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RELEVANCE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN LEARNING THE ENGLISH LEXICON

Submission Date: July 08, 2022, **Accepted Date:** July 15, 2022,

Published Date: July 22, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume02Issue07-02>

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the relevance of new pedagogical technologies in learning the English lexicon. It is used to introduce the listeners to different methods of linguistic analysis, to explain the synchronic and diachronic definition of the vocabulary structure of the modern English language, to improve the skills of working on dictionaries and to teach them to analyze unfamiliar texts using different dictionaries. The object of study of the English course is the word basic unit of language, the dictionary content of the English and its fund. The dictionary wealth of the language is closely linked to the life of society.

KEYWORDS

Pedagogical technologies, English lexicon, different methods, linguistic analysis, explain, synchronic definition, diachronic definition.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the English language, together with the improvement of the skills of social and cultural communicative communication, the acquisition of functional forms and styles of the English language, the acquisition of theoretical knowledge about the studied language, and scientific research on the professional

direction and work activity of the acquired knowledge, means teaching how to apply it in practice. Acquiring the achievements of foreign language teaching methodology in secondary general education schools creates the following opportunities for students.

Prepares a thorough theoretical basis for future professional activities. Introduces modern methods of education, organizational forms and tools.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

There are scientific research methods in the methodology of teaching foreign languages; critical study of foreign language teaching experiences in schools, generalization of advanced and productive experiences of foreign language teaching, observation of teachers' training, conducting interviews, answering questionnaire questions, and analyzing, secondary methods widely used in teaching foreign languages in schools.

Demonstration-explanatory exercise practical acquisition of a foreign language, turning it into a means of communication within the limits of the limited school program increases the importance of the demonstration method. It includes a textbook, a collection of pictures, film clips, and handouts among the student's main tools, and the teacher's main tool includes a school program and a teacher's book. Pupils and teachers include self-prepared cards, tables, pictures, toys, dictionaries and methodical literature.

Knowledge and practical skills are supported in the creative implementation of education and training in schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges: While studying the methodology course, the student participates in three types of activities; he/she listens to a set of lectures based on the program of the higher educational institution, takes practical methodical lessons and passes the educational practice of the qualification.

At present, foreign language teaching methodology includes the goals and content of foreign language teaching, legality, methodological tools, ways,

methods, education system, and learning with the help of a foreign language, is considered as a science that implements the education of students. The methodology of teaching foreign languages in high school has its own purpose. Foreign language processes of foreign languages organizes the process of training the foreign language and the younger generation through foreign language. The goals and conditions of teaching foreign languages and study of the language material.

Translate and use literature on their subject to deepen the knowledge of the language of English language and strengthen their knowledge, raise their speech activities, speaking, writing reading and reading, speaking, reading, and strengthening their speech activities. The object of study of the English course is the word basic unit of language, the dictionary content of the English and its fund. The dictionary wealth of the language is closely linked to the life of society.

One of the goals given to the science will help you to improve a student's speech based on the grammatical and lexical materials lexical - syntactically properly compiling the words phonetically correct science Students who are skilled and qualified, study more than 800 lexical units, which should be mastered in English in the 1st stage, and the skills and skills to use it in oral use of these are taught. In this case, the student is increasing lecture and focuses on professional dialogue and speech. The English is taught to teach various texts and speak by listening to the dialogues. The student should translate different words, compose short stories, and to express his/her opinion in English.

There is 15-17 units of speech for each speaker. English lessons will read the materials given for translation and talk to the content of the text. During the lesson, he is taught to understand to read various English stories

and texts that belong to specialty. This will help you read and tell him/her the text in English and tell it to use more complex texts. On the basis of the subject of English language lessons, the first stage requires a lexical and grammatical material in writing using a variety of lexical units.

The forms of the written speech are based on more depths, which should express their opinion beautiful in English. Interdependence and methodological interaction of the science with other disciplines of the curriculum; In close contact with linguistics and textual sciences English language is in close contact with linguistics and textual sciences it will analyze the text scientist, internal construction of language. When text analysis acts with the theme and style of the text and based on the scientific conclusions of the subjects that are applied to the mantle. English language is of great importance in mastering the knowledge that is acquired in schools and colleges. Includes independent work with the book and dictionary in English, understanding and speaking the text. Student should work more independent. In front of higher educational institutions of the country not only expand the scope of knowledge, but also thinking in the language underlying and planned all the functions. The student's independent work has two things:

1. Listen to texts using new pedagogical and information technology in the course of the course, and them, pronounce them correctly: to hear and tell texts with pause and pauses. Working with distribution materials based on lexical materials.

Creating stories based on new pedagogical and information technology.

2. The appearance includes students of students in addition to English evenings and thus conducting a

license to speak English well. These events are not included in the class schedule and are observed by the teacher.

Criteria for assessing students' knowledge of students on English language subject. Current assessment: In the course of the first, 30 hours of the second rate, the student can score up to 85%, every 5 hours of the worksheet, will be conducted after the program. The number of answers was rated for 3 each answer number 28, 29 points linguistics is an integral part of the main exchange rate and plays an important role in linguistics areas. The study of the lecture of language is a very wide area, which covers a number of issues, such as the use and use of the dictionary, changes and expansion of different terms.

As a result, there are separate areas of the meaning of lexicology, which are determined by scientific research. As in the first year, as in the first year is based on descriptive depending, but to give opinion are harder to give more perfect lexical - grammatical material. If compared to the first year, this year's materials also envisage the implementation of education, professional pedagogical goals in the practical process of reading and teaching a foreign language in a separate course. Practical goal is to form a skills of linguistics.

Linguistics skills include the use of the language system and use in English communications. The socio-political development of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to its market economy, the terms and communication skills that reflect the foreign political development with foreign countries. Speech tools related to pedagogical and occupational transmission are the most important areas, which are related to the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a market economy, the progress of international work relations development

of new directions in the national economy. Linguistics and Linguistics Language Includes the features of the country's socio-cultural development, the history and stability of this country and increase the cultivation according to them. The speech practice course also pursues a professional pedagogical goal in the formation of English language communications. The main task of the course is a quality improvement in English. The study of oral and written speech is more perfect in the course.

It requires more complex naturalized materials and requires the use of language interpretation. This is especially enriched by the introduction of the knowledge of lexicology and subjects in the training of the analysis of the text. Topics on local staff are also important at this stage. At the same time, a number of languages should be used in the newspaper's newspaper journals, artificial works of modern writers as educational material.

The practice of oral and written speech practice will play a key role in the training of specialists in English philology. The goals and objectives of English "Oral and Written Speech Practice". The purpose of "verbal and written speech practice" is to form the skills and skills that include future specialists, philologists, educators, agricultural tasks, communicative knowledge. Experts include spiritual wealth that may provide human culture in terms of reading, education, upbringing and development. Other language - culture and communication, how to estimate, distinguish, remember mental forms of speech activity and etc: The English system and the social and cultural, socio-political and socio-political and vocational, lexical knowledge, and winning models in the social and cultural and socio-political and professional spheres of the English language system and its professional fields. The first stage is characterized by a variety of

educational and widespread lexical events, including various words and idiomatic units.

The lexical minimum, which should be mastered in the first stage, is more than 1,000 lexical unity belonging to the issue of daily lives. The main goal of the first stage is to develop oral and written speech, to improve a student's speech based on lexical materials, syntactically properly correct, as well as freely use them in oral speech is to provide. In teaching to speak, usually students are predicted in English at the level of school programs in English. The expansion of students' lexical stock will also be done through political, cultural, social and household lives, as well as reading current periodicals. During the meeting lexicology, the meaning of English words will be deepened to work on the structural and expansion of English words.

The trainings will pay great attention to group forms of cooperation. Therefore, students focus on repetition, repeating, discussion, discussion, discussions and proficiency, and the topics and thematic on the basis of games, discussions, and the themes of the students. In the third stage, students are improved in student learning, review, monitoring skills and skill. The estimated reading - for 2 hours per week, 25-30 for students of third-year students. At this stage, students' words, dialect, oral language and terminological systems expand. More than 800 active certificates increase the dictionary in the learning process. The main focus on working on words of words is focused on the analysis of text on the basis of the methods of policemen, synonyms, antonyms, and stylistic methods of words, methodological instruments and expressive meanings. Pupils are to instill foreign language skills and skills. The occupation of the lexical material passes through three stages. The first stage starts with a new word: The second stage is based on the introductory lexical in the speech process, that is, this material is a

period of preliminary strengthening period, and the word studied in the third stage will be developed in the types of speech activities in skills and qualification.

Principles of teaching of teaching: Software requirements for teaching lexical material require the development of special methodical principles. According to the scientific research on this issue, the following principles shall be followed:

1. In teaching foreign languages Principia: Selection units are set.
2. In teaching language teaching, lexical units targets, principia; Units used to strengthen lexical operations are intended to form a clear skill;
3. Principle of the measure of psychological nature of linguistic connected psychological nature of lexical units;

Those who represent the abstract units of lexical units during the exercise times through description of the description using an exhibition, through an exhibition, belong to the system, for example; the world sides - the lexical units of representation of the East, West, the south, North.

In fact, every three stages of learning lexica (introduce or presenting exercises and applying) occurs in appropriate exercises. There are two ways to use it in the exercise that lexical units are performed in the skill, the word studied is used in different units, or repeated in different units - new words.

Neither the formation of types of speech activities in this or another language is also true, nor can it be developed. Thus, it is important to the role of lexica in teaching the types of speech activities in this or that language. From the one hand, the number of lexical minimums that should be taught under foreign language is reduced, the number of lexical units that

should be taught from the gymnasium academic colleges increasing. At the same time, the curriculum defines the number, amount of the lexical minimum, which must be asset and passively assimilated. The number of lexical minimum taught in different types of educational institutions is limited to training goals and teachings, and their number is different.

The use of interactive methods of teaching in the educational process, taking into account the age-psychological characteristics of students, is the main requirement of the day. Below, we would like to discuss some aspects of English language teaching in elementary school. After all, we believe that the methods and approaches used in the educational process will serve as practical help for young professionals who have just started working in schools.

Practice has shown that the language learning process is more efficient when the class is divided into groups, because it allows the student to approach the groups differently during the lesson, pay more attention to repetition, and give additional tasks to the student who is learning quickly. The lessons will include a number of educational and educational goals. To achieve these goals, the teacher can use a number of exercises. Pictures also serve as a language learning tool. Students are divided into three groups. This is done by distributing different cards to students. Students write the English name of the equipment in the classroom. This is the first stage and you will be given 2 minutes. The teacher listens to the words written by the groups. Based on the number of words written by the students of each group, the groups evaluate. If there are cases of uniformity in the words written by the group participants describing the picture, in such a case the words will not be taken into account and will not be evaluated. The conclusion of the exercise of reaction to pictures is that the use of

such an exercise develops students' abilities to examine, verbally describe, discuss and think. An atmosphere of friendly relations and joint activities will be created. Carrying out this exercise also provides an opportunity to achieve the developmental goal, that is, it develops and strengthens the student's thinking, imagination, attention, and memory skills. It is also advisable to use various exercises to make the lesson more efficient.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the task of a teacher is not only to impart knowledge to children, but also to help them master and learn. In this regard, respected teachers, we have an interesting and effective passage of each lesson. It is used to introduce the listeners to different methods of linguistic analysis, to explain the synchronic and diachronic definition of the vocabulary structure of the modern English language, to improve the skills of working on dictionaries and to teach them to analyze unfamiliar texts using different dictionaries. Semantic and expressive, stylistic, lexical and syntactic differences of spoken and written speech; monologic and dialogic speech as mixed forms of oral and written speech. The fact that dialogue is the most used form in the problem of social communication studies the problems of uniformity of the authors' style.

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