, the presence of discipline and psychological readiness of children, equipment of the lesson, bringing to the end of its plan. Completeness is one of the requirements for a good lesson. Modern lesson includes all these requirements, characters and traits leading to the results. In short, modern lesson is wonder, delight, enthusiasm and success.

We used to think about how to make a lesson useful: how to plan it so that everyone has time? How to clearly explain a new topic? How to work it out effectively? But no less attention should be paid to making the lesson interesting. No matter how useful material we prepare, the student will learn it much better if he is involved. Here are a few strategies that you can use to make any lesson and any topic interesting.:

1) Warm up.

Usually the beginning sets the tone for the whole lesson. So if you want your lesson to get the student involved right away, start with an interesting workout, like playing games or with colorful handouts which made by hand. Here I want to present my visual aid which was the most effective and resultful during my last five years teaching period. Especially for primary grade pupils. We know that the knowledge acquired in youth is like a pattern carved in stone. So it is significant to involve all the pupils of the class

How can we use this colorful handout for the primary grade pupils?

1) As you know in the 1st grade we are talking about weather. Those pictures about weather in my handout can be very interesting for them. Both with it we can consolidate colors and numbers.

2) In the 2nd grade we also can consolidate weather, at the same time spelling. Duties report about day, date, month, seasons. (here we can make up different questions about them. For example: How many days in a week? How many months in a year? How many seasons in a year? What is your favourite day/month/season?) About numbers: What is the first day/month/...? I like Monday, because About holidays: When we celebrate Independence day/ Mothers day/....?

3) In the 3rd grade I use it as a warm up activity to focus on pupils to the English lesson. Of course I can ask different questions belong to the theme.

4) In the 4th grade the theme of the first lesson of the unit 1 is "On Sunday". Before the beginning of the lesson we can consolidate previous lessons about day,

date, month, seasons, weather. It will be a good start from the beginning of the academic year. There is grammar rules about Past Simple in the 1st term. After explanation of the theme I can ask question using the handout What day was yesterday? Was it Monday? Yes it was. No it wasn't.

In the second term there is a theme about weather “ What’s the weather?” and the theme about holidays. In the third term the theme “It’s rainy”.

In conclusion I can say that this my handout will be very effective and useful in whole primary school. It seems very simple but very enjoyable for kids who are the beginner learners of the language. Here I also want to point out that this kind of visual aids can involve to itself because of its shapes and colours.

2) Games.

This is the most effective way to interest the student, and at the same time to work out new material. Games on any lexical or grammatical topic can be found on ESL sites and various collections, such as Grammar games and activities, and Vocabulary games and activities. By the way, adult students love games in no case less than children. A practical and interesting task that does not require additional materials - role-playing game. This task is more difficult than just discussing a topic. It requires the students to participate actively, acting and creativity, and accordingly, full attention.

3) Songs

Music is a great for learning a language. The words laid down to the rhythm are faster remembered. In addition the song usually uses the same grammatical time. Learn from the students what musical styles and groups they like. Singing phrases from their favorite songs , they discreetly learns new vocabulary and the necessary grammatical forms.

4) Stories

Introduce the student to a new grammar or vocabulary in the form of a story. For example , if you are studying the theme “ Past Continuous/ Past Simple” you can start: “Yesterday, while I was going to work by the underground, a man came into the carriage and sat down opposite me. He had a monkey in his lap. The monkey was wearing jeans and a yellow jacket.” Such kind of presentation will be much more interesting, than “ Right today we are going to learn the difference between Past Continuous and Past Simple.

5) Communication

Include in any task the element of speaking , because for most students this is the most interesting aspect of language learning. Even if you need to do an exercise like “Filling in the gaps” , discuss the picture with students which goes with exercise or the most interesting sentence in it. Any task can always be “diluted” through communication.

6) Change of tasks.

Never turn a lesson into the lecture. Even for students with a good concentration of attention, it will be difficult for 20 minutes to listen to a monologue in a foreign language. In addition, modern students are used to quickly changing one type of activity to another and to an interactive form of learning. Therefore, in order to be interesting, alternate the type and duration of tasks. Also always prepare

assignments that involve communication and active student participation. Written exercises are best left for homework.

7) Creative homework.

By the way about homework. Of course it should also be useful. Give the students creative homework that he wants to complete. For instance, if you are learning the Past Simple ask them to prepare favorite episode summery. If you are learning the theme "Food" ask them to create menu for their own restaurant. Creative and interesting homework you can think for any grammatical and lexical theme.

8) Flexible lesson plan.

Plan is necessary part of the lesson- guarantee of a good result in studies. At the same time lesson will be more interesting if the teacher knows how to adapt the plan under his move. Sometimes will be the moment when you should move away from the plan, for example, if a student asked a really interesting question about grammar or the text you are working on, he is affected requires discussion.

9) Personalization.

Any topic can be made interesting if you connect students' personal experience to it, his opinion or preference. For instance, if you are learning the theme Present Perfect, ask the students about his travel experience or work experience. (e.g Which cities have you visited? Where have you worked?) The same can be done with any lexical theme.

10) Update.

In this point we will talk about how to make the lesson interesting for teachers. Your lesson may be interesting for your students only if it is interesting for you. With the help of new tasks, strategies and methods, the same topic can be taught differently each time. Modern and interesting lesson your students full attention quick and effective assimilation of material=language learning progress and pleasure.

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CLASSIFICATION OF DRILLS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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Annotation: This article presents classification of drills in teaching English. We tried to give some examples for the repetition drill, the substitution drill, question and answer drill, transformation drill, replacement drill, the expansion drill exercises.

Key words: substitution, example, drill, technique, teacher, student

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