



METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT –

After the independence of our country, great attention has been paid to the study of foreign languages. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2012 "On further improving the system of learning foreign languages" and the introduction of foreign languages in the first grades of secondary schools from 2013-2014 academic year. The introduction of continuous training is proof of this.

Key words – grammatical understanding, teachers' methodologies, The development of language skills, students pronounce skills, effectiveness of children's education, expresses, foreign language.

INTRODUCTION

Today, not only school, high school, college and university students, but also preschoolers and employees working in various fields are taught a foreign language, especially English. There is a reason for this, of course. The study of the languages of economically, scientifically and culturally developed countries is a key factor in achieving the achievements of world science and development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language learning also depends on age. According to psychologists, children learn language faster and easier than adults. The natural tendency of children to learn a language, the fact that they have a strong ability to imitate, and the fact that children spend more time than adults are the main reasons for this. It should be noted that children aged 6-7 do not understand the meaning of information, but memorize it mechanically. Therefore, teaching English to primary school students should not start with giving them a grammatical

understanding. Otherwise, it is possible to strain the child from the very first step of learning a foreign language and extinguish his interest.

ANALYSIS

Childhood can be considered the best time to develop a person's thinking ability. Therefore, preschool teachers should apply science based on the needs (interests) of children. It is necessary to develop thinking skills and mental development with the help of new multimedia technologies, the ability to hear, know colors, choose shapes. It is important to increase children's ability to receive external information and help them develop multifaceted thinking. We can often find hearing loss in a foreign language in preschool children, which means that children do not have enough listening lessons. Today, it is time to provide kindergartens with high technology. They need a regular cartoon lesson in foreign languages, the development of a child's foreign language skills from kindergarten will help him to easily absorb all the knowledge in the next stage.

The development of language skills in the kindergarten age stage is mainly shaped by imitation, and many rollers, often in cartoons, appear through imitation, so when watching a cartoon, we can see changes in children's movements. Therefore, we can use the cartoon as an effective educational tool, which helps to increase the effectiveness of children's education. Nowadays, some parents are very concerned about children's interest in cartoons, but in reality, their fantasy worldview serves as a key factor in the development of young children. Therefore, in teaching, we can turn the United States 'method of remote control, that is, cartoons, into a way of influencing children's language development.

We all know that at this stage young children learn their thinking skills and language skills from real life experience, especially for young children at this stage to communicate with cartoons, expand the distance emotional aspect and serve to improve children's language skills does. In fact, it is better to start learning a foreign language at a very young age. As the brain activity of young children continues to develop steadily, they are able to absorb new information much faster than adults, whose brain activity is fully formed. It is advisable to plan the lesson taking into account these features. For example, the use of games, pictures, songs, poems, and cartoons is an effective way to teach a foreign language to preschool children.

Teaching a foreign language to young children is much more difficult and responsible. The following methods can be used to teach children meaningful and interesting English:

- to teach to sing or make meaningless letters or combinations that are difficult to explain or remember through songs and poems. For example, it can be shown that children's learning of the English alphabet by singing is more effective than just memorizing it;
- games related to mental and physical activities;
- cartoons; Although children do not understand the words in the cartoon during language learning, they try to understand the words they use through the actions of the cartoon characters. This is an interesting and effective way for children to learn the language;
- role-playing The role-playing should be performed by the teacher while teaching some information, for example, the names of animals or birds. For example: if one student shows the barking of a dog, the meowing of a cat, another student should know which animal these sounds belong to and say its English name;
- thematic environment; if the teacher is able to create that environment depending on the topic, the children will learn the language well. For example: traveling, birthday, in the kitchen, etc. On the topic of travel, the teacher organizes the trip, provides information on what means to travel (foot, bicycle, automobile, train, boat, airplane), where it is important to travel (Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, England, USA). This situation strengthens students' vocabulary, language skills, and worldview;
- riddles; children have a strong interest in finding answers to riddles. Therefore, even if the teacher says the riddle in English or Uzbek, he should ask the children to answer it in English. Then the children learn the words quickly;
- practical training (tasting fruits and other foods, smelling flowers); This sentence can be explained by the thoughts of a practicing psychologist: "An educator who wants something to be firmly ingrained in the memory of children should use as many of the child's senses as possible in the eyes, ears, sound organ, muscle senses, and even if possible, try to involve the sense of smell and taste in the process of remembering." For example: when a teacher tastes an apple, the teacher informs the student about its color *qizil* (red) or *yashil* (green), sweet (tasty) or sour (fragrant), and by feeding the fruit to other students, he should ask the children to give English information about that fruit. This will also help the child in their further

studies. When the teacher asks the students the English name of the colors, the child immediately remembers the time he ate the fruit, quickly remembering that it was *qizil*-red, *yashil*-green. Hence, the use of such a method ensures that the reader retains the information in the memory for a long time;

- through gestures, facial expressions; When the teacher uses gestures when saying or commanding a child, such as come here, open the book, stand up, or look at the blackboard, will be clear.

- through visual aids, posters, books;

- writing on things that are visible and often used in everyday life. For example: writing on a door, a book, a table, a blackboard, a window, and so on. Because such objects are always visible and used a lot in practice, the child learns these words involuntarily;

- through news; we know kids are curious. They get bored quickly of uniformity. Therefore, they should not always be taught using the same methods, but should be taught by changing and updating such methods. Otherwise, the children will understand what the teacher is teaching and prepare for it. Teaching by updating methods increases children's aspirations.

DISCUSSION

In the early stages of foreign language teaching, the term "verbal advancement" means that the vocabulary learned is acquired first in oral exercises, and after lessons 1-5 (grammar is even later) in written form. At a glance, the types of speaking activities — speaking, listening, writing, and reading — are involved in every lesson. In the first few lessons (3-8 in different foreign languages) only oral exercises are performed. A closer look reveals that the amount of oral material is much greater than the amount of written material. Lexical and grammatical units learned orally are gradually learned in writing. This means that there is a difference between oral and written material. At the end of the school year, all material will be studied in four types of speaking activities. The process of practicing programmatic language material first orally and later in writing is called verbal advancement or preceding oral speech.

As part of the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About Education" and the National Training Program, a comprehensive system of teaching foreign languages is aimed at the formation of an educated, modern-minded young generation,

further integration of the republic into the world community system created. At the same time, the analysis of the current system of organizing the study of foreign languages shows that educational standards, curricula and textbooks are fully in line with modern requirements, in particular, the use of advanced information and media technologies is not good. Education is mainly traditional. The organization of continuous learning of foreign languages at all stages of the education system, as well as the training of teachers and the provision of modern teaching materials require further improvement. By introducing advanced teaching methods using modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies, teaching the younger generation in foreign languages will help professionals who are fluent in those languages. radical improvement of the training system and, on this basis, their world the achievements of civilization and a wide range of world information resources. In order to create conditions and opportunities for the development of international cooperation and communication, the study of foreign languages, mainly English, in all regions of the country is the first of its kind in secondary schools. In the form of game-based lessons and oral lessons from the second grade, the second from the classroom onwards, learning the alphabet, reading, and grammar. Approval of this decision is a great way for us young people. It is a sign that great opportunities will open up for the next generation.

Teaching has always been very important in human activity. Even when learning is random, intuitive, and mostly random the same is true when it comes to giving and imitating information; and then to a systematic and planned process in accordance with the purpose of education and so it was when the school came into being. But for a long time theoretical analysis and study of education have not been done, and therefore their own did not have a theory. Only the seventeenth century brought about significant changes in this area: it was at that time that education took on a special name and became the first didactic activity in history a science-based system was established. At present, didactics is the study of the content, methods and organizational forms of teaching is understood as a field of reasoning pedagogy. Education in private didactics or special disciplines other than general didactics there are also didactics called methodologies. Their purpose is to study a subject at certain stages of education and defines the theoretical foundations of education. Every teacher knows the basics of didactics must know thoroughly and organize activities based on them. There are different views on the definition of the subject of didactics. Your views the difference is due to the fact that the methodological categories of didactics are not clearly distinguished

depends on. Most scholars consider the purpose and content of the teaching process as an object of study laws, methods and principles.

The tasks of didactics are:

- description and explanation of educational processes and conditions of their implementation; better organization of the educational process, i.e., education systems and technology development;

- identify the general laws specific to the educational process, analyze the factors make and describe. Didactics is both a theoretical and a normative-practical science. The scientific-theoretical task of didactics is to study the existing processes of education, its various aspects relationships between them, their essence, development trends and is to determine the future. Acquired theoretical knowledge to guide the practice of education, education society allows for improvement in accordance with the social requirements set by. Understand the content of education, apply the principles of education, teaching methods and tools didactics practical-normative and organizational-technological on the basis of definition of norms performs the function.

The essence and purpose of the educational process. In educating human, the human person teaching and learning play an important role in the development and formation of perfection. Education giving appeared in the early stages of its development in human society. Children are older imitating older people, making and using their actions, tools of labor repetition of processes, imitation of their behavior, conversation terms and their meanings. Imitation of older people as they grow, children learn the laws of nature, their knowledge deepens and further enhances. Knowledge is the generalization that people have accumulated in the course of socio-historical practice experience. In the process of learning, students learn about certain aspects of human socio-historical experience, such as ideology, politics, science, ethics, labor, literature and art, general and learns physical culture. Education today is all about the individual lays the foundation for harmonious development. Education is a dialectically evolving process of internal conflict reading and teaching, one side and its opposite (the other side), obsolescence and there is novelty, individual and common.

CONCLUSION

In short, teaching language to young children should be conducted as a fun activity, not as an obligation, and teaching using several effective methods can serve as a foundation for their future knowledge. Children need to be properly explained the importance of learning foreign languages through natural conditions. For example, the great thinker Abu Nasr al-Farabi was well versed in many foreign languages, was able to speak them fluently, and was able to create in those languages. Such an opportunity motivated the scientist to study world science and do great things.

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