

TEACHING THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM AND SKILLS AND THEIR DIFFERENCES

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Annotation. This article is all about Teaching the language system and skills. In addition readers can find a lot of information about how to teach a language and skills and advantages of learning foreign languages.

Key words: Teaching the language systems, grammar, vocabulary, phonology, discourse, language skills, reading , listening, writing , speaking.

TIL TIZIMI VA MALAKALARINI O'RGATISH VA ULARNING FARQLARI

Annotatsiya: Bu maqola til tizimi va malakalarini o'rgatish haqida. Bundan tashqari , kitobxonlar tilni va til malakalarini qanday o'qitish haqida hamda chet tilini o'rganishning afzalliklari haqida ham ma'lumot topa oladilar.

Kalit so'zlari: til tizimini o'rgatish, grammatika, lug'at, fonologiya, nutq, til mahoratlari, o'qish, eshitish, yozish , gapirish.

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ И НАВЫКАМ И ИХ ОТЛИЧИЯМ

Аннотация Эта статья посвящена обучению языку и навыкам Кроме того , читатели могут найти много информации о том , как преподавать язык, а также о навыках и преимуществах изучения иностранных языков

Ключевые слова обучение языковой системе, грамматика, словарь, фонология, дискурс, языковые навыки, чтение, слушание, писание, говорящий

In present days our government is giving more attention to teach foreign languages at educational places, such as, at schools, at colleges, institutes and universities than past. Therefore, teaching the language is extremely important in our life. Because we know by learning foreign languages , we can get information and improve our knowledge. Besides this, learning foreign languages is so crucial for individuals who love travelling around the world and want to study in foreign universities. Also by learning foreign languages , people can make friends and learn about this country's culture. For these kind of reasons in this article we want

to give information about teaching the language system , skills and their roles in learning a new language.

Teaching the language system means that teachers give their students clear data about the language they are teaching.

According to many investigations, we know language is always made up of two things:

1. Systems
2. Skills

As we know, there are four language systems in teaching the language: grammar, vocabulary, phonology and discourse. Now let's analyze each of them. [1; Internet resource]

The first one is GRAMMAR. During teaching grammar, methodologists should instruct their students how to use different kind of tenses, nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs when they are speaking or writing. Because we know grammar is the system of a language. It helps us to advance our knowledge and to learn a new language more quickly and more efficiently and students understand the grammar and system of the language, they can understand many thing themselves, without having to ask from their teacher or look in a book. [6; Internet resource]

The second is VOCABULARY. It is extremely crucial to learn new words during learning a new language. Because without not knowing words students cannot reveal their language level. For speaking , listening or for writing in other languages requires the vocabulary. Students even speak without knowing grammar , but they are not able to accomplish any skills without not knowing Vocabulary. In this case individuals who want to start to learn new foreign languages have to memorize at least 10-15 words on a daily basis. There are lots of ways of memorizing new words for learners. For example , they can use illustrations, mimes, synonyms, antonyms of words , words' definitions and translations' of new words. [10; Internet resource]

Furthermore, there are some alternative ways of teaching vocabulary for instructors:

- Pedagogues can give their students a few items of new words and tell them to find the meaning of them
- They can give various kind of exercises for improving their students' vocabulary . For example , they can prepare worksheets and ask from their students to match words to definitions.
- They can also ask learners to find new vocabularies from reading homework.

The third is PHONOLOGY. It is the branch of linguistics that studies how languages or dialects systematically organize their sound or , for sign languages, their constituent parts of signs. The term can also refer specifically to the sound or sign system of a particular language variety. At on time, the study of phonology related only to the study of the systems of phonemes in spoken languages , but may relate to any linguistic analysis either: [3;Internet resource]

- At a level beneath the word (including syllable, onset and rime, articulatory gestures, mora and others)
- All levels of language in which sound or signs are structured to convey linguistic meaning.

The fourth one is DISCOURSE. It is the last one of the four systems of language. Discourse has various definitions and the common meaning of discourse is speech. It is a written or spoken communication or debate. Discourse is divided it into four groups: [2; Internet resource]

- *Descriptive discourse* can be defined as an analysis of characteristics of concrete referent. It is used when describing an object, a person, a place, a means of transportation or any other matter, somebody can talk about its parts, attributes, special location, unity and make comparisons and metaphors.

- *Narrative discourse* is a type of written or oral communication that includes narration , namely telling a story.

- *Expository discourse* is a discourse that explains or describes a topic.

- *Argumentative discourse* is a pervasive form of linguistic interaction amongst humans . Computational argumentation is a field of AI attempting to design and build machines that can engage in argumentative discourse. In this type of discourse we focus on mining arguments and dialectical relationships between them from text, as well as tools for mapping , evaluating and visualizing arguments within dialectical exchanges.

There are also four language skills in teaching the language: speaking, writing, listening and reading. By learning English as a foreign language, English scientist divided these skills into two groups:

1. *Receptive skills* : reading and listening (these involve receiving language)

2. *Productive skills* : speaking and writing (these involve producing language)

Now we will analyze all of them and we can get information the first productive skill, namely SPEAKING. It is the action of conveying information or expressing. It is an ability to talk. Speaking is the delivery of language through the mouth. While we are speaking , we create sounds using many parts of our body and also when we are speaking , we use our lungs , vocal tract, vocal chords, tongue , teeth and lips. [9; Internet resource]

Speaking is divided into two groups:

- *Informal speaking* is used by individuals when they are talking with their family members, friends or people they know well
- *Formal speaking* is used by people when they are in business or in academic situations or when meeting people for the first time.

The second productive skill is WRITING. It is the process of using symbols, namely letters of the alphabet, punctuation and spaces to communicate thoughts and ideas in a readable form. [12; Internet resource]

The major writing systems are divided into four groups: logographic, syllabic, alphabetic and featural.

- A *logography* is written using logograms-written characters which represent individual words, morphemes or certain syllables. A logography is also called a logosyllabary.
- A *syllabary* is a set of written symbols that represent syllables, typically a consonant followed by a vowel, or just a vowel alone.
- An *alphabet* is a set of written symbols that represent consonants and vowels.
- A *featural script* illustrates the features of the phonemes of the language in consistent ways.

The first receptive skill is LISTENING. It is to give one's attention to a sound. Listening involves identifying the sounds of speech and processing them into words and sentences.

Listening is also divided into two groups:

- Active listening or extensive listening
- Passive listening or intensive listening

There are two types of listening:

- Academic listening
- Non-academic listening

The second receptive skill is READING. It is the process of looking at written symbols and letters and understanding the meaning of them. Reading skills can be placed into four main categories: decoding, fluency, vocabulary and understanding sentences. [8; Internet resource]

The difference between skills and systems is that the four skills are things you can learn how to do. Reading, writing, speaking and listening –these are verbs, things people can actively do. Individuals learn how to read, how to write but they can never learn how to grammar. Besides this, systems are just sets of rules. Grammmaring is not something that people can actively do , they just need to learn and memorize grammatical structures and vocabulary words.

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