

The structural approach to language teaching.

Bekkulova Xojar Zayniddinovna

English Languages Teacher

Uzbekistan-Finland Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan.

Abstract: this article about the basic approach is based on the presumption that dialect educating can best be done through orderly determination and evaluating of structures or sentence designs. It was broadly actualized within the Joined together States within the 1950s. The fundamental guideline fundamental the approach is: Dialect is discourse, not composing. It is important to plan courses around chosen and graded structures.

Key words:

Basic approach instructs to memorize sentences in a orderly way which includes the structure, sequencing and design arrangement of a words to form a appropriate and total sentences with meaning.

A dialect may be a set of propensities. Dialect utilize instead of the utilization is emphasized. An inductive approach to linguistic use teaching is embraced. The center is on graphic and bona fide dialect. Since languages are considered diverse, it is fundamental to conduct contrastive investigation between the primary dialect and the moment dialect. Understudies are effectively included within the learning prepare. Lexicon instructing is specific and attempted as it were to back penetrating structures. As an approach, it speaks to the basic see of the nature of dialect and dialect educating.

This strategy sees dialect as a complex of linguistic rules which are to be learned one at a time in a set arrange. So, for illustration the verb “to be” is presented and practiced some time recently the show nonstop tense which employments “to be” as an assistant. This strategy of learning is common in dialect learning apps.

The beginning of the new millennium marked shifts in almost all areas of scientific knowledge. The modern view on education issues in connection with the general development trends in this area has shown the need for a radical restructuring in the approach to building educational programs and methods for more successful integration.

The essence of the structural approach lies in its decomposition (partitioning) into automated functions: the system is divided into functional subsystems, which in turn are divided into subfunctions, subdivided into tasks, and so on. The partitioning process continues up to specific procedures. At the same time, the automated system retains a holistic view in which all components are interconnected. When developing a “bottom-up” system from individual tasks to the entire system, integrity is lost, problems arise in the informational docking of individual components.

When concretizing the principle of integrity, the concept of connection is at the center of the study in the first place. It is the presence of constructive connections that makes an object a system. Therefore, the analysis of backbone relationships is one of the leading specific principles of the system approach.

The structural approach is aimed at fulfilling three main functions: firstly, the structure of the organization is necessary for the most effective achievement of the goals set by the management and the solution of production problems; secondly, organizational management structures ensure the coordinated behavior of employees, they are necessary to minimize individual behavior in the company; thirdly, with the help of structures, power functions are carried out, since the structure determines the dominant positions.

At the same time, the organizational structure must correspond to the socio-cultural environment of the company, which has a significant impact on the issues of centralization and decentralization of managerial powers, division of responsibility, degree of independence of departments and the extent of control by managers. All this means that simply copying the organizational structure is unlikely to provide the expected result.

Thus, the structure is an organizational characteristic of the system, which is a set of stable system-forming connections and relationships that exist between departments and employees of the organization, ensuring the stability and balance of the system, interaction, subordination and proportionality between its constituent elements.

The grammar of each specific language is formed by choosing one or another parameter allowed by universal principles. The student in the course of mastering the language material gradually adjusted to the parameters of the language being studied. For example, according to the obligatory subject principle, the sentences of all languages necessarily contain a syntactic subject. But the corresponding setting of some languages (English) requires its mandatory phonetic implementation, and the parameter of other languages (Russian) allows it to be phonetically empty.

I. L. Kolesnikova and O. A. Dolgina within the book "The English-Russian Phrased Direct to the Strategies of Educating Remote Dialects" type in that the communicative approach to teaching foreign dialects showed up within the 1970s in Awesome Britain in association with the advancement of a unused learning objective - dialect procurement as a implies of communication. Communication is caught on as the exchange and communication of data of a cognitive and affective-evaluative nature, the trade of information, aptitudes and capacities within the handle of verbal interaction of two or more individuals. It ought to be famous that the truth of interaction does not continuously cruel that communication took put. There are a number of examples when the members within the interaction articulate expressions, comments, but there's no trade of data, understanding and common impact within the handle of interaction. The reason for

usually the need of arrangement of communicative competence, which is considered by all analysts of the communicative approach as the most objective of learning.

The term "competence" was presented by N. Chomsky in connection to etymology and implied information of the dialect framework, in differentiate to its ownership in genuine circumstances of communication. Steadily, in foreign, and after that in domestic methodology, in differentiate to the etymological competence of Chomsky, the methodological term "communicative competence" showed up, by which they began to get it the ability to communicate through dialect, that's , to transmit thoughts and trade them in different circumstances within the process of interaction with others. members of communication, accurately utilizing the framework of dialect and discourse standards choosing communicative behavior that's satisfactory to the bona fide circumstance of communication. Communicative competence isn't a individual characteristic of this or that individual; its arrangement is showed within the handle of communication.

REFERENCE:

1. Хакимов М. Р. роль инновационных технологий в развитии современной системы высшего образования //editor coordinator. – 2020. – с. 189. <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=9829601091139027111&hl=en&oi=scholar>
2. Хакимова Л. и др. результаты оценки знаний и навыков слушателей последипломного медицинского образования посредством использования тестов множественного выбора //медицинское образование сегодня. – 2018. – с. 116. <http://elib.kirovgma.ru/sites/default/files/3-2-pb.pdf#page=116>
3. Amanova Nodirabegim Furkatovna. (2022). Effective method of teaching. conference zone, 53–55. retrieved from <http://www.conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/124>
4. Amanova N.F Amanova F.F (2022) Malum bir maqsadga qaratilgan va maxsuslashgan til. <https://conf.iscience.uz/index.php/yumti/article/view/118/110>
5. Amanova N.F Amanova F.F .innovative activity in the field of tourism. euro-asia conferences, <http://papers.euroasiaconference.com/index.php/eac/article/view/9718>
6. Furkatovna A. N.(2022). effective method of teaching. Conference Zone, 53–55. Retrieved from <http://conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/1245>.
7. .Saydullayevna N. N., FurkatovnaA. N. teaching english language for medical purposes in higher school. https://eprajournals.com/jpanel/upload/1206am_41.EPRA%20JOURNALS-2147.pdf
8. Furkatovna A. N., Furkatovna A. F. innovative activity in the field of tourism: essence and specificity //zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych. http://xn-e1aajfpeds8ay4h.com.ua/files/95_01_s.pdf#page=97

9. Furkatovna A. N., Furkatovna A. F. innovative activity in the field of tourism. Euro-Asia Conferences, 1(1). Retrieved from <http://papers.euroasiaconference.com/index.php/eac/article/view/97> .
10. Amanova N.F Amanova F.F (2022) Malum bir maqsadga qaratilgan va maxsuslashgan til. <https://conf.iscience.uz/index.php/yumti/article/view/118/1101>
11. Amanova N, and Amanova F. "problems of quality of distance learning online." ta'lim va rivojlanish tahlili onlayn ilmiy jurnali (2022): 89-91. <http://sciencebox.uz/index.php/ajed/article/view/1515/140320>
12. Amanova N.F. "active teaching strategies in higher education." academia: an international multidisciplinary Research Journal <https://doi.org/10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02068.1> .
13. Хакимов Мухаммадали Рафикович развитие инновационных технологий в системе высшего образования республики узбекистан // re-health journal. 2020. №2-2 (6). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/razvitie-innovatsionnyh-tehnologiy-v-sisteme-vysshego-obrazovaniya-respubliki-uzbekistan>
14. Хакимов, М. (2020). роль инновационных технологий в развитии современной системы высшего образования. interconf, (16). вилучено із <https://ojs.ukrlogos.in.ua/index.php/interconf/article/view/2581>
15. Хакимов, М. 2021. Дистанционное изучение иностранных языков: современные тенденции и перспективы развития. Общество и инновации. 2, 8/S (сен. 2021), 252–257. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp252-257> .
16. Rafikovich H. M. the classification of teaching methods in higher education //journal of positive school psychology. – 2022. – с. 1582–1587-1582–1587 . <https://www.journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/6098>
<https://www.journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/6098/4019>
17. Amanova N.F Amanova F.F . innovative activity in the field of tourism. euro-asia conferences, 1(1), 308–309. retrieved from activity <http://papers.euroasiaconference.com/index.php/eac/article/view/97>
18. Amanova N.F Amanova F.F (2022) Malum bir maqsadga <https://conf.iscience.uz/index.php/yumti/article/view/118/110>
19. Amanova N, and Amanova F. "problems of quality of <http://sciencebox.uz/index.php/ajed/article/view/1515/1403>
20. Normuradova N, and Amanova N. "teaching https://eprajournals.com/jpanel/upload/1206am_41.EPRA%20JOURNALS-2147.pdf
21. Amanova N.F. "active teaching strategies <https://doi.org/10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02068.1>
22. Furkatovna, A.N. and Furkatovna, A.F. 2023. Stylistics Devices and Literature. Web of Scholars : Multidimensional Research Journal. 2, 3 (Mar. 2023), 9–14. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/KM9GY> .