



METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article about teaching English by using interactive methods. In this article it is spoken about a lot of interactive methods, especially the importance of using TPR method in teaching English

Keywords: teaching, approach, interaction, create, interactive, roleplaying games, children, process, TPR.

The word "Interactive" is formed from the word "Interact" (English), where "inter" means mutual, "act" means to act. The name of the method comes from the psychological term "interaction", which means "intercommunication". Interactionism is a trend in modern social psychology and pedagogy, based on the concepts of American sociologist and psychologist J.G. Mead. Interaction is understood as direct interpersonal communication, the most important feature that recognizes the ability of a person to "take on the role of another", to imagine how the communication partner or group perceives it, and accordingly interpret the situation and develop their own actions, Interactive process is a thoughtful process of communication and interaction between participants in the educational process. The basis of this cooperation is the personal experience of each participant. The interactive process is characterized by a high intensity of communication, interaction and exchange of activities, change and variety of activities, processability (the condition for changing the status of participants), focused reflection by participants in their activities and interaction. The meaning of interactivity is formed from the definition of the concepts "inter" (between) and "activity" (enhanced activity). In this connection, the term "interactive communication" can be interpreted as an intensified activity of participants in communication with each other, and the term "interactive pedagogical communication" - as an intensified, purposeful activity of the teacher and student in organizing interaction among them for development). Along with the notions of "interactive process" and "interactive communication", such a concept as "interactive learning" is considered. Interactive learning is learning immersed in communication. Here, "immersed" does not mean "replaced". Interactive learning supports the ultimate goal and main content of the learning process. It modifies forms from translating into interactive ones, that is, it includes the exchange of information on the basis of mutual understanding and interaction. It is also important to mention that interactive material also refers to the use of technology inside the classroom. It is known that nowadays, most of the students are able to use a smartphone or a computer at a pro level. Most of the students are now more attached to a screen than to the good old whiteboard, and considering the fact that it is sometimes annoying, teachers must face the fact that this technology era is here to stay. With the technology as an effective tool, teachers all around the world had to adapt to it, creating new ways to teach students in a way they can relate. As computers have become a mainstream part of the world, teachers at all levels must integrate the



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technology into the classroom, that is to say that interactive learning is also considered for the use of modernity in class and not only as the teacher being a guide. We are used to the standard teaching of foreign languages: the teacher explains, speaks and shows, the student listens, writes, memorizes. Surveys, quizzes, and tests are conducted to find out what the child has learned. This is a passive teaching method, but it is not the only one. There is another approach - active. It consists in the fact that the student interacts with the teacher. We use interactive methods in our work. They are focused on a wider interaction of students not only with the teacher, but also with each other and the dominance of student activity in the learning process. In interactive lessons, children work in pairs, in mini-groups, create projects, prove theories, and act as teachers. If we begin to study a new topic, it is not necessary for the teacher to explain it. We can go from the opposite: we give an example, and the children put forward theories, which rule is used here. It turns out that the children themselves "invent" a rule, and, while playing, learn. We plan all classes with teachers, conduct weekly planning meetings, and think about how to build a lesson so that it is interesting. There are a lot of interactive methods: role-playing games, projects, brainstorming, and seminars. For example, we want children to learn words quickly. In schools, teachers give just dictations. We went the other way: wrote 10 unfamiliar words and came up with a game on a role-plays. Children rode on rollers to the signpost, read and memorized an unfamiliar word, then returned to the start and wrote it down from memory. Very good exercise: teaches children quickly, efficiently and interestingly. In order to bring the learning process as close as possible to real life, they play scenes from life at interactive lessons, conduct discussions, and watch films and news. We have a strict rule: we fully conduct the lesson in English. We sometimes even have moments when a child comes home after the first lesson and says: "Mom, everything was in English, I didn't understand anything, I won't go anymore." Parents start to panic. The skill of the teacher is of interest here. Our task, speaking in English, is to make people understand you, even if they don't know the language. This is hard, I have to explain with gestures. For example, I say "Open your books", and I show with a gesture what the guys should do. They repeat and automatically memorize the sentence. It turns out, I train them, but they don't even understand this. When you explain in Uzbek, the children get used to it, wait, when you will translate, help. And when the whole lesson is in English, children are forced to understand. That is, we put them in a tight framework: if you come, then you need to listen and try to understand. On the way - another of the techniques that is constantly used in the classroom - Total physical response. In classes where the TPR method is used, students do not just listen to the teacher's speech, but also take a direct part in the learning process: repeat words and phrases with different emotional shades, move, dance. Total Physical Response (TPR) Method or full physical response method is one of the methods of learning a foreign language, widely used for working with children of preschool and primary school ages. Due to this, the method is universal for working with all types of perception: both with kinesthetic and with visuals and auditory learners. The teacher, using this method, explains the meaning of a word or concept through the movement of the body, which his students repeat after him, while pronouncing the studied word or phrase. In the first stage, for example, the guys do what the teacher says in English. So, through action, the teacher introduces new vocabulary. In the second stage, the teacher shows the action, and the children call it. Most parents are positive



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about gaming lessons, but there are those who adhere to traditional forms. We convince them, we say that it is important to talk the child, and not just teach him to read, write and translate. Because we learn a language in order to communicate in it. The TPR method is the memorization of new words or phrases using gestures or the execution of teacher commands. For example, with the word spoon - children eat an imaginary spoon, and with the word smile- they smile. For example: Activity "Confusion". The facilitator calls one part of the body while touching the other. For example, pronounces Nose, and points to the ear. The task of the players is to touch exactly that part of the body that he calls. It turns out, with the help of interactive, or as they are also called specialists, communicative, methods, we kill two birds with one stone: we support the child's interest in the subject, and we study the language. What can we say about how happy the guys are when they are offered to play computer games as homework. It turns out that with their help you can improve your knowledge.

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