DIFFERENT METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION In this article, several innovative methods of teaching English as a foreign language are discussed and the ideas are illustrated with examples. In addition, information on the history of teaching is also provided.

Key words: role-playing games, interactive games, grammatical paraphrase, a task-based approach, suggestopedia, lexical syllabus.

INTRODUCTION

Foreign language teaching, like other subjects, has undergone many changes. The use of traditional methods did not achieve sufficient efficiency, so teaching methods were replaced by role-playing games, interactive games, etc. In general, everything you teach should be very relevant to the environment and learning of the students, because they will be the central point related to the teaching and learning process. There are many challenges in language teaching. Often, the reason for this is that there is not enough language environment around the student learning a foreign language. English is a worldwide language and English teachers have changed their delivery methods over the years to suit the current scenario. You need to teach patiently and systematically so that your students become confident and learn the language effectively.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Different methods of teaching English as a foreign language are analyzed in the following works of scientists:

1.Different Teaching Methods in ELT and their Usefulness in Today's Classrooms Ana Valpa Methods of Teaching English;

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- 2. 15 ESL Methods of Teaching English August 16, 2022;
- 3. Al-Bashir, M., Kabir, R., & Rahman, I. (2016). The value and effectiveness of feedback in improving students' learning and professionalizing teaching in higher education. Journal of Education and Practice;

4.De Bruin, A. B. H., Thiede, K. W., Camp, G., & Redford, J. (2011). Generating keywords improves metacomprehension and self-regulation in elementary and middle school children. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Analysis and comparison methods are used in this article. Moreover, each method is explained with relevant examples.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Primary methods of teaching English

Grammatical paraphrase

This method of language teaching is a classical method and was used in the 16th century. This teaching way was improvised to teach Latin, a language that was not widely spoken and spoken among the people. The English language teaching strategy focuses on translating Latin texts into the local language and then mastering it based on Latin grammar rules and vocabulary. The morning learning technique is the most widely used approach to language learning. Later, this method was applied to other languages. So it also applies to English. There is no proven fact that this process is not a very good way to teach proper communication in English. Although this ancient style has received much criticism in our modern world, it is still used by many institutions, especially those who wish to study English academically.

A task-based approach

A task-based learning approach focuses on communication rather than structure. This means that every assignment given will be based directly on real-life events rather than on grammatical forms and written speech. That is, students can do the assigned task

not while sitting on the classroom table, but also while doing daily tasks. For example, he can remember the item he wants to buy in a store by saying it several times in English, or students can enrich their lexical resource by writing and sticking the English name of all the furniture in the room. In this approach, the language taught revolves around the task itself, not the other way around. For this method to work, teachers must understand the needs and expectations of students in order to design lessons that help students succeed. Grammar, vocabulary and language skills are tools that enable students to achieve the final results.

PBL (Project - Based Learning)

Project-based learning is the big brother of TBL. Instead of focusing on one small and boring task, the teacher gives the students information about what to do, which means they only instruct them on the process. They must then research the project, report back to the teacher for intermediate guidance and advice, and finally produce some form of feedback that will be assessed by the teacher, such as a report or presentation. Through this method, students' critical thinking and idea delivery skills begin to form. For example, if they are given the task of writing a script for a TV series, students will watch several TV series and note down the general and specific characteristics of the TV series in a notebook before completing the task. By this way, they also learn to write correct and error-free reports and to present in front of the class.

A project-based approach

A project-based approach aims to meet the needs of students by matching the language to the skills and competencies needed personally and/or professionally. Applying this approach begins with identifying a single, global goal that an individual or group of students has. For example, I once taught a room full of accountants who were struggling to get promoted in their company. That is, they were united by a single goal. They had to prepare accurate monthly reports in English for several departments in their office. So, we divided one sample report into sections and analyzed each segment. Their final draft was a finished report that they could submit to their boss for approval. But what

if the classroom is full of teenagers who don't want to be in the classroom? Start with a needs assessment, consider what interests them and what topics they need to know about. This assessment leads to the development of one overall project as the final result of a class, term or course. This project can be anything from an oral presentation to a large-scale production, such as a class play. Think of the project as their final, comprehensive assessment. Remember that your evaluation criteria must be clear. By using this method of teaching, it serves as a solid foundation for students' successful careers in the future.

Suggestopedia

Suggestopedia has caught on a lot in the last few years. This method is based on memorizing "chunks" of the language. For example, students read dialogues and texts aloud, usually to some rhythm of music. The music is usually classical music or another genre that fits the target structure. This is called "concert reading". Using concert reading creates a comfortable learning environment, especially for shy students. The Suggestopedia method is suitable for all levels and allows for lots of creativity and fun. Even advanced students can enjoy "singing" through their dialogue. For example, if the focus of the lesson is on prepositions, you could sing the following sentence: "Joe went ____ to the supermarket ____ the street." Students then answer "to" and "across" to fill in the blanks.

In addition, this method is very effective for children who have just started learning English. for example, it is easier and more interesting for them to memorize the English alphabet by matching the rhythm "Do, re, mi, fa, sol" and singing in the style of "A, B, C, D, E".

Lexical Syllabus

This approach is based on the primary language that students need to know the most. However, professional students may need very specific vocabulary specific to their field. Any other language taught outside of this core language is intended to be complementary and to enable students to communicate in their field. The good news is that there is a lot of research on this topic that leads to lists of words that teachers can focus on. 10 words

for beginners will be a great lesson. Activities can range from matching pictures and descriptions to working with dialogues. Since this method focuses on proper vocabulary learning, there are many programs and apps that help students learn in a fun way. For example, you can use Kahot to bring to life a vocabulary list your students are learning. Kahot's authentic content, such as fun games and music videos, allows students to hear new words in natural usage. This reinforces what they have learned and helps them understand how to use vocabulary words. Students can also search to see a word in a video or watch videos that interest them and pick up new words from interactive subtitles. Assign vocabulary lists or videos for homework and you can see which questions each student got wrong. This will help you assess the needs of each student and allow you to tailor your lesson accordingly.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, traditional methods of teaching foreign languages are not always effective. Therefore, the application of new and innovative ideas to the lesson, keeping up with the times, has a good effect on the students' learning and knowledge level.

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