

The communicative approach to teaching the grammatical phenomena of a foreign language involves a communicatively oriented organization of grammatical material and the sequence of its study and training in the communicative activity of students.

When working with grammatical material, one can distinguish intuitively introductory; deliberately introductory; intuitive speech; consciously analytical; consciously verbal; generalizing analytical and, finally, speech-creative stages.

The development of grammatical skills will contribute to the successful formation of the communicative competence of students. Tasks are an important stage in the work on grammar. It is the exercises performed that allow you to accumulate language knowledge and serve as a practice for their use in various forms of communication. Substitution exercises, creative exercises, project work, model tasks, role-playing games, mini-dialogues (work in pairs), exercises to transform one form into another can be used.

The proposed tasks are designed for communicative activities that allow to work out the "fluency" of the use of structures. When preparing for a lesson, the teacher has the opportunity to combine exercises in such a way as to form both linguistic and communicative competencies. By actively using communication technology to express their opinions, evaluate events, present information, share personal experience or organize activities, students develop grammatical and speech skills.

Tasks for making sentences using a substitution table, from given words can be used; choosing the right grammatical form (for example, open brackets, choose the correct form); listening (reading) to the dialogue, playing it in pairs and compiling a similar one; answers to questions according to the model; retelling with transformation (which allows you to work out the skills of using grammatical forms).

Thus, the communicative approach sets itself the task of teaching how to speak a foreign language on various topics in various communication situations in a fairly short time. Also, the communicative technique offers a simple and at the same time effective principle of studying grammar: the rule is explained by the teacher, and then practiced in practice to automatism. Similarly, lexical work is carried out: new units are memorized by students through their repetition in the course of performing practical tasks. The communicative approach has many advantages. At the moment, this is one of the most effective methods of learning a foreign language.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE IN UZBEKISTAN

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English language started to gain its popularity from the beginning of 18th century. More and more people over the world are learning English. English is considered to be the third largest language by number of native speakers (after Mandarin and Spanish). However, it is the most commonly spoken language in the world combining native and non-native speakers. English language is not official only in Great Britain but also in many other countries. It is the second language in the most countries of the world. The Republic of Uzbekistan can be a clear proof to it.

After the independence the Republic of Uzbekistan chose its own way in political, economical and social spheres. As for educational system the government of Uzbekistan decided to develop teaching English language. A lot of laws, decrees and principles were issued. The most important of them are decrees of the president of Uzbekistan.

They are the decree of the former president of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov №1875 'On measures to further improve of foreign language system' from December 10, 2012 and the decree of the president of

Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev № PP-4199 ‘On measures for the formation of Presidential schools’ from February 20, 2019.

According to the former president’s decree №1875 throughout the Republic, learning foreign languages, particularly English, shall be started as games and verbal communication in the first year classes of secondary schools, and step by step alphabet, reading and grammar from should be taught from second year. Also some special subjects, particularly technical and international specialties are taught in foreign languages in higher educational institutions. Students and teachers of general secondary, secondary special, vocational education institutions shall be provided with textbooks and teaching materials in foreign languages and these materials shall be published according to determined periods and funded by Republic targeted book Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The next and not less important is presidential decree № PP-4199. According to this document Presidential schools will be formed in all regions and in Tashkent city in the form of public specialized general education institutions. The teaching process in presidential schools will be carried out in English according to the STEAM - education program (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Mathematics), which will enable talented youth to further develop their thinking willpower, creativity and flexibility.

The new framework of PRESETT project (since 2013) was worked out for training foreign language teachers with English language specialists. As the result, at the 17 higher educational institutions of foreign languages the students are being taught on absolutely new requirements of CEFR (Common European Framework Reference). By the graduation of the university students are considered to obtain C1 level of foreign language skills based on the CEFR. Pursuant to the decree there was established ‘Republican Scientific-Practical Center of Developing Innovational Methods for Teaching Foreign Languages’ under the University of World Languages. The Scientific Practical Center upgrades the qualification and retains pedagogical staff of all educational institutions teachers. At the same time it works out the new generation of text-books, manuals, multimedia resources on foreign languages. Moreover, the Innovational Center maintains methodological support for educational institutions, trains teachers and experts in the field of foreign language teaching, implementing modern methods of teaching foreign languages, monitors the realization of requirements of the international standards of teaching foreign languages according to “Common European Framework of References: learning, teaching, assessing”. For realization of these tasks there operating Coordinating Council in the country, which together with the ministries and departments, leading scholars and experts is engaged in working out the new educational standards providing concrete criteria to the level of knowledge on foreign languages at each grade, and also new curricula and programs for comprehensive schools, secondary special and professional education and higher educational institutions. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On Adopting the State Educational Standards of Continuous Education in Uzbekistan (requirements to the content and level of learners on foreign languages) » (2013) has been implementing into practice since 2013-2014 academic year.

Due to the profound policy of Uzbek government in the field of education more and more students are speaking English. This is the result of such a great attention is owing to the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev. New methods and approaches are being produced more and more conveniences are being made. A great proof can be fully renovation of high educational establishments and supply with new technologies which are very important both for students and teachers, furthermore, opening of new branches of highly regarded universities (Webster, WIUT, MDIS, YEODJU). All these works are being made in order to grow up harmoniously developed generation and to make our country well known and strong so it will exist forever.

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