



ANALYSIS OF CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES AND METHODS IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract. The article contains information about the current conceptual approaches to the study of foreign languages, their content and essence, as well as the importance of the methods used in the study of modern languages for the educational process.

Keywords. Foreign languages, Conceptual, Method, "Problem-based learning", "technologies", "Dialogical approach", "audiovisual", "visual", "brainstorming", "project method".

The main goal of all reforms in the field of education is to bring up a highly spiritual, thoughtful, well-rounded generation, and in this regard, it is necessary to improve the education system, implement lesson processes in accordance with the requirements of the time in all respects based on new pedagogical and information technologies. Therefore, today, special attention is paid to the effective use of modern methods and modern information technologies in the education system. This gives students the opportunity to improve their knowledge and skills in various subjects during the educational process. In particular, many opportunities are being created for learning languages. Language learning is one of the most important areas in human society from a historical point of view. Language, which is a means of communication, is studied and taught in a social environment, that is, in the family, among the public or in an organized educational process, in classes, through practical methods. After all, as the English scientist J. Thomson noted, "The greatest service rendered to science is the introduction of new ideas into science"[1].

Today, the demand for foreign languages is increasing day by day. There are many conceptual approaches to learning foreign languages, and these approaches facilitate the learning process and increase its effectiveness.

The following conceptual approaches are considered effective in learning foreign languages[4]:

Personalized education - This education, by its very nature, assumes the full development of all participants in the educational process. This implies, when designing education, not necessarily the personality of a particular learner, but, first of all, an approach based on the goals of learning related to future professional activity.

A systematic approach - educational technology should embody all the features of a system: the logic of the process, the interconnectedness of all its links, and integrity.

An activity-oriented approach - represents education aimed at the formation of the process qualities of the individual, the activation and intensification of the learner's activity, the disclosure of all his abilities and capabilities, and initiative in the learning process.

Dialogical approach - this approach implies the need to create educational relationships. As a result, the creative activity of the individual, such as self-activation and self-expression, is enhanced.

The organization of cooperative education - implies the need to pay attention to the introduction of democracy, equality, joint work of the teacher and the learner in forming the content of the activity and evaluating the results achieved.

Problem-based education - one of the methods of activating the activity of the learner by presenting the content of the education in a problematic way. This ensures the formation and development of objective

contradictions of scientific knowledge and methods of its resolution, dialectical observation, and their creative application in practical activities.

The use of modern means and methods of presenting information - this approach involves the use of new computer and modern information technologies in the educational process [6].

Also, the use of multiple methods in the process of teaching foreign languages is considered an effective direction, and multiple methods are the main criterion for qualitative effectiveness.

In this regard, we should mention such methods as "cluster", "fish skeleton", "Venn diagram", "role-playing games", "brainstorming", "question-answer". In the application of each method, there are innovative factors that make it easier for individual students to learn a foreign language. For example, if we take the brainstorming method, this method has a very positive effect on the student's faster thinking and speech development, and through the exchange of ideas with each other, their worldview, thinking ability, and speech are formed and developed. The use of interactive methods and graphic organizers in learning foreign languages is also a key to effectiveness[5].

Interactive methods and graphic organizers[2].

Methods of encouraging learners to learn	Methods of understanding new material	Methods that allow students to reflect on what they have learned
Free writing. Cluster. Brainstorming. B-B-B drawing. Sequence of confusing logical chains. Analysis of semantic features.	Semantic feature analysis. B-B-B diagram. Teaching application. Teaching each other. Asking each other. Two-part diaries.	The most important concepts, repetition. T-chart. Concept chart. Venn diagram. Lotus flower. Five-minute essay. Ten-minute essay.

Active teaching methods not only dramatically improve the memorization of educational information, but also help to identify information, form skills and competencies necessary in practice or everyday life. In particular, according to the research of American psychologists R. Kamikau and F. McElrow, the natural physiological and psychological capabilities of a person allow him to retain knowledge acquired in certain forms to varying degrees. That is, a person: 10% when he reads the source himself; 20% when he hears the information; 30% when he sees an event, phenomenon or process that has occurred; 50% when he sees an event, phenomenon or process that has occurred and hears information about it; 80% when he transmits information (information) himself (speaks, demonstrates his knowledge); When applying the acquired knowledge (information, data) to their activities, they are able to remember 90% of the information [3].

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the reforms and measures taken by our government to encourage young people to learn foreign languages are opening many doors for today's youth. By using such opportunities correctly and effectively, we must contribute to the future and prosperity of our country by learning foreign languages, and of course, we must make our own inventions and discoveries based on our knowledge to make our lives easier. And it should be our goal and duty to introduce the youth of Uzbekistan to the world by making extensive use of the opportunities created for us. After all, learning a foreign language is a requirement of today, a requirement of the times.

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