
MAKE USE OF INTERACTIVE FORMS AND METHODS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

The article deals with teaching foreign languages especially with interactive forms and methods of learning, most significant at the present stage of teaching.

Key words:

language; training; interaction; innovative technologies

Interactive technologies can be characterized by the presence of a dialogue, exchange of opinions and arguments for and against the disputable matter. Any lesson based on discussion is effective if the participants have basic knowledge of the issue and if a teacher has planned the main stages and key points in advance. During the planning stage a teacher chooses and formulates an issue, plans ways of stimulating and monitoring participants' activity. He must prepare necessary equipment to record students' ideas.

When the discussion starts, the teacher performs as an intermediary. It is very important to perceive different points of view on a particular problem, to have his own opinion, to be able to make conclusions and evaluate achievements. You can use various techniques of introducing the topic to the audience: describe problematic situation, put problem questions, show video, role play of the situation, presenting a few opinions on an issue. A discussion should comprise different points of view which at the end evolve the decision.

Foreign language in today's world, almost the same attribute of a successful person, like a mobile phone. With the help of English, in particular, the language can be communicated almost anywhere in the world. However, it should be noted that modern realities require a modern approach to learning a foreign language. But, unfortunately, our teaching methods are often very inert and do not meet modern requirements.

Interactive ("Inter" is mutual, "act" - to act) - means interaction, talk, conduct a dialogue with someone. Interactive initiates a more multifaceted interaction of students both with the teacher and with each other, in contrast to active methods. The main function of the teacher in interactive classes is to direct the activities of students towards achieving the goals of the lesson. The teacher, of course, develops a lesson plan (usually these are interactive exercises and assignments during which the student studies the material).

Brainstorming. It is technique for generating new ideas on a topic. These methods stimulate creative activity of the learners in solving problems and express their ideas freely. Various variants of solving the problem are usually given here. In brainstorming quantity of utterances is important but not the quality. Teacher should listen to all utterances and not criticize them. Instead of this he inspire the learners to give as many variants of solving the problem as he (or she) can. Lacks of criticism create favorable conditions for the learners to express the ideas freely and these of course motivate them. At the end of brainstorming activity all the expressed utterances are written and then analyzed.

Discussion. This sort of intuitively strategy requires to ponder instructing fabric on the topic some time recently beginning discourse. After having learnt the lexico-grammatical fabric on the subject the learners may begin talk. This strategy makes a difference the learners reliably and consistently express their thoughts by displaying grounds for their articulations. Here the learners work in little bunches and this moves forward their action since each part of the gather may express his/her thoughts and takes portion within the talk.

Thus, at the moment, a large number of methods and forms of interactive learning have been developed. But every progressive teacher can come up with their own classroom techniques. Most of the listed interactive methods relate to cooperative learning technologies, when students unite to complete assignments, assimilate material and develop communication skills when discussing and arguing their positions. A huge advantage of this type of educational activity is that all students in the class are involved in common work. The difficulty lies in the ability to organize the activity of students, to introduce them to this type of work as permanent. The methods mentioned in the article can serve as a basis for creating more and more new forms. The interactive creativity of the teacher and student is limitless, this is the main advantage of interactive learning.

Interactive teaching methods and principles of foreign language teaching are a more advanced mode of teaching. The process of teaching in the classroom is to bring into full play both the initiative of teachers and students, through dialogue, discussion, and so on in order to achieve a variety of ways of the exchange of thought, emotion and information, thus to achieve the best learning effects.

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