"MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES   IN GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION"

Abduraufova Orasta Abdug'ofur qizi
Kumkurgan District, Surkhandarya Region
English Teacher of the 3rd General Education School

Abstract
This article focuses on the principles of teaching German to schoolchildren who have mastered English as a second language on the basis of a communicative approach. These aspects of languages   are examples of the importance of easy language acquisition.

Keywords: communicative competence, communicative-cognitive principle.

Аннотация:
В данной статье рассматриваются принципы обучения немецкому языку школьников, овладевших английским языком как вторым, на основе коммуникативного подхода. Эти аспекты языков являются примерами важности легкого освоения языка.

Ключевые слова: коммуникативная компетентность, коммуникативно-когнитивный принцип.

The education of the young generation is one of the most important issues that have received great attention. In order for the future generation to be well-educated in all aspects, to become a mature specialist in every field, we must teach foreign languages   perfectly and expand our worldview. The use of modern technologies in the process of teaching foreign languages   can be the basis for the comprehensive development of the student's communicative competence. It is known that communicative competence means the ability to interact in social situations in one's native language and in any foreign language, to follow the culture of communication, social flexibility, and the ability to work effectively in a team in cooperation. It is no secret that most of the students of our country have a strong interest in learning English among foreign languages. Formation and development of students' communicative competence, that is, the ability to enter into a conversation, is organized through communicative tasks that teach the methods of speech activity. Such tasks are prepared by the student. In the process of communication, perception of phonetic and grammatical symbols in the communicative task is carried out through imitative acquisition or memorization. Imitative acquisition is organized by perceiving the content of the heard sentence using audio-visual means. Memorization is organized on the basis of oral speech material mastered after completing the communicative task. In traditional teaching, memorization without understanding the meaning of words is

characterized by not being retained in memory for a long time. When the speech material understood by listening is strengthened on the basis of repeated repetition, it helps the student to master the methods of meaningful expression of his thoughts, what to say to the interlocutor in certain speech situations, and how to speak. In the educational process, the interest and attention to the use of innovative technologies of interactive methods in the educational process is increasing day by day, one of the reasons for this is that while traditional students were taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge, modern and in technology, it teaches them to search for the acquired knowledge by themselves, to try and analyze it independently, to draw their own conclusions. The pedagogue creates conditions for the development, formation, education and training of the individual in this process, and at the same time performs the functions of management and orientation. In the educational process, the student becomes the main figure. Therefore, modern teaching methods - interactive methods and innovative technologies have a great role in the training of qualified professionals in higher educational institutions.

In addition, knowledge, experience, and interactive methods of pedagogical technology and pedagogical skills ensure that students have knowledge and mature skills. Innovation technologies are innovations and changes in the pedagogical process and teacher's and student's activities, and interactive methods are fully used in its implementation. Interactive methods are considered to be collective thinking, that is, methods of pedagogical influence, which are considered a component of educational content.

The choice of German as a second language for studying at school is not a random foreign language and is explained by the increased cooperation between Russia and Germany in commercial and professional life, increased personal mobility, expanded contacts with German culture, and the opportunity to exchange with students and teachers. It is well known that German grammar is more complex than the grammar of other Germanic languages, so complex grammatical topics should be explained in advance. A student needs five hours to understand the subject, another 10 hours. For example, it is not planned to study the topic "Plurality of Nouns" at the elementary level, but the teacher should introduce students to all five methods of education as soon as possible. In one of the methodological paradoxes, it is not without reason that it is said: "Learning a foreign language is more like marking time than moving forward." And now, when it is necessary to summarize and systematize this grammatical topic, there will be no problem with it. Readers have "stumbled in place" enough and now progress is guaranteed. According to statistics, only 15% of the success in language teaching depends on the teacher, and 50% depends on the abilities and efforts of the students. The remaining 35% is due to interest-based motivation. It is up to the teacher to prevent the interest in the new language from melting into the system of complex grammatical paradigms. For this, it is necessary to carefully select a system of exercises that will help you understand

the grammar of the German language, develop all types of memory and sense of humor. At the initial stage of learning German, students face the problem of the gender of nouns. Mark Twain also wrote in his article "On the terrible complexity of the German language": "Every noun in the German language has its own gender, but look for neither logic nor system here, and therefore memorizing the gender of each noun separately " No one can agree with this statement. There are several rules according to which many nouns are classified by gender. In addition to the biological sequence (der Vater - die Mutter), there are also grammatical and semantic sequences. It is known that the main problem in learning a foreign language is that students have almost no opportunity to speak outside of class. Foreign language, that is, the use of acquired knowledge.

In conclusion, in order to facilitate the learning of the German language, it is necessary to direct the students' attention to find the similarities and differences between the English and German languages. The competence of teaching foreign languages   forms the student's ability to apply the knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired in a foreign language in everyday life, in a specific field.

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