

UDC 37

THEORETICAL BASES OF TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article considers the theoretical basis of teaching English.

Keywords: language, education, linguistic, grammar, pragmatical.

Teaching is the purposeful, organised process of interaction between teacher and pupil in the course of which there is mastering of knowledge, skills. In teaching, the purposes and the maintenance of process of teaching should be implemented [1].

Teaching is a bilateral process; education and the doctrine merge in it. Supervising and organized role of teaching belongs to teacher. It also carries out the element of teaching process, which is learning. The second element of this process is the doctrine, it is realised in activity of trainees.

The organisation of teaching process is repeatedly considered in the works of L.S. Vygodsky, A.A. Leontev, I.L. Bim and others.

Teaching language is a universal remedy dialogue, A.A. Leontev believes and assumes that knowledge of language as a functional system, that is system of language means, in them «a working condition, in that activity for the sake of which they only and exist» [3].

In technique of teaching foreign language there are following purposes of teaching: practical (pragmatical, communicative), educational, developing, general educational.

The practical purpose of teaching. Foreign language studying gives the chance to students to seize new means of perception and expression of thoughts on subjects, the phenomena, their communications and relations. These means act for it in oral and written forms. Mastering these forms of dialogue also should enter into the practical purpose of studying the subject of Foreign Language.

At an average stage of studying foreign language development and perfection of speech abilities of audition and speaking at the expense of accumulation of active lexicon and means of grammatical registration of statements in connection with complication of subjects and speech situations, expansions of spheres of dialogue is provided. Requirements to reading aloud and about themselves raise.

At the middle stage oral and written speech take an equal place in educational process with the prevalence in reading. Accumulation of active lexicon and grammar is carried out through oral speech in process and perfection of speech skills on lexical registration of statements and auditions of speech in another language. Much time should be spent on reading. The letter carries out an office role at this stage and is closely connected with reading and oral speech.

The certain embodiment of the practical purpose of studying foreign language in high school occurs at lessons in the form of solution for operative, tactical problems and during independent work of pupils at performance of various tasks.

The educational purpose of teaching. Foreign language studying helps the moral education which purpose is education of a person. At teaching, education of the major moral qualities of the person such as patriotism, internationalism is carried out.

The organisation of actions of pupils with educational material, their positive spirit for independent work is defined by teacher, their knowledge of pupils, professional skills, understanding of that educational function which can carry out foreign language as a subject. At lessons the feeling of collectivism, mastering by pupils of elementary rules of etiquette in dialogue is brought up, also forming in them the abilities to listen attentively to the interlocutor, to react to requests politely, as to the questions of interlocutor, their remarks, to enter dialogue. Thus, studying foreign language forms the important party of the person, which is an ability to carry out a dialogue.

In training foreign language labour education is also carried out, skills of intellectual work (work with the textbook, ability to work with a language practical work, a sound recording, ability to use dictionaries, grammatical directories, ability to carry out self-checking and self-correction) are formed.

Studying foreign language has aesthetic influence. At the middle and senior stages of children modern songs, dances of the people, which language they study are involved. Aesthetic education can be carried out by acquaintance of schoolboys with the outstanding representatives of culture, using reproductions from magazines for this purpose.

Thus, an education overall objective is formation of socially active person.

The educational purpose of teaching. The correct use of language provides possibility to understand each other, to perceive and transfer thoughts at dialogue. Studying foreign language raises the general language culture of thought expression, both in foreign, and in the native language under condition of well put training, that influences development of cogitative and speech abilities of pupils positively at studying other humanitarian and natural subjects. It develops logic thinking of pupils since mastering by language is connected with such operations as the analysis, synthesis, comparison, conclusion. Training foreign language expands an outlook of pupils, raises their general culture.

In educational function of a foreign language the role of a teacher is great. They should love teaching language and be able to make pupils like it too.

The developing purpose of teaching. For more effective development of pupils while teaching it is necessary for foreign language to give special developing orientation and to include pupils «... in such kinds of activity which develop at them perceptions, impellent, intellectual, strong-willed, emotional and motivational spheres.» [2].

It is necessary for teacher to not only know what they should teach but also why it is necessary to learn the components of the maintenance of teaching. Proceeding from modern level of the methodical theory of teaching foreign languages and usings of achievements of adjacent sciences it, attempted to define the training maintenance to this subject at school. It includes three components:

1. *The linguistic component* uniting a language and speech material.
2. *The psychological component* including formed skills and abilities, providing with the pupil using studied language in the communicative purposes.
3. *The methodological component* connected with mastering receptions of training.

Thus, the allocated components of teaching should be implemented in foreign language curriculum in secondary school.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические основы обучения английскому языку.

Ключевые слова: язык, образование, лингвистический, грамматика, прагматический.