

METHODOLOGY LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS

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Abstract: In addition to the general-philosophical meaning of the method, it is also used in a narrow (specific) sense. Philosophical method is characteristic of all sciences and is called dialectical method. The dialectical method serves as a methodology-methodological basis for existing sciences. Currently, methodology is not a teaching about various methods and methods of analysis used in science, but means how the researcher understands the source of research, how he approaches it, and what the goal of the research is. Each method, whether it is philosophical or scientific, is a method of conducting work - a method of examining the source of research. Methodology is a researcher's practical work system, which includes the methods of collecting, studying, and summarizing facts.

Annotatsiya: Usulning umumiy-falsafiy ma'nosidan tashqari tor (o'ziga xos) ma'noda ham qo'llaniladi. Falsafiy usul barcha fanlarga xos bo'lib, dialektik metod deyiladi. Dialektik metod mavjud fanlar uchun metodologiya-uslubiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Hozirgi vaqtda metodologiya fanda qo'llaniladigan tahlilning turli usullari va usullari to'g'risidagi ta'limot emas, balki tadqiqotchi tadqiqot manbasini qanday tushunishi, unga qanday yondashishi, tadqiqot maqsadi nimadan iboratligini bildiradi. Har bir usul, xoh u falsafiy bo'lsin, xoh ilmiy bo'lsin, ish olib borish usuli - tadqiqot manbasini tekshirish usulidir. Metodologiya tadqiqotchining amaliy ish tizimi bo'lib, u faktlarni to'plash, o'rganish va umumlashtirish usullarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Абстрактный: Помимо общефилософского значения метода, он употребляется и в узком (специфическом) смысле. Философский метод характерен для всех наук и называется диалектическим методом. Диалектический метод служит методолого-методической основой существующих наук. В настоящее время методология – это не учение о различных приемах и методах анализа, используемых в науке, а означает, как исследователь понимает источник исследования, как он к нему подходит и какова цель исследования. Каждый метод, будь то философский или научный, — это способ выполнения работы, способ исследования источника исследования. Методология – система практической работы исследователя, включающая в себя методы сбора, изучения и обобщения фактов.

Keywords: method, philosophical method, special method, methodology, method.

INTRODUCTION: The science of linguistics, like every science, studies linguistic phenomena during its historical development, scientifically analyzes the research object (source), reveals its internal "secrets", certain aspects, determines its nature, composition, and draws scientific conclusions based on certain methods. works. This is completely natural. Because the method is a method of studying, identifying, knowing some aspect, side (part, part) of the source (object) of research. In other words, to know the essence of natural and social phenomena and processes, to determine their peculiarities, aspects, characteristics, and to make objective scientific-philosophical ideas and generalizations about them only with the activity of certain research methods, by applying them will be done. Therefore, the method serves the concept of scientificity, which is the existence of science, its integral component, logical part (component). It ensures the development of science, establishes that science is a powerful part, a type of social consciousness, and serves it.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

It can be said that in addition to having a number of facts and phenomena that serve as a direct basis for making certain scientific and theoretical conclusions and creating doctrines, each science must also have methods for researching and analyzing these facts. Therefore, the existence, conclusions, and activity of each science are determined and measured by its research object (source), research goal, and, at the same time, research methods. So, what is the method that serves the scientific principle in science? What does the term method mean? What does it represent? It is logical and natural for the question to arise. Method is etymologically derived from the Greek word (methodos), which means "study", "study".

The method is a method of approaching reality - nature, society and the process of thinking - thinking according to the principles (principles) of the theory of knowledge. Therefore, the method in this philosophical sense is a way of knowing, explaining and interpreting any phenomena and processes of objective reality. At the same time, the method can be used in a narrow (specific) sense, in addition to being used in a general-philosophical sense. In this case, it becomes important with regard to a specific science, with the analysis of the research object (source) of the same science. Therefore, the method is distinguished by being different in different disciplines as a special, private, field method. In other words, the method is characterized by having general and specific, philosophical and branch views. So, the method is essentially in a dialectical relationship with its existence as a philosophical and scientific "weapon".

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Philosophical method has relative independence and individuality due to its specificity to all sciences, its generality for all sciences, and it is called the dialectical method. This method, unlike the scientific-research method of a particular science, is of particular importance due to its wide scope and the fact that it works within all disciplines. Prof. As H. Nematov noted. "...dialectical knowledge is a step-by-step continuous deepening into the essence of the source of research, moving from a simpler (simpler) essence to a more complex one." Also, the idea of strict adherence to the principle of scientific consistency is among the important, main aspects of this method. According to what has been said, the dialectical method serves as a methodology-methodological basis for all sciences. In other words, since the general philosophical method-dialectical method is a general doctrine affecting special scientific methods, that is, methods related to various disciplines, it is called methodology, that is, a doctrine about methods that are a method of scientific research. they say But nowadays (at this time) methodology, scientific research methodology is not a teaching about various methods and methods of analysis used in a certain science, but how the researcher understands the source and object of research and how he approaches it, what is the purpose of research perspective, in other words, the worldview of the researcher. To be clear, methodology is, first, what kind of knowledge the researcher seeks to generate about the source of his research, what kind of knowing he engages in. It is known that in philosophy, a researcher can create two types of knowledge about the object of study:

- a) emotional, empirical ... knowledge;
- b) intellectual, logical, theoretical ... knowledge.

Each type of knowledge creation has different ways, means and methods, as well as goals.

Secondly, it is the method by which the researcher approaches the source of the research. There are two ways of approaching things in philosophy. They are:

- a) metaphysical (nominalistic) approach;
- b) dialectical approach.

Both the metaphysical approach and the dialectical approach (the metaphysical or dialectical understanding and interpretation of things) have their own principles. The researcher conducts research based on these principles in the process of scientific research.

The third is that the researcher takes a materialistic or idealistic (spiritual) point of view and conducts scientific research from this point of view.

We remind you that each method - whether it is a philosophical (general) method or a scientific (specific) method, each of them has a method of conducting work, a method of conducting work, a method of examining the source, object (subject) of

research. will be Therefore, the method of carrying out certain work differs from the method of scientific research. In other words, the method is to know and determine reality, object (subject), events and processes - the truth.

If there is a way, methodology is a tool to open and build this way. Methodology is a system of practical work of a scientist, which includes the methods of collecting, studying, and summarizing facts [5]. In other words, the methodology is to achieve the goal by summarizing, analyzing, classifying, mapping, and testing language and speech units. The science of linguistics also has a number of scientific research methods, which stems from the fact that language is a very complex socio-historical, socio-psychological, socio-individual, socio-physiological phenomenon. Accordingly, the linguistic research methods that study the language are distinguished by their diversity. At the same time, regardless of what the methods are, what kind of method they are, when they were created or when they will be created, regardless of their quantitative characteristics and structure, they all have one goal (strategy), that is, to reveal and identify the essence, hidden possibilities, "secrets" of linguistic phenomena. , aimed at finding and drawing scientific-theoretical and philosophical conclusions on this basis. Linguistic research methods are not only different depending on the nature of the object, the research goal and the research aspect chosen by the linguist, but also according to the task, depending on the research aspect of the linguistic material. For example, special methods used in "opening" texts from unfamiliar languages, special methods for studying the phonetic properties of language sounds, methods for collecting language materials in field practice, linguistic sociological (linguistic sociological) methods, etc. Therefore, it is absolutely natural, not only natural, but absolutely necessary and legal to have different methods and to be active in checking every aspect, aspect, and feature of the language with all its complexity. In this place, prof. We found it necessary to cite the following opinion of H. Nematov: "... research methods also replace each other in the history of science. Even in cases where laws discovered on the basis of one method reject and deny judgments determined by another method, such a denial is correct - it is necessary to understand dialectically - this is not a strict, absolute negation, but a relative, dialectical negation - the negation of negation is only one stage of going deeper into the essence of things.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that the method - the method of scientific research is a method of knowing and studying a certain characteristic (aspect) of the phenomena of objective existence, objects.

Methodology - the methodology of scientific research is a set of methods and methods of generating scientific knowledge about the source of research.

Methodology - the methodology of scientific research takes into account the worldview of the researcher, how he understands the source of his research, how he approaches it, what he determines - the purpose (intention) of the research.

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