

THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL METHODS AND APPROACHES IN
LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract: *This article describes the different methods and forms of teaching methods used in the implementation of tasks that must be performed to achieve the goals of a particular pedagogical process.*

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In our fast-paced and thriving Universe, spheres like learning new languages are gaining a huge place across the globe. On the whole, getting into new languages has been interesting since ancient times, owing to the reason that learning a language has always been requirement of the time, and of course, this issue has not been overlooked until present days. As well as in other countries, Uzbekistan is in an extended need for young generation who are proficient in language field. Moreover, there have been created a lot of developed variety facilities and conditions by our President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, in order to get this kind of knowledge much easier. Nowadays, we can see a number of schools and academies that are associated with language teaching in every corner of cities, towns and even villages. So, these improvements show us how necessary this type of study is. Due to this fact, a huge quantity of linguists, language pedagogics of our state are working hard and doing their best for our young residents to acquire a knowledge in more straightforward way than before it was.

These days, foreign languages are being taught as a major subject not only in secondary and high schools, but also in pre-primary education. Current parents want their children to be qualified in this kind of field. Because, as we mentioned above, there are now better facilities to study in this majority than past times. For instance, as a matter of fact, our country was one of the dependent countries and as a result, it was really challenging to study in any kind of sphere either it is teaching or being technician. Hence, people who could not get what they wanted in education wishes their kids to gain the best of their life and education. According to the point of view of experts, the best time for children to learn language in their 3. Because during this period, skills in speaking and memorizing better. In addition, three-year-old children have much less amount of vocabulary and they feel the need for pronunciation. Till present, a lot of approaches and methods of language teaching have been created and implemented in real life. According to the timeline, being language-teaching teacher has been counted as profession since 20th century, however, in 17th century great Czech philosopher and pedagogue Johann Amos Comenius who played an important role as influencer in teaching had produced the first

language-teaching approach. During his lifetime, he gained fame primarily as a teacher, or theoretician of pedagogy and the author of many works in this field. His widely-spread conception is about educating children from their young ages. So, we can say that language teaching method is the way that the choice that is selected by teacher to teach his/her student in a productive way. Looking at back, in 1629 he wrote one of his greatest books "Janua Linguarum Reserata" ("Open Gates of Languages") where was described of teaching young-aged children to the new languages. One of the approaches was teaching through association, with other words, inductive approach. This approach contains:

To practice language that has been learning, not only analyzing;

- ✓ Teaching language not being limited with grammatics, adding methods such as imitation;
- ✓ Repeating after teacher;
- ✓ Making use of pictures in speaking and reading skills.

Moreover, there appeared a new approach in a new systematic way that is called "Grammar of Classic Latin" and was implemented in Europe schools and universities. The following one was named as "Grammar- translation approach" which is consisted of:

Focusing on grammar;

Translating texts;

And learn to read literary contexts;

One of the new ways of teaching that appeared in the middle of 19th century is Direct method. The function of this method was described as: "Language should be taught to pupils in a natural way, that is, as if this language is their native one".

Teaching foreign languages exclusively;

Emphasizing social skills such as speaking and listening are also associated with this method.

During the 19 - 20th centuries there were several new-produced methods and approaches. As an example:

1. Situational language teaching (1930 y)
2. Audiolingual method or Audiolingualism (1950 y)
 - ✓ Behaviorism
 - ✓ Stimulus-response-feedback
 - ✓ Form new habits
 - ✓ Drills
3. Communicative language teaching (1970 y)
 - ✓ Cognitive psychology

Now they are using not grammar-oriented approaches but influential teaching methods such as accuracy and communication in the target language in class.

4. Total physical response (TPR) (1970 y)
 - ✓ Commands with body movements
 - ✓ Respond by imitating the movements
5. Humanistic language teaching (1970-1980 y)

- ✓ Emotional human being

Here they want human being her/himself to be engaged with learning not just mind.

- ✓ Silent way - teacher is silent as much as possible, so learners encouraged to speak;

✓ Suggestopedia - learning fostered by alert relaxation, so student may get knowledge accidentally and naturally;

✓ Community language learning - learning happens when pupils don't feel threatened because teacher behaves as a counsellor.

6. Task based language teaching (TBLT) (1980 y)

- ✓ Connection to theories of Second language acquisition

- ✓ Learning by doing tasks

7. Content and language integrated learning (1990-2000 y)

- ✓ Conversation

We may say that this is the common method of every language teacher. They are focused on not grammar or books but speaking, using language in a real life.

As we can see above, teachers and language scientists have worked on this sphere and tried every possible ways in order to help learners to do their best and obtain new knowledge, to open new ways and learn culture of different nations. Hence, I guess especially here we can see the importance and role of teaching methods.

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