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MASTERING MULTILINGUALISM: INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS FOR THE MODERN LEARNER

N.Turdiyeva

Scientific supervisor

Mardonova Sevinch Dobil qizi

Samarkand Economic Service Institute

MN-423 group student

Annotatsiya: Ko‘p tillilikni o‘zlashtirish: zamonaviy o‘quvchilar uchun innovatsion til o‘rgatish usullari” bugungi til o‘rganuvchilarning o‘zgaruvchan ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan yangi pedagogik usullarga e‘tibor qaratib, til ta’limining zamonaviy istiqbollarini qamrab oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: dunyoqarash, immersiv texnologiyalar, empatiya, musobaqalar, pedagogik, namoyishlar, ko'p tilli jamiyat.

Annotation: Mastering Multilingualism: Innovative Language Teaching Methods for Modern Learners covers contemporary perspectives on language education, focusing on new pedagogical methods adapted to the changing needs of today's language learners.

Key words: worldviews, immersive technologies, empathy, competitions, pedagogical, demonstrates, multilingual society.

Аннотация: "Mastering Multilingualism: Innovative Language Teaching Methods for Modern Learners" освещает современные перспективы языкового образования, уделяя особое внимание новым педагогическим методам,

адаптированным к меняющимся потребностям современных изучающих язык.

Ключевые слова: мировоззрение, иммерсивные технологии, эмпатия, конкурсы, педагогика, демонстрации, многоязычное общество.

Language education stands at the crossroads of cultural exchange, cognitive development, and global interconnectedness, offering learners a gateway to explore diverse worldviews, forge meaningful connections, and navigate the complexities of our interconnected society. In the pursuit of multilingual proficiency, educators and learners are increasingly turning to innovative teaching methods that leverage technology, experiential learning, and personalized instruction to enhance language acquisition and cultural competence. One of the key pillars of modern language teaching is the integration of immersive technologies, such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), into language instruction. These technologies provide learners with interactive and engaging environments where they can practice their language skills in realistic scenarios, such as ordering food in a foreign restaurant or navigating a conversation with a native speaker. By simulating authentic language contexts, immersive technologies not only enhance linguistic proficiency but also foster cultural understanding and empathy. In addition to immersive technologies, project-based learning has emerged as a powerful pedagogical approach in language education. By engaging students in real-world language projects, such as creating a multilingual website or producing a short film in a target language, educators can enhance students' communication skills, critical thinking abilities, and creativity while promoting language acquisition. Project-based learning encourages collaboration, problem-solving, and self-directed learning, empowering students to take ownership of their language learning journey. Gamification is another innovative method that has gained traction in language education, transforming traditional language lessons into interactive and motivational experiences. By integrating game elements, such as points, badges, and leaderboard competitions, into language learning activities, educators can increase student engagement, motivation, and retention. Gamified language lessons create a dynamic learning environment where students can practice vocabulary, grammar, and conversation skills in a fun and challenging way, leading to improved proficiency and confidence in the target language. Personalized learning approaches have also revolutionized language education by tailoring instruction to meet the individual needs, interests, and learning styles of each student. Through adaptive learning platforms, diagnostic assessments, and customized lesson plans, educators can provide personalized feedback, remediation, and enrichment opportunities to support students on their language

learning journey. By addressing each student's unique strengths and areas of growth, personalized learning fosters a deep understanding of language concepts, encourages autonomy, and promotes lifelong learning habits. Furthermore, language exchanges, study abroad programs, and cultural immersion experiences play a vital role in developing language proficiency and cultural competence. Language exchanges connect learners with native speakers for language practice and cultural exchange, fostering linguistic accuracy, fluency, and intercultural communication skills. Study abroad programs offer immersive experiences in foreign language environments, allowing learners to deepen their language skills, cultural understanding, and global awareness. Cultural immersion experiences, such as homestays, language camps, and cultural excursions, expose learners to authentic cultural practices, traditions, and customs, enriching their language skills and intercultural competence. "Mastering Multilingualism: Innovative Language Teaching Methods for the Modern Learner" illuminates the transformative potential of innovative language teaching methods in equipping learners with the linguistic, cultural, and interpersonal skills needed to thrive in a multilingual world. By embracing immersive technologies, project-based learning, gamification, personalized instruction, and experiential learning opportunities, educators can inspire a new generation of language learners to embrace diversity, bridge cultural divides, and become global citizens who celebrate the richness of languages and cultures that shape our shared humanity. Language education stands at the crossroads of cultural exchange, cognitive development, and global interconnectedness, offering learners a gateway to explore diverse worldviews, forge meaningful connections, and navigate the complexities of our interconnected society. In the pursuit of multilingual proficiency, educators and learners are increasingly turning to innovative teaching methods that leverage technology, experiential learning, and personalized instruction to enhance language acquisition and cultural competence. One of the key pillars of modern language teaching is the integration of immersive technologies, such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), into language instruction. These technologies provide learners with interactive and engaging environments where they can practice their language skills in realistic scenarios, such as ordering food in a foreign restaurant or navigating a conversation with a native speaker. By simulating authentic language contexts, immersive technologies not only enhance linguistic proficiency but also foster cultural understanding and empathy. In addition to immersive technologies, project-based learning has emerged as a powerful pedagogical approach in language education. By engaging students in real-world language projects, such as creating a multilingual website or producing a short film in a target language, educators can enhance students' communication

skills, critical thinking abilities, and creativity while promoting language acquisition. Project-based learning encourages collaboration, problem-solving, and self-directed learning, empowering students to take ownership of their language learning journey. Gamification is another innovative method that has gained traction in language education, transforming traditional language lessons into interactive and motivational experiences. By integrating game elements, such as points, badges, and leaderboard competitions, into language learning activities, educators can increase student engagement, motivation, and retention. Gamified language lessons create a dynamic learning environment where students can practice vocabulary, grammar, and conversation skills in a fun and challenging way, leading to improved proficiency and confidence in the target language. Properly managed language policy can help to ensure that English can be taught effectively and incorporated into society without having a negative effect on the first language, culture and local identity of the learners of English. An understanding of English and multilingualism is especially important in an age of increased and rapidly growing international migration. People migrate for many reasons – escaping oppression and war, searching for better opportunities – but it is clear that the languages that they have access to or aspire to use can greatly influence the pattern of migration and the success with which migrants are able to integrate and contribute to their host societies. This underlines the need for a language policy worldwide which provides people with the languages and the language skills that they need both at home and in future global destinations. Education should provide a varied language repertoire and an understanding of which languages we should learn for what purpose. This suggests a language policy that improves the quality of curriculum, teaching, and learning in state education, as well as a policy that helps to position the role of the multiple languages in a more positive and protected context. The reality of the multilingual and multicultural society is that languages overlap and collide. The work on translanguaging and code-switching demonstrates the often messy practice in our multilingual families, schools and cities. From this lived experience we need to learn how to prepare people with the language skills they need for a multilingual society, and how to train people to develop the necessary sensitivity towards the cultural and linguistic needs of their fellow citizens.

The role of compulsory education is critical and we need a language education policy which both respects mother tongue heritage and also prepares young people for a globalised world with English as a lingua franca. This has implications for teacher education and curriculum design for state education at both primary and secondary level, and it is clear that more research is needed to discover how to accelerate the development of high-level language proficiency in

young people, perhaps with new pedagogical models that avoid the low spoken proficiency outcomes of many current foreign language programmes.

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KONSEPTNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK KATEGORIYA SIFATIDA IFODALANISHI

Karimova Munisa Yaxyoyevna

Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti “Ingliz filologiyasi” kafedrasida katta o‘qituvchisi

Imamov Navruz Pattaqulovich

Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti “Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrasida katta o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqola konseptning lingvokulturologik jarayon sifatida qiyoslab o‘rganish bilan birga kognitiv jihatini ham tahlil qilish orqali ifodalashga qaratilgan. Tillar orasidagi qiyoslashda o‘ziga xos o‘rin tutadigan konseptning taqqoslanishi konseptlarning verballashuvi, lingvo madaniyatlarining etnologik xususiyatlarini yoritib berishi qiyoslab o‘rganilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Konsept, madaniy muhit, aksiologik, verballashuv, grammatik nutq, lingvokulturologiya, lingvamadaniy.

Аннотация. Целью данной статьи является выражение когнитивного аспекта концепта посредством сравнительного исследования как лингвокультурного процесса. Сравнительно изучено сопоставление концепта, занимающее особое место в сопоставлении языков, вербализация концептов, то, что язык освещает этнологические особенности культур.

Ключевые слова: Концепт, культурная среда, аксиологичность, вербализация, грамматический дискурс, лингвокультурализм, лингвокультура.

Abstract. This article aims to express the cognitive aspect of the concept through comparative study as a linguistic and cultural process. The comparison of the concept, which has a special place in the comparison between languages, the verbalization of the concepts, the fact that the language illuminates the ethnological characteristics of the cultures has been comparatively studied.