

"Pedagogical Foundations of Teaching Foreign Languages"

Avazbekova Dilafruz

Umarova Mukhayyo

Fergana State University

**Abstract:** The article discusses the interconnectedness of natural and societal phenomena. It emphasizes that no individual operates in isolation due to the objective unity of phenomena, and languages like "til" study the social phenomenon from linguistic, psychological, and didactic viewpoints. The paper provides information about the pedagogical fundamentals of teaching foreign languages.

**Key Words:** Foreign language, pedagogy (didactics), methodology, pedagogical technologies, Brainstorming Teaching methods for foreign languages benefit from the positive experiences of closely related fields. The methodology of teaching a foreign language not only leverages contemporary achievements but also benefits other areas of pedagogy. Foreign languages represent the languages of other countries. In our republic, Western European (English, Spanish, German, French) and Eastern (Arabic, Turkish, Urdu, Persian, Chinese, Hindi) languages are taught, integrated into the educational curricula. The rules of teaching mother tongue and second language acquisition systematize linguistic content systematically. This allows for establishing comprehensive rules for practical learning in a natural environment within a designated timeframe, enabling effective learning conditions for teaching a foreign language, simplifying and expanding its rules. Understanding language relies on intuition on one hand, and on the other hand, it is the result of a logical process, emerging solely as a product of reflective thought.

When referring to the method of teaching a foreign language, it encompasses the collective activities of teachers and students aimed at achieving practical, comprehensive, educational, and developmental goals. The term "method" is used in the sense of teaching methods in educational theory, and in another sense, it can be found in teaching methodologies. For example, translation, direct, comparative, traditional, intensive methods, among others, are considered in teaching a foreign language

Learning a foreign language involves a multifaceted educational process, leading individuals through complex psychological changes. Comparing the mother tongue with a foreign language becomes evident during this process. Various methods and technologies are employed in this process. Teaching foreign and native languages through modern pedagogical technologies results in effective learning outcomes. Teaching a foreign language necessitates expertise in its methodology. Methodologies

and technologies acquire significant importance in the process of learning a foreign language. Various methods exist for organizing a lesson. Widely used methods in teaching a foreign language include communicative didactics, methods of organizing intercultural communication, and methods of organizing exercises. Each method complements and supports the other. Given the connection between methodology and didactics, teaching a foreign language is grounded in communicative practices, hence the prominence of communicative didactics. While employing the communicative didactics method, the method of shaping communicative intercultural communication of teachers is also developed.

Communicative didactics, as a means of understanding and interpreting materials, initially involves using natural oral situations, such as announcements in transport, train stations, advertisements on radio and television, telephone conversations, and the like. The goals set for understanding and interpreting information have changed. Narrating and controlling understanding are additional facets of this method.

Learning a foreign language results in the assimilation of other cultures. To acquire the necessary knowledge in teaching a foreign language, the technology of organizing exercises gains significant importance. The exercise is considered the best method to assimilate all sciences.

It not only contributes to learning a foreign language but also yields positive results in the assimilation of all fields of knowledge. Organizing an effective lesson where the pedagogical activity and modern pedagogical technologies play a significant role is crucial. Structuring the process of learning a foreign language with a focus on communicative elements, achieving the subsequent stages of intercultural communication, and reaching such results require a focus on the "exercise technology" as the next step.

The importance of modern methods in teaching a foreign language is indisputable. Several methods widely used at present are being employed. For example: 1. "B-B-B" (we know, we want to know, we learned) method. This method is considered necessary for students to understand the text and increase their ability to analyze it.

2. "Brainstorming" - a method for generating ideas. The essence of this method is solving problems based on teamwork among students and is divided into several stages over time: generating ideas, critically evaluating them, and producing them in a constructive manner.



3. "Creative Problem Solving." To use this method, the initial part of the story is read, and students are directed to find its conclusive part. This method contributes to the development of students' thinking abilities.

4. "Quick Answers" - In this method, students are given questions related to the topic covered in the lesson. This method contributes to improving the effectiveness of the lesson.

Thus, each method mentioned above has effective applications in teaching foreign languages. The judicious use of modern pedagogical technologies and methods in teaching leads students towards independent and free thinking, investigation, serious engagement with each issue, and acquiring knowledge. Collaboration between the teacher and student allows both to achieve positive results.

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