

The software teaches English in the form of a game by investing a few minutes each day. Work your way up to grammar tasks by starting with simple verbs and sentences.

### 3. *Polyglot 16*

Dmitri Petrov, a well-known polyglot and author of the same-named course, created this program. According to him, the system allows you to grasp basic English in only 16 classes. If you set aside at least 15 minutes every day, you will master the rules of grammar, memorize the required vocabulary, and learn how to construct phrases for free communication.

### 4. *Memorise*

Memorise is another game-like tool that makes learning English fun while also making it easier to remember new words. The curator of the Memorise adventure realm will take you on a journey through a mysterious place. On this adventure, you will face mysterious missions and enemy agents. This method will provide you with excellent assistance.

### 5. *BBC Learning English*

This is the official BBC application, in which materials for English study were gathered from many broadcasting corporations' radio and television stations. In addition to the audio content, there are various worksheets to help you master grammar principles, create phrases, and absorb new terms.

### 6. *Easy ten*

With this program, you will memorize 10 new words by completing the lexical exercise that is presented every day. The program does not require a significant amount of time; 20 minutes per day will suffice. The program contains around 20,000 words, as well as additional workouts to help with pronunciation. Break the new words down into relevant groups for added motivation, and keep track of your progress.

### 7. *Words*

This app did not happen to be among the best in the App Store's "Education" category by accident. The database of the application contains over 8,000 words and can be utilized offline. The software adapts to the user's abilities and determines the phrases that were previously difficult in the activities; these words are then repeated in following exercises until you remember them.

As long as the student is capable of self-analysis and systematization of new information, modern language instruction attempts to produce a more civilized personality. Innovative methods are a vital part of updating the system. With this in mind, teachers can get to know their most advanced colleagues, combine them, and employ them in their work to achieve significant results. Many firms are taking multimedia capabilities to a new level when it comes to sending and receiving information. The success of the entire educational process is determined by the employment of computers and other gadgets.

**To sum up**, every English teacher should have a background in education and psychology. Of course, the teacher must have a solid foundation in mathematics. A thorough comprehension of mathematics, on the other hand, is recognized as a separate body of knowledge. This topic must be thoroughly understood by every English instructor. To conclude the arguments mentioned, it is important to note that English grammar should be taught in an enjoyable way to students in higher education.

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## Comparison of signs of acculturation in language of mass media

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### Abstract

Mass media play a pivotal role in terms of helping immigrants understand the host culture. The theory of conformity is already predicated on the premise of a transition, whereby immigrant workers lose elements of their landmark traditions in favor of the idea of elements of a majority culture (i. E. Assimilation). Previous studies have shown based methods tastes induce infinite permutations and impacts expenditure behavior and attitude. But that said, the effectiveness of social media on user based measures is relatively unexplored, although the public mission and data sharing available on the internet is implemented for a host of diverse reasons of course. Last several previous research have shown the shift from a standalone to a website frame of reference, for which social platforms play an integral segment in immigrants 'telecom, relations. This investigate merges the view points from a number of leading donors to focus on huge potential and issues for potential user based measures studies influenced by social. The investigation offers observations into the influence of social media on buyer based measures

Key words: assimilation, acculturation, ethnocultural, authenticity, adjustment.

As we know acculturation is not a new area of study, as scholars have studied and researched the area since the 1930s. Though, a communication approach to the study of acculturation has been minimal and only in recent years a focal point of acculturation research conducted. Yet, communication is deemed to be essential to acculturation. Communication is considered as the tool assisting immigrants to satisfy their basic personal and social needs in the new host culture. To acculturate themselves to the new culture, immigrants need to acquire the host cultural patterns and develop working relationships with the new environment. This cultural awareness process and then necessary adaptation is facilitated by interactions. To the extent immigrants master the communication process of the host culture, they will become acculturated. This registration goes on to describe the investigate of based measures emphasizing the role of internet in interactional. It illustrates that effective interpersonal and main stream media use are three vital pieces in the strategy of acculturative stress when foreigners or overseas students motion by one tradition towards another heritage. In explaining the responsibility of internet, earlier studies have appointed two main perspectives: the oversimplistic method and the 2d reach. Soon studies assisted the single construct method specifying the use of cast member internet, and minimizing any use of ethnocultural news, aided fast and reliable move to the new tradition, while strictly adhering to cultural news inhibited innovation diffusion.

the Internet and media platforms has become much more prevalent lately, the two dimensional methodology is exhibiting too much informative electricity in the that immigrant workers or foreigners can maintain the balance between adopting a new heritage and preserving their based on culture roots and authenticity. Some research findings, but even so, have proposed that it either attitude can indeed be uniformly enforced to the based methods contextual factors

Even though the Internet and social networking sites have played an integral role in the strategy of based methods, it should be recognized that the involvement of media, — particularly TV viewing, can indeed be absolutely vital for foreigners or study abroad to grasp the broadcaster society's values, social standards, and behavioural traits, especially during the early steps of acculturative stress. And at last, recommendations for future studies are addressed.

An interconnected, experiential school of thought of main stream media information exchange and the transition process of foreigners concerns the traditional sequential assertion that brand engagement is a signal with which immigrants 'based measures is a reply. The psychological adjustment is a biological mechanism of acclimation, currently happening in and through information exchange; it is the procuring the application components of the local population. The psychological adjustment is participatory and consistent, growing and developing in and through the information exchange of migrant workers with the changing area. The subprocesses of the local population and are of positively significant operational relates to an immigrant's daily existence are the most impactful in the socialization.

Media, therefore, in operation was to provide the based on culture communication beyond the immigrant's surrounding environment. The press responsibility relies on the neural correlates of the migrant workers, and is far more constrained than those that are the types of characters of personal and effective interactions in restricting ethnic habits. Widespread msm appears to work with effective interpersonal to bolster acculturative stress and its affect is particularly intense during the early state of all that method.

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### Lisoniy sintaktik qolip tuzilmasi

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#### Annotatsiya

Hozirgi paytda tilshunoslikda sintaktik strukturalar turlicha tuziladi. Sintaksis tilshunoslikning bo'limi bo'lib, uning mavzusi tilning sintaktik tuzilishi hisoblanadi. Sintaktik birliklari va ular o'rtasidagi munosabatlar shakllanadi. Vaziyatlar og'zaki iboralar uchun o'ziga xosdir, chunki har xil shartli ma'nolar har doim ma'lum harakatlar va sharoitlarga hamroh bo'ladi va leksik jarayonga asoslangan bo'ladi. Iboralar sintaktik birlik sifatida gapda ifodalanadi. Jumlada iboralar va boshqa so'z birikmalari sintaktik vositalar yordamida shakllanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Lisoniy qolip, sintaktik birliklar, intonasiya, instrumental, kommunikativ birliklar, koordinatsiya.

Til o'z kommunikativ vazifasini sintaktik qurilma – gap vositasida amalga oshiradi. Tildagi barcha – fonetik, leksik, morfologik hodisa ana shu sintaktik qurilishga xizmat qiladi. Biroq bular sirasida leksika va morfologiyaning til grammatik qurilishidagi ishtiroki o'ziga xos. Zero, har qanday sintaktik hodisada so'z va morfologik ko'rsatkichni ko'ramiz. Shu boisdan sintaktik mohiyatni belgilashda leksik va morfologik omilga tayaniladi. Sintaksis (gr. syntaxis – tuzish, qurish)ning asosi – gap haqidagi ta'limot. Gap, aslida, so'zning erkin birikuviga ham asoslanganligi tufayli so'zning bog'lanish qonuniyati, so'z birikmasi ham sintaksisda o'rganiladi. So'z birikmalarini o'rganish gap ta'limotining tarkibiy qismi, undan ajratilgan holda qaralishi mumkin emas. Sintaksis so'zning har qanday birikuvini emas, balki hokim-tobelik munosabatiga kirishgan erkin nutqiy birikuvning lisoniy mohiyatini tekshiradi. Qaysidir yo'sindagi so'zning birikuvini bo'lgan qo'shma so'z (uchburchak, ertapishar, sotib olmoq), frazeologik birlik (ilonning yog'ini yalagan, po'konidan yel o'tmagan, ko'ngli bo'sh) sintaksisning tadqiq doirasidan chetda qoladi. Chunki ular erkin bog'lanishga ega emas. Sintaksis atamasi grammatika atamasining o'zi kabi ikki ma'noli: 1) tilning sintaktik qurilishi; 2) grammatikaning tarkibiy qismi. Atamani ana shu ikkinchi ma'nosida qo'llab, birinchi ma'no ifodasi uchun sintaktik qurilish atamasini ishlatamiz. Asosiy sintaktik birliklar. So'z birikmasi va gap – sintaksisning asosiy birliklari. Shunga ko'ra, sintaksis ikkida bo'linadi: 1) so'z birikmasi sintaksisi; 2) gap sintaksisi. So'zning nutqda o'zaro aloqaga kirishuvidan so'z qo'shilmasi vujudga keladi. So'z qo'shilmasini ikki guruhga birlashtirish mumkin: 1) gap (Osmon tip-tiniq); 2) so'z birikmasi (tip-tiniq osmon). Til jamiyatda aloqa qilish, axborot uzatish vositasi hisoblanadi. Axborot uzatish esa gap orqali amalga oshiriladi. Demak, gap fikr ifodalaydi. So'z birikmasi fikr emas, balki so'z kabi tushuncha ifodalaydi. (Biroq so'z birikmasi ifodalagan tushuncha so'z ifodalagan tushunchadan farqlanadi.) Ko'rinadiki, sintaksisning bosh birligi gap, so'z birikmasi so'z kabi bevosita yoki bilvosita uning tashkil etuvchisidir. Sintaktik birlik – gap va so'z birikmasi – so'zning qo'shilishidan hosil bo'lishi, bu qo'shilishning esa turli vosita (qo'shimcha, yordamchi so'z) va usul (masalan, tobe aloqaning turi) orqali yuzaga kelishi sintaksisning boshqa sathlar bilan zich aloqada ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Demak, nutqda: 1) so'zlar o'zaro sintaktik aloqaga kirishib, tushuncha ifodalovchi birlik – so'z birikmasi vujudga keladi. So'zlarning o'zaro birikib, tushuncha ifodalovchi birlik hosil qilish qonuniyatini o'rganish – so'z birikmasi sintaksisining vazifasi; 2) so'z fikr ifodalashga ixtisoslashgan nutqiy birlik – gapni shakllantiradi. Gap hosil qilish qonuniyati bilan gap sintaksisi mashg'ul bo'ladi [1,26-32].

Fonetika, leksika va morfologiyada bo'lgani kabi sintaksisda ham lisoniy va nutqiy jihat farqlanadi. Ma'lumki, lisoniy hodisa bevosita kuzatishda berilmaganlik miqdoran cheklilik, takrorlanuvchanlik, ijtimoiylik va majburiylik belgisiga ega, u bevosita kuzatishda berilganlik, miqdoriy cheklanmaganlik,