## Using innovative technologies in project method of teaching foreign language

The student of UZSWLU

G'ofurova Shaxnoza Teacher:

Kulmamatova Aziza

**ABSTRACT:** In this article the meaning of a method of teaching a foreign language and its using in practice are discussed. This article discusses using innovative technologies in project method of teaching foreign language. This article provides various guidelines, corresponding to different stages of training. Interactive forms are offered for the formation of various speech training skills. The system of exercises presented in this article contributes to the development of oral communication. Teaching is a complex and multi-pronged process. The activities of the teacher should be aimed to maximize the learning process. Taking into account these moments they allow the teacher build a class methodically competence, adjust their pace, alternate forms of work that means to intensify the activities of the students. Communicative principle, which became the base for most of didactic concepts and successfully implemented in almost all stages of education, strengthened ties methodology and linguistics largely, increased interest in teaching communicative process parameters. In the article, various methodic recommendations are provided, which correspond to various stages of education. They give attention not only to linguistic form of expression, but to informal form. Interactive forms of teaching are proposed for speaking. System of exercises, provided in the article, contributes to development of oral communication.

Using revolutionary technologies in assignment approach of coaching overseas language Nowadays quite a few Universities are the usage of modular era of coaching. Importance of this coaching in all elements of lesson is great. Students may have an possibility to paintings independently. Also, the principal purpose isn't always simplest coaching however additionally to offer college students a threat to increase listening, speak me, reading, writing, analytic questioning competencies.

Training module includes 3 structural elements which might be frequently repeated as a studying cycle: advent, speak me (dialogue) and the very last component.

Introduction component (advent into the module of a subject). Speaking component (generally a conversation to shape cognitive competencies of college students.) The very last (reference paintings, take a look at, dictation, etc.). More precisely, withinside the introductory component the instructor introduces college students the overall shape of modular schooling, its cause and responsibilities. After that, the instructor briefly (for 10-15 minutes), explains the take a look at cloth of the module the usage of drawings, tables, and facts samples. In the a part of speak me the usage of four tiers of Technology Study of the Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor

Zh.A. Karasev (reproductive rate, heuristic degree, the innovative degree) awareness on studying degree of expertise of college students. In the very last component, a manipulate take a look at can be given. The foremost overall performance of modular era is: - To boom the interest of the scholar in faculty;- To increase the scholar's hobby withinside the subject;- The scholar is devoted to uninterrupted self-expertise;

- The scholar masters the language classes vocabulary and grammatical structures; - Allows a long way as viable to extend an oral and written language;- Student bureaucracy the essential competencies regularly reaching goals. So, module is certainly considered one among the biggest systems, right here the scholar is knowledgeable now no longer simplest through sections, however systematically withinside the shape of precise order. They are educated to paintings, to rouse an hobby in technology to increase the competencies of impartial paintings. The schooling procedure is carried out in different ways: explanation, speakme, reading, lectures, realistic instructions (realistic laboratory, graphics, vocabulary and grammatical exercises), clarity (charts, tables, illustrations and demonstration), etc.

The studying targets of overseas languages range with the needs and desires of society. Now a overseas language coaching has 4 targets: communicative, expertise, schooling and the purpose of improvement. The foremost of them is the communicative cause; different targets are finished thru the implementation of communicative cause. Forms of take a look at: a) the overall or structural: institution or man or woman institution, pair, team, and b) the precise or special: tutoring, conferences, debates, institution discussion. Every day the numbers of human beings choice to take a look at a overseas language. This determines a huge function of a overseas language withinside the schooling device of our country. Thus, the eye of scholars concentrates on use of bureaucracy, and schooling in grammar is completed indirectly, in direct communication, excepting analyzing of grammatical rules. The pc is unswerving to a whole lot of scholar's answers: it doesn't accompany paintings of scholars as laudatory feedback which develops their independence however creates favorable social mental surroundings at a lesson, giving them self-self belief this is an vital factor for improvement in their identity. The improvement of schooling is organically linked with boom of degree of its data capacity today. This feature function in lots of respects defines each the course of evolution of the schooling, and the destiny of all society. The maximum a success orientation in global data area calls for getting to know scholar's data way of life, and additionally pc and display screen way of life as the concern in data search at the Internet. As data device, the Internet gives customers sort of data and assets. The basic set of offerings can include: - email (e-mail);- teleconferences;- videoconferences opportunity of eBook of an personal data, introduction of an personal homepage.

## References

1. Davies, P., & Pears, E. (2011). Success in English Teaching: A complete

- introduction to teaching English. Oxford University Press, p. 63.
- **2.** Galskova, N.D., & Gez, N.I. (2008). Teoriya obucheniya inostrannym yazykam. Lingvodidaktika I metodika [Theory of Teaching Foreign Languages. Lingvodidaktika and metodika]. Moscow: Academia.
- **3.** Krupchenko, A.K., & Kuznetsova, A.N. (2015). Osnovy professional'noy lingvodidaktiki: Monografiya [Fundamentals of Professional Lingua-Didactics: Monographic]. Moscow: APKiPPRO.
- **4.** Kunanbayeva, S.S. (2005). Modern foreign language Education: methodology and theory. Almaty: Edelweiss, p. 262.
- **5.** Палуанова, Х. Д. "Инглиз, ўзбек, рус ва қорақалпоқ тилларида экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик принциплари. Филол. ф. док..... дис." (2016).
- **6.** Paluanova, X. D. Derivation-semantic principles of ecological terms in English, Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak languages. DSc. Diss. dissertation. Tashkent, 2016.