

PURPOSE AND CONTENT OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Extracurricular activities play a crucial role in foreign language education, offering additional opportunities for language learners to enhance their language skills and cultural understanding beyond the confines of the classroom. This abstract examines the purpose and content of extracurricular activities in foreign language learning.

Key words: Extracurricular activities, foreign language education, language skills, cultural understanding, immersive language practice,

The purpose and content of extracurricular activities in the subject of a foreign language is to help in the practical application of the language. These externships increase the opportunity to practice language and provide opportunities for students to apply language in real-world contexts.

External affairs include the following objectives:

Communicative language training: Foreign jobs allow students to fully apply the language in practice. They take students out of the language learning process and prepare them to use the language by teaching them how to use the language in the real world.

Discussion and support: External activities help students develop their skills in discussion and support. They allow students to practice the language in a real discussion and communication environment.

Studying in Language and Culture: Fieldwork allows students to increase their knowledge of language, culture, literature, history, and non-literary texts. It allows students to understand the basic context of the language, analyze its historical and cultural environment through language learning.

Practical use of language: Externships help students learn to fully use the language in practice. They allow students to use the language in real life, for example through articles, videos, audios, and other texts taken from magazines, newspapers, television, or the Internet.

Externships help students use the language in the real world, develop communication skills, and demonstrate the language learning process. At the same time, it helps students to put their knowledge into practice, making the language learning process successful and powerful.

Real Language Practice: Extracurricular activities give students the opportunity to engage in real language practice outside of the classroom. This may include activities such as language clubs, discussion groups, language exchanges, or language immersion programs. These activities allow students to apply their language skills in real-life situations, communicate with native speakers, and develop language fluency and confidence.

Cultural understanding: Extracurricular activities in foreign language teaching often emphasize cultural understanding and appreciation. Students can attend cultural events, festivals, film screenings or visit cultural institutions related to the target language. These activities introduce students to the customs, traditions, art, and history of the target culture, improve their intercultural competence, and help them gain a deeper understanding of the language in its cultural context.

Project-based learning: Extracurricular activities can include project-based learning, where students work collaboratively on specific language-related projects. For example, students can create a short film, organize a language event, or publish a newspaper or magazine in the target language. These projects encourage creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills while applying language skills in a meaningful and fun way.

Language Competitions: Participating in language competitions is another common activity outside the classroom in foreign language teaching. These competitions may include speech contests, debates, spelling bees, or language quizzes. Participation in such competitions not only encourages students to improve their language skills, but also develops healthy competition, teamwork and public speaking skills.

Community Involvement: Extracurricular activities often involve interacting with the local community or communities that speak the target language. Students can volunteer with local organizations, participate in community events, or participate in service projects that require the use of the target language. It helps students develop social responsibility, empathy, and a broader perspective on language and its role in society.

Extracurricular activities in foreign language teaching provide additional opportunities for students to practice and apply language skills, deepen their cultural understanding, develop creativity and cooperation, and communicate with the general public. aimed at installation. By integrating these activities into language learning, teachers can create a more holistic and deeper language learning experience for students.

Language Programs: Language programs are intensive extracurricular activities where students are fully immersed in the target language and culture for a period of time. This may include study abroad programs, language camps, or exchange

programs. Immersion programs provide students with immersive language practice and cultural experiences that allow them to rapidly develop language skills and gain a deeper understanding of the target culture.

Language clubs and societies: Language clubs and societies are student-led organizations that provide a platform for language learners to come together and practice language skills in a supportive and informal environment. These clubs often organize events such as language talks, movie nights, cultural celebrations or language seminars. They create a sense of community among language learners and create an environment where students can practice their language skills outside of the classroom.

Online Language Learning Platforms: With the advancement of technology, online language learning platforms have become popular extracurricular resources. These platforms offer interactive language lessons, multimedia resources, language exchange opportunities and virtual communities where students can practice language skills with target language speakers from around the world.

Language-related excursions and trips: Extracurricular activities may include excursions and trips to cultural sites, museums, restaurants, or activities related to the target language and culture. These excursions allow students to experience first-hand the cultural aspects of the language they are studying. They offer students opportunities to engage with authentic language and cultural artifacts, observe cultural practices, and interact with native speakers in real-world contexts.

Online Language Challenges and Competitions: Online language challenges and competitions have become popular as extracurricular activities in recent years. These challenges may include language learning apps, social media platforms, or online language learning communities. Students can take language tests, quizzes or language tests to assess their skills, compete with others and track their progress on their language learning journey.

Extracurricular foreign language learning activities go beyond the classroom, providing students with varied and in-depth experiences to improve their language skills and cultural understanding. These activities provide opportunities for students to make meaningful connections with language and culture, improve their skills, and develop a passion for language learning.

Language Exchange: Language exchange involves pairing students with native speakers of different languages and practicing their target languages with each other. This can be done through in-person meetings or online platforms. Language exchange gives students the opportunity to have real conversations, improve their speaking and listening skills, and gain an understanding of the target language culture.

Language Mentoring Programs: Mentoring programs connect advanced language learners with inexperienced learners. Mentors provide mentees with guidance, support and opportunities for language practice. It develops a sense of responsibility and

leadership in advanced learners and helps trainees improve their language skills through personalized guidance.

Language Learning Activities: Language activities provide an immersive environment where students have extensive exposure to the target language. These activities may include language weekends, cultural festivals or language-focused weekends. Students participate in a variety of activities such as seminars, group discussions, performances and cultural simulations conducted in the target language. This intensive language exposure helps students quickly develop language skills while experiencing the culture firsthand.

Virtual language communities: Online platforms and communities dedicated to language learning allow students to connect with other learners and native speakers of the target language. These communities can take the form of forums, social media groups, or language learning apps. Students can practice language, ask questions, share resources, and get feedback from a global community of language enthusiasts.

Language-related Projects and Competitions: Extracurricular activities can involve project-based learning or competitions focused on language skills. Students may work on projects such as creating podcasts, blogs, or videos in the target language. Competitions can include debates, speech contests, or language-related quizzes. These activities promote creativity, critical thinking, and teamwork while providing a platform for students to showcase their language proficiency.

References

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