

# The Evolution of the Methodology for Learning Foreign Languages

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**Abstract:** *This article gives the most famous and popular methods of teaching foreign languages, which have evolved over time. The pros and cons of these methods are shown and parallels are drawn between them. And also indicated special exercises, for more effective assimilation of them. The following are the main methods of teaching a foreign language that you need to pay attention to.*

**Keywords:** method, language, foreign, medium, traditional, training, teacher.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Methods of studying foreign languages have evolved with society, and now we can master a foreign language, already without loss in time, as well as in an exciting and entertaining form. Grammar-translation (vocabulary-grammatical, traditional) method. The grammar-translation (traditional) method was one of the first methods of learning. Initially, he largely repeated programs for the study of "dead languages" (Latin, Greek, etc.), where almost the entire educational process was reduced to reading and translation. Its foundations were laid by enlighteners back in the 18th century, and by the middle of the 20th century this technique was called the Grammar-translational method. According to this method, language proficiency consists of memorizing a certain number of words and knowledge of grammar.

## II. METHODS

The training process consists in the fact that the student consistently learns different grammar schemes and replenishes his vocabulary. Text educational materials are so-called artificial text, in which the meaning of what you say is not important, the way you say it is important. According to this method, most school programs are built, remember the well-known "family" exercises, when an unawakened student saddens the memorized: "My name is Ivan. I live in Moscow. My father was an engineer, my mother cooks...».

The traditional method of teaching foreign languages is somewhat outdated, it is believed that it is boring, difficult, and the result is achieved for too long - a lot of boring and difficult grammatical rules, a bunch of words that need to be crammed, dreary texts that need to be read and translated, and sometimes retold. A teacher who interrupts and corrects errors all the time. All this boredom lasts several years, and the result does not always live up to expectations.

The main disadvantage of the traditional method is that it creates ideal conditions for the emergence of the so-called language barrier, since a person does not speak, but simply combines words using grammatical rules. This method prevailed until the end of the 50s and was the only one with the help of which absolutely everything was studied - other methods simply did not exist. Classes were held according to the scheme: read - translate, read - translate. This technique greatly reduced motivation and interest in classes.

But even then, many wondered: why make a philologist out of a person - if he just wants to learn to speak and write in a foreign language, understand him? A person needs practical skills, not a second specialty. At that time, the student actually received knowledge of the language, and not the language itself; he distinguished one grammatical construct from another well, but was not able to ask a simple question to a foreigner, being, for example, abroad.

However, despite all the shortcomings, the traditional method has advantages - it allows you to learn grammar at a high level, in addition, this method is well suited for people with highly developed logical thinking who are able to perceive language as a set of grammatical formulas.

## III. RESULTS

In the mid-50s, the traditional method ceased to meet the main linguistic requirements. As a result, dozens of alternative methods of violent young piglets covered linguistic space. However, the traditional technique, although it has changed a lot, has not lost its position and continues to successfully exist in the form of the modern lexico-grammatical method, according to which well-known language schools work.

The modern vocabulary and grammar method is aimed at teaching the language as a system consisting of 4 main components - speaking (oral speech), auditing (hearing perception), reading, writing. The greatest attention is paid to the analysis of texts, the writing of works, statements and dictation. In addition, students must learn the structure and logic of a foreign language, be able to relate it to their mother tongue, understand what their similarities and differences are. This is impossible without a serious study of grammar and without the practice of two-way translation. The method is recommended for those who are just starting to learn a foreign language, as well as those who have a pronounced logical and mathematical thinking.

## IV. DISCUSSION

**Communicative method.** Today, this is the most popular method of learning foreign languages - after the traditional one already described. For the beginning of the 70s, he became a real breakthrough, because the main goal of this method is to teach a person to interact with other people in the studied language, which implies all forms of communication: speech, writing (both

reading and writing skills), the ability to listen and understand what the interlocutor said. This is easiest to achieve by teaching a person in natural conditions - natural, first of all, from the point of view of common sense. For example, a teacher's question "What is this?" Indicating a chair can only be considered natural if the teacher does not really know what it is, etc.

The modern communicative method is a combination of many ways of teaching foreign languages. Today it is the peak of the evolutionary pyramid of various educational methods. The communicative method is suitable for most people, allows you to learn a foreign language faster and more consciously. It is this method that the ITEC School of Foreign Languages uses in its work.

**Immersion method.** This program appeared in the late 70s, and for many it became a hope, among the dull clubbing and methodical indentation of the material. According to this methodology, you can study a foreign language by becoming another native speaker for the period of study. Learning the language in this way, all students choose names for themselves, come up with biographies. Due to this, the illusion is created in the audience that the students are in a completely different world - in the world of the language being studied. All this is done so that any person in the learning process can fully adapt to the new environment, relax, being in a gaming environment, open up, and speech, language skills become as close to the native speaker as possible.

That is, it is better to speak like "fictional Jack" than "real Ivan."

The method can suit people of the creative warehouse who love to improvise.

**Silent way** According to the method called the "Method of Silence," (it appeared in the 60s), knowledge of the language is originally embedded in the person himself, and the most important thing is not to interfere with the student and not impose the point of view of the teacher. Following this technique, the teacher does not speak a word in the language studied, so as not to knock down the students' subjective perception of the language.

When teaching pronunciation, the teacher uses color tables on which each color or symbol indicates a certain sound, and so presents new words. For example, to "say" the word "pencil" - "pencil," you first need to show a square denoting the sound "p," then a square denoting the sound "e," etc.

## V. CONCLUSION

Thus, language knowledge is formed at the level of a system of conditional interactions, up to the subconscious, which, according to the authors, should lead to brilliant results. In addition, the authority of the teacher does not put pressure on the students, and the level of language knowledge of the teacher does not affect the level of knowledge of the language by the students. As a result, the student may know the language better than his teacher. Unfortunately, training in this method can take a very long time.

Total-physical response

Another interesting method is called the physical response method. Its basic principle: you can only understand what you missed through yourself, literally, "felt." Classes take place in the following key: the trainee in the first stages of training does not say a word - after all, first he must receive a sufficient amount of "passive" knowledge. During the first lessons, the student constantly listens to foreign speech, he reads something, but does not speak a single word in the language he is learning. Then, in the course of training, there comes a period when he must already respond to what he heard or read - but respond only by action.

First, words denoting physical movement are studied. For example, when they study the word "get up," everyone gets up, "sit down" - sit down, etc.

A good effect is achieved due to the fact that a person passes all the information he receives through himself. It is also important that in the process of learning the language according to this method, students communicate (directly or indirectly) not only with the teacher, but also among themselves. This method is great for introverts - people who prefer to listen rather than talk.

**Audio-lingual method.** In a sense, this method is built on a toothbrush. At the initial stage of training, the trainee repeatedly repeats the phrase heard after the teacher. And as soon as the pronunciation reaches the desired level, the student is allowed to insert some phrases from himself, but further work comes down to the same principle - he heard and reproduced.

This method is well suited for people with a pronounced audio perception. Today, there are more than 100 methods of learning foreign languages, most of which are not too effective, and are a common way of earning money for entrepreneurial people. First of all, it is a method of the 25th frame, coding, neurolinguistic programming, and the like. Remember - it is impossible to learn the language completely without effort. But you can make this training interesting and motivating for the further study of foreign languages, the desire to understand and feel in another language.

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