

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
ЖИЗЗАХ ДАВЛАТ ПЕДАГОГИКА ИНСТИТУТИ



International scientific-practical conference
THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
XXI CENTURY SKILLS IN LANGUAGE TEACHING
AND LEARNING
April 9, 2021



ТИЛНИ ЎҚИТИШ ВА ЎРГАНИШДА ХХІ АСР
КЎНИКМАЛАРИ II ХАЛҚАРО АНЖУМАН
Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция
2021 йил, 9 Апрель



Международная научно-практическая конференция
2-я МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
ПО НАВЫКАМ ХХІ ВЕКА В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ И
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information and legal facts in all areas of jurisprudence in English to identify the main and related information when reading and listening to authentic legal texts on all specializations of law on the basis of funds ICT for the implementation of interdisciplinary communication, work with specialized legal systems in English (databases), visualization of educational material increase in volume information, as well as optimization of the search for the necessary information; understanding the meaning of unknowns legal words out of context across the board specializations of jurisprudence in English to find and compare legal terminology and grammatical structures when working with authentic material for all specializations jurisprudence in independent work on the basis ICT, providing individualization and differentiation of the learning process; drafting legal documents and written correspondence with clients within the framework of professional communication in English for the effective structuring of various types of written texts of a professional focus with division into paragraphs, highlighting the main idea and giving arguments based on ICT tools for structured written communication with clients; presentation of results professional activities in the framework of public speeches and discussions in English for preparation of messages and presentations on a professional topic, understanding of questions and the use of detailed answers on the presented topic based on ICT, providing search, selection and processing of information for the preparation of presentations

Conclusion

In the course of the study, it was revealed that all the didactic capabilities of ICT tools can be implemented in the condition of using one information and educational system (for example, MOODLE). At the same time, to develop this ITS necessary in the implementation of an integrated, integrative, competent, project, research and individual approach. When meeting the requirements of government documents it is obvious that there is no need to develop and use many sites to facilitate the assimilation knowledge and the formation of professional and linguistic skills and abilities.

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EFFECTIVE WAYS TO INCREASE VOCABULARY IN LEARNING LANGUAGE

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***Abstract:** To teach students how to memorize words, to inform them about the methods available, to teach them to use the most convenient methods of increasing vocabulary, and to*

put them into practice. The article is about increasing vocabulary and closely assisting in the acquisition of new knowledge.

Keywords: *dictionary, encyclopedia, mnemonics, association, space, imagination, repetition, memory, brain.*

The reader is reading a book by one of the world's greatest writers. His/her eyes are fixed on the book, but his/her imagination is distracted. Why? This is because many of the words in the book are unfamiliar to him/her. Then what does he/she do? He/she takes a dictionary book in his/her hand and goes in search of words. He/she is bored and tired of the abundance of unfamiliar words. If you ignore new words, you may not understand the main content of the book. As a result, it is not as if you read the book with interest.

In fact, the biggest and most pressing problem in learning any foreign language is word memorization. It is also important to remember how many words a language learner needs to memorize. According to the data, 1,200 to 2,000 words are required for daily communication, regardless of the language, and 4,500 to 5,000 words are required to pass the entrance exam during the university entrance exams. Everyone remembers as much as they can. What does the student do in this situation? Like many, pupil uses the method of closing one side of the dictionary and repeating the other side, namely, memorizing Uzbek-English, English-Uzbek. This is a very bad situation. The reason is that the reader is using a very old, boring method.

It is known that in the modern educational process, teaching using non-traditional methods and learning using such methods are widely used. Many advanced educators also offer you a variety of methods that they have long used and practiced in order to provide more diversity in learning foreign languages for students. Among these methods, the method of mnemonics stands out. What is mnemonics? Mnemonics is a set of special methods developed to expand the amount of memory and remember the necessary information based on similarity and connection. In this case, new unknown concepts are linked to information that already exists in the human mind, and as a result, new information becomes easier to remember. Basic methods of mnemonics:

A) Create meaningful words and phrases from the capital letters of memorized information. This includes rhyming as well as memorizing long words and scientific terms using melodic words.

B) Bright image associated with memorized words, finding scenes.

C) In addition, mnemonics allows you to use your ingenuity to make it easier to remember certain information.

D) It is difficult for many to remember words that have an abstract meaning. By memorizing such a word, it is quickly forgotten. To memorize a word firmly and easily, it must be enriched with new content using mnemonic techniques, and the new word must be associated with a vivid imagination or certain emotions.

The mnemonic style is very handy for students learning foreign languages. After all, the biggest problems teachers face today are that memorizing new words is tedious, that they have to memorize large numbers of words in a short period of time, and those words, have already been memorized, are not stored in memory for long.

To say the truth, if the methods of mnemonics are diligently studied and applied to regular practice, all the above problems will be solved. Another thing to note is that mastering the techniques of mnemonics does not mean that words can be easily memorized without any

difficulty. The basic idea of mnemonics is to find a way to easily memorize complex information in our brains.

There are four main features in our brain. These are:

1. Place
2. Association, namely connection
3. Imagination
4. Intermittent repetition

Place - according to scientific research, when a person remembers something, the one remembers a place, it will be easier to remember the information.

Association is a key feature of memory. Our brain is a machine that always connects one thing to another. You can see on the pages of "Harpe" magazine: "Dates are hard to remember because they are numbers; numbers appear expressionless and are not stored in memory. They do not consist of pictures, so they do not stand out. Pictures - images help you remember numbers. They keep almost everything in memory. It's even better if you create this image yourself in your mind." So the next rule is to remember the information through these images. Imagination - Our brain thinks and works in this language.

Working with a picture is very useful for remembering, and words that remind you of a picture are quickly stamped into memory twice. Every picture we imagine makes the learning process productive and fun for us, while non-imaginary information is boring. Think through images and pictures, not words.

Intermittent repetition - repeated information is stored in memory. This is a well-known style. Our brain is made up of neurons. Information travels through synapses in those neurons. If information passes through these pathways, the neurons swell and enlarge, leading to recall. "Revision makes perfect". Repetition is especially useful for acquiring fundamental knowledge and for messages that need to be recalled quickly.

The method of repetition is also of great importance among young people in order to remember something. Al-Azhar University in Cairo is the largest university in the world, and each entrant is required to memorize the Qur'an in the entrance exam. It takes three days to read this book aloud. How do Arab students manage to perform such an unbelievable feat? You will remember it if you repeat an infinite amount of information often enough. Repeat the information you want to remember. Use them, put them into practice. Use new words in conversations.

Acute memory is not absent among young people today: one of them is the master of sports of international memory Husniddin Ismoilov. At a time when we are forgetting ordinary phone numbers, Husniddin was able to remember 1460 numbers in one hour and 240 numbers in 5 minutes.

Use active repetition techniques that are not sluggish when you repeat. The mistake that most entrants and students make is that they just try to memorize new words by repeating them. They don't even try to analyze the information they read or put it into practice. Almost all of us have made this mistake. And then we realized it was wrong. So, in order not to do so, you must first actively repeat the words you have memorized. Active repetition consists of:

- concentrate on reading, pay special attention;
- read aloud the material;
- write a brief description of the studied materials;
- phrases, sentences with learned words;

- search for other words related / meaningful to the words learned;
- find information about the history and origin of the words studied in a dictionary, encyclopedia or the Internet;
- monitoring of memorized words, namely, how many of them are forgotten, what words are forgotten and controlled;
- repeat forgotten words separately.

Perfect memorization of the word:

1. A new word
2. Meaning
3. Keyword
4. Place the antique image in space
5. Invent a melodic sentence

Another technique is to write memorized words and hang them on a constantly visible part of the wall. It is recommended to pay attention to several factors when using this method:

1. Write each word on a piece of paper in as many different colors as possible;
2. Divide the amount of words per day by three parts of the day (e.g. 5 in the morning, 5 at lunch, 5 in the evening).
3. Place papers with new words in a place that is convenient for you and that you can always see.
4. It is important to keep papers with previously written words on them and repeat them regularly.

Here are some ways in which having the best results for Uzbek students:

1. In Uzbek and English it is necessary to list words that sound the same and have the same meaning. The student will then know how many words he already knows in English. For example, router, server, computer, printer, monitor, and so on.
2. Make sentences with new words. In this way, it is important that the situation and action expressed in the sentence are animated by the reader in one's imagination, and that when the person memorizes a new word, he/she connects it with a particular scene in the imagination.
3. Use of cards. This is also the most popular and easy to use memorization method.
4. The person lives with emotions. That's why memorizing emotions by adding words to those words when learning a language and a word is also a great benefit.
5. Memorize related words together. This is the most popular and useful dictionary memorization method.
6. It is easier to memorize words by memorizing them in groups and arranging them. In this case, a word known to us and other words derived from it are grouped together.
7. Students remember words better when they listen to a song, which is very common. Get used to reading and listening more.
8. Start using dictionary of synonyms.
9. You can find a partner and try to practice using one new word in each sentence by playing a contest on using new words with the partner.
10. Learn unique and new word memorization techniques.

In short, learning a language is not an impossible task. In fact, it is very simple: observation, learning to concentrate, connecting pictures to remember dates, knowing the meaning of a name to remember it, paying attention to how it is written, revision again and again, and of course mnemonics.

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TEACHING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE THROUGH NATIONAL GAMES

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***Resume:** in this article discusses teaching elementary school pupils a healthy lifestyle through national games. Because right 'switch' elements of games in the process of physical education is actively promoting the harmonious development and physical fitness of students.*

***Key words:** folk games, teacher, physical education, lesson, development, formation.*

In the general system of all-round human development, the upbringing of a child occupies an important place. Starting from preschool age, the foundations of health, physical development are laid, motor skills are formed, the foundation is created for the education of physical qualities. Pupils of elementary grades, successively developing, are engaged in physical education with great pleasure. They are especially interested in various types of games: from folk games to sports - basketball, football, hockey, table tennis, badminton, etc. [1].

Various types of games and exercises help to improve the activity of the main physiological systems of the body (nervous, cardiovascular, respiratory), improve physical development, physical fitness of children, and foster positive moral and volitional qualities. It is very valuable that playing games contribute to the upbringing of positive character traits in junior schoolchildren, create favorable conditions for fostering friendly relations in a team, mutual assistance. They are held outdoors in summer and winter, which is an effective means of hardening the child's body.

Game activity is always associated with solving certain tasks, performing certain duties, overcoming various kinds of difficulties and obstacles. Overcoming obstacles strengthens willpower, fosters endurance, decisiveness, perseverance in achieving goals, faith in oneself [6].

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