

THE PECULARITIES OF TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

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Abstract: *English language is playing an important role all over the world. English as Second Language is usually studied in a less formal environment by new residents to a country where English is the primary language, often so that they can have a social and professional life at all outside of an immigrant community. This article deals with the problems with the abovementioned factors. Moreover, it combines the specific features of teaching English as Foreign Language, which is usually an academic topic taught in a formal classroom environment.*

Keywords: *ESL, classroom, grammar, linguistics, education.*

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ КАК ВТОРОЙ ЯЗЫК

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Аннотация: *английский язык играет важную роль во всем мире. Английский как второй язык обычно изучается в менее формальной среде новыми резидентами в стране, где английский является основным языком, часто для того, чтобы они могли вести социальную и профессиональную жизнь за пределами сообщества иммигрантов. В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы с вышеперечисленными факторами. Кроме того, в нем сочетаются специфические особенности преподавания английского языка как иностранного, что обычно является академической темой, преподаваемой в формальной учебной среде.*

Ключевые слова: *ESL, класс, грамматика, лингвистика, образование.*

The term ESL is often graded in a country where English is not the native language, frequently to make them a more appealing employee in fields where English skills are not a necessity for securing employment but a perk on a resume. This leads to a lot of differences in how classes are organized, what sorts of materials are used, and what students learn. An ESL classroom, for example, can rely much more on students finding opportunities to practice speaking English outside the classroom, whereas an EFL classroom ends up focusing more on grammar and written English, mostly because that's what's available. EFL often focuses much more on 'right' and 'wrong' answers whereas ESL is much more concerned with communicating at all.

It is considered that people have been learning English since Angles, Saxons and Jutes overran, enslaved, settled and intermarried their way across later to be England and South-East Scotland, completely changing linguistic-cultural landscapes on the way. Merchants, monk-missionaries and others learnt English, and English learnt other languages. By 1066 England had become a European nation wealthy in learning, religion, government, trade, metalworking, gold, stonework, embroidery and so on, with contacts as far away as Hungary and Constantinople. Before 1066 some Normans had learnt English; after 1066 many more William the Conqueror tried. When England began collecting colonies, England joined Spanish and other new empire languages. Ambassadors and traders learnt English, just as the English and Scots learnt the languages of the countries they dealt with. French and Latin were useful but never enough. The first English teachers-priests, scholar-writers, merchants- were unqualified to teach English, or often to teach at all. Formal teaching meant grammar-translation; however, most people learnt without any real teaching until into the 1900s. They immigrated, got colonized, worked in Commonwealth or American ships-in short, they "picked the language up". Though language teacher training developed in the late 1800s in schools such as Berlitz, it was not until the 60s that teacher training started blossoming; however, into the 80s and beyond in many countries it was enough to be "native" and a college graduate to be an English teacher- or of any other language. As can be seen in more detail in the section on English Today, on almost any basis, English is the nearest thing there has ever been to a global language.

Its worldwide reach is much greater than anything achieved historically by Latin or French, and there has never been a language as widely spoken as English. Many would reasonably claim that, in the fields of business, academics, science, computing, education, transportation, politics and entertainment, English is already established as the de facto lingua franca. The UN, the nearest thing we have, or have ever had, to a global community, currently uses five official languages: English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese, and estimated 85 percent of international organizations have English as at least one of their official languages. Anyone who has travelled outside his own country is aware of the thrill and frustration of dealing with foreign languages. The thrill comes from the fact that the languages are foreign. When you hear people speaking differently from you, and see newspapers, magazines, posters and other written materials that look

different from what you are used to, you know you have actually gone somewhere. The frustration also comes from the fact that the languages are foreign. If you really need to say something to someone who doesn't understand you, or need to read something you don't understand, frustration is inevitable. The solution, of course, would be a common language that everyone would understand, everywhere in the world.

Asians, especially, continue to migrate to the United States or to Europe for jobs and live there permanently. Even for those involved in business from their native countries, if they want to sell to a larger market, need to understand the trends and the cultures of those markets. This is often best done through the common currency that is English. Love it or hate it, It is not ignored. Big businesses call the shots, so if in Germany you do as the Germans do, in the common world market, learn English.

In order to get ahead in your chosen field you need to make yourself completely understood by the people you work with. There will be emails; there will be telephone conversations, and they are costly ! Knowing good English helps you to make your point faster. If you have a website that the whole world can see, you had better have content that is meaningful and accurate and does not embarrass you or harm your business. Even within Indian companies, especially large corporations, the number of employees is too huge for personal, one-on-one communication. Hence the intranet is the notice board and all communications are made through it. Imagine a secretary who didn't know grammar and punctuation sent out a company wide email – “meeting cancelled because of indisposed”. Because of whom? Because of indisposed? Is indisposed the name of a person?

Another Indian might scoff and laugh at the very poor grammar, or might even get the gist of it, but what about the impression you make on, say, foreign collaborators who receive the same email? And even if we ignore the impression we make, what about the issues that arise from miscommunication? People just don't know what you mean. Written communication is as important as verbal. Engineers typically are nonchalant about their lack of language skills, saying that they understand their core subjects and that's enough. I would say that it is not enough to understand the concepts through insight or genius, you need to communicate that you know. Nowadays, there are so many methods for teaching English in business. For instance:

1. Dialogical speech- in this way students have a talk each other by creative approach. “Modern Methodology of Teaching English puts Speaking in Dialogues in the first place for developing speaking skills. These skills can be trained with various teaching aids, including texts of fiction. Such dialogues give an opportunity to avoid traditional rendering of the texts and turn them into living English speech”. More than that, all the vocabulary is remembered much better. In dialogues, students train in fluency, quick reaction, acting skills and, of course, grammatical correctness.

2. Student reads the text himself and tells the meaning. Reading is interactive. Reading short stories, novels and other literary works written by famous Uzbek, English and American writers is very important in language learning. As a teacher

of English you may apply a variety of reading strategies, analyze literary elements use a variety of strategies to read unfamiliar words and build vocabulary, prepare, organize, and present literary interpretations.

3. Understanding by listening - by these way students can improve speech skills. Listening is a receptive form of speech activity. Comprehension of speech while listening mainly based on auditory feelings. By perceiving, reproduce what we hear, in the form of inwardly speech. Listening comprehension is impossible without working of speech motor analyzer. Of course internal speaking requires ability to speak in this language. Understanding of sounding speech, in the moment of comprehension, is accompanied by intellectual activity, which includes recognizing of speech means and interpretation of the content.

4. Learning English through the watching movies. Nowadays, teachers take into consideration students' demands for watching real movie stories together with reading books, magazines and newspapers. Because, as it is known not only printed materials can serve as a great source of teaching but also songs and movies play a key role in learning foreign languages.5. The importance of teaching Vocabulary. Vocabulary is one of the aspects of the language to be taught in the institutes. In addition to learn new vocabulary, learner need to able to use strategies to cope with unknown vocabulary met in listening or reading text, to make up for gaps in productive vocabulary in speaking and writing to gain fluency in using known vocabulary and to learn new words in isolation. Vocabulary learning is not on end in itself. A rich vocabulary makes to perform the skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing easier. By the type of teaching in traditional style is divided into several aspects such as speaking, analytic reading, reading at home, practice grammar, practical phonetics. As a result 3-4 teachers teach students in variety styles. games are good opportunity to bring the group together. It is generally recognized today .More than that, all the vocabulary is remembered much better. In dialogues, students train in fluency, quick reaction, acting skills and, of course, grammatical correctness. Group and Pair work are so much a part of our everyday teaching routine that we can hardly pause to think before partitioning the class to tackle some particular communicative task. Group work made it possible for the teacher to devote more time to the students' oral production, which perhaps before had not been a priority of the foreign language classroom. Another great point is Motivation. It is widely agreed that motivation has a great effect on a student's capacity to learn. Motivation can be broken down into extrinsic and intrinsic forms. An intrinsic form comes from within the learner, who wants to learn for the sake of learning. The good news for teachers is that there are many things we can do in the classroom to increase the levels of extrinsic motivation. Circle games are very useful activities that involve the whole class, sitting in a circle. Many of the games recycle vocabulary and involve an element of fun. Nowadays pair work and work in small groups is very much in fashion. The communicative approach encourages teachers to use a lot of pair work and therefore increase "student talking time". We believe for a group to gel and for a good group dynamic to prevail there times when the class should work together as a whole.

We've spoken about groups which are got good results in following methods: the level of knowledge of students and assimilating possibilities are learned and then tasks are given by this way. attracting students' attentions is put into practice fully and none student is never stayed out of attention. students speak mainly in foreign language during the lesson, translation of unclear words aren't told instantly, but they try to realize them with mimics. Students are divided into small groups and they use these methods: "work out discussions", "speak own opinion", "realize together". Make opportunities to students to think and speak minds freely, and their mistakes aren't corrected instantly, but after student speaking they are discussed together. Different grammar, phonetic and other types of games are organized. In this way roles are shared with students due to their knowledge. Retell the text, variety pictures and watching short films and discussing them together, listening to news about theme and trying to realize them. Moreover there are some methods to improve learning foreign language Lessons are fully taught in English language based on all experiences, which are needed for lessons. That is to say students begin to understand by reading, by listening, practice of writing, improve speech and others. Students are become focal point of lessons, not teachers. The teacher only helps student to get knowledge. In this way the possibility of self studying is got well.

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