

Foreign Language Teaching in Our Country Attention and its Effect

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Abstract:

This article focuses on teaching today's youth foreign languages so they may learn them, manage their time wisely, and engage with our nation in a way that will encourage them to respond appropriately and rationally to opportunities.

Keywords: "El-yurt umidi" foundation, international organizations, electronic applications, educational films and programs, French language.

1. INTRODUCTION

Using a language and interacting with individuals worldwide it is the primary method of fostering cordial interethnic relations. Education is receiving more emphasis these days. Our President's educational background a number of system-related laws were proposed. In particular, the President's constructing facilities, setting up housing for students, and addressing challenges the pupils' excitement for the work being done to help assist to say that it made them smile by enhancing their enthusiasm would be an exaggeration. It is not going to occur. Multimedia textbooks in English, German, and French have been produced, thousands of foreign language teachers have received training, and electronic resources have been made available so that employees can further their education both domestically and overseas for acquiring the French language ready. Language rooms are arranged in a unmistakable evidence of this. In the future, teaching special subjects in universities, especially in engineering and international specializations, will be conducted in foreign languages. Today, there is a so-called independent Uzbekistan in the world, which has its own high potential and unique prestige, and a high-spirited nation with a rich culture lives in this country. Gradually, the study of foreign languages, mainly French, will start in elementary schools in the form of gaming lessons and lessons in speaking in the first grade, and the form of learning the alphabet, reading, and spelling in the second grade.

II. METHODS

Since ancient times, teaching native language has been done in two directions simultaneously: studying the theoretical underpinnings of the language and developing rhetorical skills. In the 20th century, foreign language teaching methods in schools were based on native language teaching methods in Russian schools. This has resulted in a noticeable difference in the approaches taken to the challenges facing language teaching in our nation and other European nations, as demonstrated by the overly grammatical focus of our methodology. Undoubtedly, this circumstance had an impact on how foreign languages were taught, as for a long time foreign teaching languages imitated native speakers' primary rules teaching of languages. Finally, it showed up that many grads, with a substantial quantity lacking theoretical understanding, we were powerless to speaking in a language that has been studied. It carried on until the conclusion of the twentieth century. Presently, prospective directions of growth of instruction in foreign languages techniques include speaking abilities and use of cutting-edge technologies, humanization of the learning environment, streamlining the international teaching languages entails the creation of certain fields in systematic science. Significant changes are taking place in the methodology of foreign language education. From this point of view the identification of new techniques in developing the technique of language teaching becomes an important problem of current methodical science.

III. RESULTS

The attention to the French language in our country is increasing day by day, and it provides many opportunities for young people. Last year, with the visit of the President of France, the attention to this language increased even more, especially the youth of our country, including Shahboz Gaibullayev, came to the attention of the Presidents through his speech in French, and won a grant to study at the Sorbonne University. entered into In addition, he won the scholarship of the President of France. He also holds a DELF B2 certificate, an international French language certificate.



(PICTURE 1[1])

In addition, in order to increase the qualified personnel in the school, free training seminars for teachers were organized in France, and the teachers have gained more knowledge and skills and are applying them in practice.

IV. DISCUSSION

As previously mentioned, the state scholarship has tripled and the number of entrance quotas for studying and teaching foreign languages has risen to sixteen thousand. Simultaneously, entry-level master's and doctoral students were required to possess an international credential. In higher education institutions, the teaching of specialized courses in a foreign language was gradually implemented. It is now possible to use international textbooks and handbooks on the scientific and technological disciplines for free. Twenty experts are sent abroad for PhD studies each year by the "El-yurt umidi" foundation in order to enhance scientific and pedagogical potential in this area. Expanding the network of non-governmental educational facilities and fortifying ties with international organizations like the British Council, Goethe Institute, French Alliance, KOIKA, JICA, Confucius Institute, and so on were highlighted as critical. The necessity of promoting language acquisition in all ministries, offices, state-run businesses, and sizable private organizations was underlined. A dedicated day for foreign language learning should be established, along with the prerequisites. Additionally, designing electronic applications, educational films and programs, and video courses are covered in the instruction.

Another point to discuss is the rapid loss of motivation among language learners. Despite all the opportunities being created, there are those who quickly give up due to difficulties. Motivation is also important in language learning. Motivation helps learners overcome the inevitable challenges and frustrations of learning a new language. High levels of motivation can encourage persistence even in the face of temporary setbacks. Motivated learners are often more open to new experiences and mistakes, facilitating deeper and more meaningful learning. They are also more likely to take a proactive approach to improving their skills. Motivation is a critical factor in language learning, acting as a catalyst for linguistic success. Understanding its various dimensions and implementing strategies to strengthen this engagement can significantly improve language learning outcomes.

V. CONCLUSION

Foreign language teaching is essential for preparing students for a globalized world, while attention plays a pivotal role in maximizing learning outcomes. By adopting effective teaching methods that cater to diverse student needs and fostering an environment conducive to focused learning, educators can significantly impact students' proficiency levels and cultural awareness. As our country continues to prioritize foreign language education, understanding these dynamics will be crucial for developing effective curricula that meet both local needs and global standards.

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