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M.I.GADOYEVA

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QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIK IZLANISHLAR VA
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK MUAMMOLARI**

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS

Abstract: This article provides detailed information on the most beneficial approaches of teaching English in educational centers. Information about best ways to teaching language to students

Keywords: Communicative Language Teaching(CTL), Total Physical response, method, Grammar Translation method(Prussian method), Direct method(Natural Method), Lexical Approach, vocabulary, audio-lingual method

There is no single way to teach English and, in fact, there have been many popular approaches over the years. These are a few of the top teaching methods, including Communicative language teaching(CLT) and total physical response, used in the classroom today.

Method refers to the what of a teaching program. It involves classroom activities, tasks process of teaching the role of the learner and the teacher. Some popular methods of teaching English are grammar translation method, direct method, lexical approach, audio-lingual method and more.

Grammar Translation method is a method of learning any foreign language by practice of translating or conversing the sentences of the native language into the target language. In Grammar Translation Method (GTM) classes, students learn grammar rules of the foreign language and try to apply those rules to the native language to convert into the foreign one.

Grammar Translation method for translation are very important. This is why a person who wishes to make career out of translation needs to study a foreign language as well as the English language. All we know today is that translation has occurred in the foreign language instruction through ages. But it was in the late eighteenth century that the technique of teaching grammatical rules with translation in the

foreign language became popular. The main exponents of German-Translation Method were German scholars like Ollendorf and Meidinger who their language courses, right from 1783 to 1849, combined rules, vocabulary, text and sentences to be translated as the typical pattern of the grammar-translation method. In United States of America this method was known as Prussian Method.

Direct Method is also known as the natural method. It was developed as a reaction to the grammar-translation method. It sought to immerse the learner in the same way as when a first language is learnt. The Direct Method is a set of foreign language teaching techniques based on the centrality of the spoken language. In the direct method, the teacher must transfer meaning directly in the target language through demonstrations and visual aids. In other words, this method involves teaching a foreign language without translation and grammar studying. In the Grammar Translation Method, the foreign concept or idea is first translated into the mother tongue and then understood. But in the Direct Method the intervention of the mother tongue is done away with and the learner understands what he reads or hears in the second or foreign language without thinking of the mother tongue equivalence.

The Lexical approach is a language teaching method that emphasizes the importance of vocabulary and collocations in language learning. It suggests that learning and understanding the meanings, usage, and collocational pattern of lexical items is crucial for effective communication.

While the lexical approach has received criticism for overlooking other aspects of language learning, such as grammar, it is widely recognized for its effectiveness in developing learners' communicative skills and lexical proficiency. It is often used in combination with other teaching methods to create a well-rounded language learning experience.

In the lexical approach we place a strong focus on vocabulary particularly collocation, and draw students' attention to the way words often appear together in semi-fixed phrases.

The Audio-Lingual method, also known as the aural-oral method or the structural approach, is a language teaching method that focuses on the development of listening and speaking skills. It gained popularity in the mid-20th century and was initially used to teach foreign languages to military personnel during World War II.

The audio-lingual method is based on the belief that students should learn a second language through repetitive practice and drilling of grammatical patterns and vocabulary. The goal is for students to develop accurate pronunciation and intonation, as well as the ability to respond quickly and accurately to prompts and questions. In this approach, language input is primarily in the form of audio recordings and dialogues, which the students listen to and imitate. Students also engage in pattern drills, where they practice saying sentences or phrases in a controlled environment. These drills aim to reinforce grammatical structures and sentence patterns, as well as build fluency and automaticity.

The audio-lingual method also places a strong emphasis on the target language, discouraging the use of the students' native language during class. Teachers provide clear and concise instructions and use plenty of repetition and reinforcement to ensure comprehension and acquisition of the target language.

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) is also highly effective for teaching language. This method prioritizes authentic communication which is essential for successful language acquisition of target language.

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MUNDARIJA

Расулов З.И., Сжатие речевой цепи как разновидность эллиптирования	3
Gadoyeva Mavlyuda Ibragimovna, Ibragimova Munojot Anvar qizi. Linguocultural analysis of imperative mood in “Pride and prejudice” by Jane Austen.....	6
Gadoyeva Mavlyuda Ibragimovna, Mirzayeva Mohinur Zokir qizi. A comparative analysis of English and Uzbek languages of the separating the depth of desires	9
Rakhmatova Mekhriniso Musinovna, Azimjonova Elena Tulkunovna. Conversational implicature in English listening: an examination of videos and podcasts.....	12
A.A.Haydarov, M.Barnoyeva. So’zlararo ma’noviy munosabat turlari xususida	16
A.A.Haydarov, Sh. Sattorova. Ingliz va o’zbek tillarida fonogramfik uslubiy vositalar	19
A.A.Haydarov, M.U.Yodgorova. Inson tuyg’ulari ifodalashining o’ziga xos xususiyatlari.....	24
Haydarov Anvar Askarovich, Tosheva Farangiz Bobonurodovna. Modallik kategoriyasi haqida ayrim mulohazalar	27
Qodirova Holida Xayriddin qizi. Badiiy diskursda nosamimiylilikning lisoniy shaxs nutqida voqealanish xususiyatlari.....	30
Usmonova Zarina Habibovna. The main features of types of translation	34
Shaxlo Quvvatova. Ingliz tarixiy asarlaridagi o’ziga xoslik	38
Saidova Mukhayyo Umedullaevna, Kosimova Nigina Shukhratovna. Gender peculiarities in analysis of non-verbal means of communication	42
Umurova Xushvaxt Akimovna, Qahhorova Guli. External structure of a word in the English language.....	46
A.A.Haydarov, M.Azimova. Badiiy tasvirning fonostilistik vositalari	49
A.B. Kobilova, Ahmedova Mahtob. Siyosiy xoslangan perifrazalar lingvopragmatik tahlili	52
Kobilova Aziza Baxriddinovna, Abbos Nasullaev. Linguaculturologic aspect of metaphors	55

A.B. Kobilova, Gulnoza Bo‘riyeva. Ingliz publitsistik diskursidagi perifractalarning asosiy xususiyatlari	58
Z B Djalilova, N O Yuldashova. Pirmqul Qodirovning “Yulduzli tunlar” asarida o‘zbek milliy realiyalariga xos so‘zlarning Karol Ermakova tarjimasida ingliz tilida qo‘llanilish usullari	64
Tursunov Mirzo Makhmudovich, Kodirov Rafik Komiljonovich. Linguistic features of a notion “concept”	68
Мамедова Мадина Ашуралиевна. Обучение омонимам английского языка как методическая проблема	72
Tillayeva Shakhlo Maksudovna. Innovative methods of teaching foreign languages	75
Djalilova Zarnigor Baxodirovna, Umarova Mohlaroyim Sirojiddinovna. Tarjimashunoslikda konseptual metaforalar va ularning tahlili	78
Zarina Karamatova Fatillovna. Elegiya va marsiyaning o‘xshash hamda tafovutli jihatlari	81
Rakhmatova Mekhriniso Muhsinovna, Yusupova Dildora To‘xtamurod qizi. The impact of social norms on conversational implicature in “Pride and prejudice” by Jane Austen.....	84
Yuldasheva Feruza Erkinovna, Muhammadova Sadoqat Nurmatjonovna. The most effective methods of teaching English language in schools	88
Bobojonova Nargiza Jumaniyozovna. Murojzat kategoriyasining tuzilishi va uni ifodalovchi leksik birliklarining kognitiv mazmuni ...	91
Yuldasheva Feruza Erkinovna, Kamilova Nilufar Khakimovna. The importance of bilingualism in early childhood education	95
Khayrullayeva Nigorabegim Ne‘matillovna. Ecofiction from all around the world	98
Ubaydullayeva Muattar O‘rinbekovna. Rus va o‘zbek tillarida frazeologik lakunalar tahlili	101
Nazarova Navbahor Akhrorovna. Exploring the power of anthroponyms.....	105
Muxammadovna Nigina Maxmudovna. Tilning hissiy vositalari voqelikka tanqidiy munosabatni og‘zaki bayon qilish usuli sifatida	107
Saparova Mohigul Ramazonovna, Xayitaliyeva Zamiraxon. The role of ielts in career development	110
Кувандикова Х.Б. Универсальная природа метафор	113
Xayrullayeva G. Intensivlik - frazeologiya qatlamida.....	117