

STAGES OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING
CHET TILI O'RGANISH BOSQICHLARI
ЭТАПЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Annotation: In this article, scientific research was conducted on the stages of foreign language teaching, the problems that arise in them, and the proper organization of lessons.

Keywords: stages, languages, students, research, problems, purpose.

Аннотация: В данной статье проведено научное исследование этапов обучения иностранному языку, проблем, возникающих на них, и правильной организации уроков.

Ключевые слова: этапы, языки, студенты, исследования, проблемы, цели.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada chet tilini o‘qitish bosqichlari, ularda yuzaga keladigan muammolar, darslarni to‘g‘ri tashkil etish bo‘yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borildi.

Kalit so'zlar: bosqichlar, tillar, talabalar, tadqiqot, muammolar, maqsad.

A foreign language is compulsory in secondary schools is among the educational subjects. All subjects included in the school curriculum must be studied, because obtaining information is compulsory in our country.

According to the current curriculum and program, a compulsory foreign language course (cursusCcurrere in Latin - (to run, walk fast)) is taught in grades V-IX. Until recently, an optional course was held. Now, an additional lesson is being passed.

Reminder. 0 in relation to changing curricula with a foreign language in grades V-XI or IV-X of high school that it has been taught, and now it is being taught in grades V-IX known from the history of methodology. 0 from the 30s of the last

century (I. A. Gruzinskaya) since the issue of educational stages is methodical will be the topic of discussion.

Mandatory course of a foreign language subject is methodical It has been dated in different ways. Periodicity is usually primary (grades V-VI), secondary (grades VII-VIII) and Speaking of language learning, first of all we should focus on the steps of language learning. They are divided into the following types: beginner stage, intermediate stage, advanced stage.

At present, two foreign languages are taught in general secondary schools - divided into initial (V-VI) and middle (VII-IX) stages is taught. The third - higher stage is the academic lyceum and covers vocational college.

Beginner stage - Embark on your language journey by mastering basic greetings, vocabulary, and sentence structures. Lay a strong foundation for future language proficiency.

Increasing the effectiveness of foreign language education in the subsequent stages of this stage, which prepares the ground for speech activity its importance is immeasurable. Grades V-VI in mental and spiritual development students are in one category. They are a new subject they welcome with interest. To learn from the teacher they like it. They like songs, poems, and games.

A modest ability to speak and listen to a foreign language Along with the skills, considerable time and effort is spent on mastering language skills such as reading and writing. This relatively more time is allocated to this stage in the curriculum.

Classes are taught in small groups. At this stage, stable listening and pronunciation skills of the student are formed.

On the way to formation of auditory-motor symbols of language units speaking and reading aloud are practiced a lot. It is known that other types of speech activity are taught by speaking.

At the elementary level, the teacher tells the story and able to listen and understand the instructions, speak based on the language material they have learned, look at the picture, understand the content of the text they are required to tell, to be

able to hold a conversation on past topics, to read and understand the text. To the given question the skills of responding, asking questions, agreeing/disagreeing with a proposal, understanding the partner's words in a conversation occupies Speaking and reading topics, mainly school and it will be about the house. Lexical-grammatical material active minimum will be appropriated in the status.

Intermediate stage - Dive deeper into the language, expanding your vocabulary and developing more complex grammatical structures. Engage in basic conversations and start expressing yourself with confidence.

Students of VII-IX grades of secondary school study On the one hand, this stage is considered an intermediate period, and on the other hand, it is considered a new stage of developing speaking skills and competences in a foreign language. This is the middle stage is the final stage of the general education school. Some study there are cases of fading of interest in subjects, including foreign languages. Awareness in learning language material attention increases.

At this stage, active lexical and grammatical material learning continues. Oral speech is the main practical goal and maintains the status of one of the important educational tools. 0, the position of winter as a skill changes, it is mainly practical begins to rise to the target level. From the written text interesting and attention to getting useful information increases. So, oral speech and the effort and time spent on reading skills will increase. The status of the practical purpose of study by the end of the VII grade the ground is being prepared for its occupation.

Advanced stage - Elevate your language skills to a professional level. Refine your fluency, comprehension, and cultural understanding. Engage in advanced conversations and tackle complex texts.

This is the end of the secondary education course of foreign language teaching duration also has its own characteristics. In the educational program the final goals set for speech skills will be realized. Content according to the characteristics of 16-18-year-olds reading the text becomes the primary task.

This stage can be conditionally divided into two periods: the first half year (1st and 2nd quarters) and III from the 3rd quarter time until the end of the course. First year students are usually different can be collected from schools or classes. The level of knowledge is one since they are different, it is necessary to "equalize" their speech skills. Mainly repeating during half a year they experience the period. I year of every high school and college depending on the personal characteristics of the student, one by one (individual) work is carried out (for example, using handouts, separately to the house

Also, at each stage there are special difficulties and problems, which we should also touch upon.

Vocabulary acquisition - Unlocking a foreign language requires a vast vocabulary. Discover strategies to expand your lexicon and enhance your linguistic prowess.

Grammar and sentence structure - Mastering the rules of grammar and sentence construction is pivotal for effective communication. Gain insights into the intricacies of the target language's structure.

Fluency and Comprehension - Fluency and comprehension mark the pinnacle of language learning. Discover techniques to reach a higher level of communication and understanding.

Here, we will also provide information about the methods of organizing effective learning.

Strategies for effective learning.

Immersion programs - Immerse yourself in the language through cultural experiences and intensive language programs. Surround yourself with native speakers and accelerate your progress.

Consistent practice and exposure - Practice makes perfect! Cultivate a regular language learning routine and expose yourself to various sources of language input. Embrace the power of consistency.

Utilizing technology and resources - Take advantage of language learning apps, online resources, and multimedia tools. Harness the power of technology to enhance your language learning journey.

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