Eurasian Journal of Humanities and social Sciences Parateret Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Compa	The role of innovative educational technologies in teaching foreign language
Yarmanov Fakhriddin	Karshi State University French Language and Literature
Norboyevich	Senior Lecturer (Karshi, Uzbekistan)
In the article the author tries to state the advantages of using different interactive methods in teaching French and considers it effective to use the methods stated in the article during the lesson.	
Keywords:	Language, teaching, different methods

Today, at a time when our country's economic, political, cultural and educational ties with the world are growing, the interest of our youth in the life, culture, customs and language of foreign countries is growing. The role of foreign languages, especially English, in the development of these relations is invaluable.

In a number of resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages through the introduction of advanced teaching methods using modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies, to radically improve the system of teaching foreign languages to the next generation, training specialists who are fluent in these languages, and on this basis, to create conditions and opportunities for their achievements in world development and the wider use of world information resources. international cooperation and dialogue and a program of measures necessary to carry out these tasks has been developed.

Clearly, in order to achieve the goals and objectives set out in these resolutions, we need teachers to look for effective ways to organize lessons in a comprehensive way in the use of innovative pedagogical technologies in foreign language teaching, the acquisition of knowledge and skills by students. finding, using tools that ensure the quality and effectiveness of the lesson, and, if necessary, an individual approach to each student.

To this day, in traditional education, students are taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge. This method encouraged students to think independently, to be creative, and to take the initiative. Today, there is a growing interest and focus on increasing the effectiveness of education through the use of interactive methods in the educational process, that is, innovative pedagogy and information technology.

Effective use of additional resources in teaching foreign languages to students during the lesson, with the help of visual aids, various drawings, handouts, technical means of teaching, which increase the interest and attitude of students to a foreign language. promotion, conducting each lesson in groups in interactive teaching methods, giving them additional assignments after lessons, and the extensive use of non-traditional methods in the process. In the course of lessons organized using such innovative technologies, students' interest in a foreign language increases and their independent creative work skills improve. As a result, students develop oral communication skills and have the opportunity to improve their speaking skills.

According to the scientific literature, according to the etymology of the term "innovative technology", "innovation" (English innovation innovation, invention) means "innovation introduced in science and technology", and "technology" as a linguodidactic concept "less time, a set of rational methods of scientific organization of efforts to achieve the goals of education at the expense of energy and resources. It should be noted that the use of innovative technologies in traditional pedagogy as specific methods, such as boomerang, brainstorming, problem, resume, zigzag, cluster and project, gives great results.

Of course, reading is very important in teaching foreign languages. However, I would like to emphasize that speaking is also one of the most effective means of teaching foreign languages. Another conclusion is that a person who intends to learn a foreign language perfectly, first of all, must be fluent in his native language in all respects.

In some cases, we place too much emphasis on reading grammar, teaching the basic power and emphasis that a student cannot read if he or she does not know grammar. However, the level of intellectual capacity, mastery, perception, comprehension and memory will be developed differently in each student. Some are receptive to hearing, some to writing or reading, and still others to seeing and speaking. Therefore, as noted above, we need to make the most of the various means of assimilation and absorption, and most importantly, the methods of developing oral speech, taking as individual an approach to each student as possible, based on his or her potential.

Here are some of the innovative educational technologies that are yielding positive results in foreign language teaching.

The purpose of oral speaking sessions is to help students recall memorized words, phrases, patterns, listen to a foreign language, prepare speech organs for speaking, and place them in an appropriate environment. For example, by showing a picture and asking what you see and who is in the picture, writing a short essay about the situation, expressing your personal position and opinion, oral speech is formed. Alternatively, if some lessons begin with speaking a foreign language orally, students will be in the same environment throughout the lesson. In the process, of course, gradually develops the ability to listen, understand and speak.

Another example. Students are divided into 3 groups according to the "Working in small groups" type of modern pedagogy. Students will be shown a foreign language educational film that distinguishes between good and bad, hard work and laziness. The first group will be asked to write questions about the film, the second group will be asked to tell the story, and the third group will be asked to write an essay about the film.

The next task. The groups are given a picture of an event or incident. Ask the group members the same question, "What do you think?" The question is asked in a foreign language. By answering this question, students develop the ability to think, speak and express themselves in a foreign language at the same time, as well as a sense of different assessment and expression of the situation.

The use of "brainstorming" is also very effective. Students are given a "brainstorming session" in which the first events of an event are read in a foreign language, and students are required to continue it logically.

Of course, when using these modern methods of teaching, it is advisable for the teacher to correct any grammatical, lexical, spelling and other errors and omissions of the students in their place. Through the use of these mixed and pure types of lessons in the classroom, students develop the ability to speak, listen, read, write, develop memory and logical thinking in a foreign language, increase their level of knowledge and spirituality, mental work skills. doing so also achieves the development of the mental, emotional and motivational characteristics of the learner's personality.

Indeed, the fact that foreign language classrooms in educational institutions are equipped with modern teaching aids, as well as TV programs on teaching foreign languages, with the help of Uzbek subtitles of popular science and animated films in English. Today, many of our students are fluent in a foreign language, translate samples of world literature, and study several foreign languages. We, the teachers, need to further support the interest of such students in foreign language science.

Therefore, in order to further develop this work, all foreign language teachers have a great task and responsibilities to work on themselves, to research, to enrich their skills in practice and theory, to keep pace with the times, to use modern pedagogical educational technologies in the classroom.

References

- Жамолов Ж. Чет тил ўқитиш методикаси. – Тошкент.: Ўқитувчи, 2012. – Б. 342.
- Jérôme Carrière. "La pédagogie du jeu, une méthode active de la plongée à part entière". – Paris, 2010. – P. 81.
- Миньяр-Белоручев Р.К. Методика обучения французскому языку. – Москва.: Просвещение, 1990. – С. 224.
- "Un cadre européen commun de reference pour les langues: apprendre, enseigner, évaluer". Conseil de l'Europe. Points 4.3.4 et 4.3.5. - Strasbourg, 2004. – P. 196.