METHODS AND APPROACHES OF TEACHING TECHNICAL TEXTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article is devoted to teaching understanding scientific and technical texts written in English language and using new interactive methods of teaching.

Key words: interrelation,technique, scientific and technical texts, effective teaching, learning process, procedure

Аннотация. Статья посвящается методики понимания научно-технического текста по иностранным языкам.

Ключевые слова: взаимосвязь, методика, научно - технические тексты, эффективное преподавание, учебный процесс, процедура

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада инглиз тилида илмий-техник матнларни янгича таълим методлари орқали ўқиб тушуниш хақида сўз юритилган

Калит сўзлар: ўзаро боғланиш, техника, илмий-техник матнлар, самарали ўқитиш, ўқув жараёни, тартиби

Approach refers to theories about the nature of language and language learning that serves as the source of practices and principles in language teaching. A method is the practical realization of an approach.

Method may be defined as a way of governing or guiding the learning. In a teaching-learning process method may be considered as a structural-functional component of Teacher- Learner activity.

Teacher and learner are interrelated. This interrelation is carried out through methods. The methods of teaching-learning process include: The acquisition of new info about a new linguistic or language phenomenon (the pupil gets knowledge of what he is to learn). The drill and exercises (the pupil performs exercises to form

habits on the material he learns). Making use of the acquired habits in the act of common, i.e. in listening, speaking, reading, writing, in other words, in language skills. Each method is realized in techniques. A technique is a way to organize a learning procedure. By a technique we mean an individual way in doing something, in gaining a certain goal in teaching-learning process. For example, while organizing pupils' acquisition of a new sound the teacher can use either demonstration of the pronunciation of the sound or an explanation of how the sound should be pronounced in the target language or he uses both demonstration and explanation. To help pupils to grasp this sound and produce it correctly as an isolated element, then in a word in which it occurs and in various sentences with the word. An activity is a procedure of getting involved in learning. An exercise is a skill-developing procedure. The choice of techniques is of great importance for effective teaching. When organizing pupils' acquisition of a new material the teacher thinks of the techniques which are more suitable for his pupils: he takes into consideration pupils' age, the progress in language learning (the stage of learning), their intellectual development, the conditions under which pupils learn[1. P.80].

Currently, in the methodology of teaching foreign languages, the problem of controlling speech skills is very relevant. This is due to a number of reasons, the main of which is the increased importance of the practical mastery of various types of speech activity in a foreign language in the life of modern society. In the context of growing contacts and increasing exchange of information between countries, reading literature in a foreign language - artistic, technical, special, journalistic - acquires the character of a necessary and especially essential speech activity. This is due to the fact that if reading is a complex speech skill, then its understanding provides for the differentiated control of a number of individual elementary skills and abilities characteristic of reading, as well as complex combinations. In popular science, in scientific and technical texts, facts and their interaction are very important, and in a publicist article - not only facts, but also their interpretation. Such a differentiated approach to working on the text is also important because it allows developing the individual interests of students. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a reading

culture in them, which implies. Attentive and thoughtful attitude to the title of the text, which is the basis for disclosing the content of the readable 2. Viewing the entire text in order to have an idea of its main content and difficulties 3. Finding the necessary, as a rule, basic information 4. Finding important details that clarify the main idea ... Popular science, scientific and technical texts in a foreign language have a number of specific linguistic and compositional features. In texts with a more detailed presentation and larger in volume, the topic is usually disclosed in two or three or more under topics. These types of texts are characterized by their structure. The heading, the beginning of the text, the first paragraph, as a rule, name the topic and create a thematic background[3. P. 48].

This is followed by the argumentation of the topic, which usually ends with conclusions.

1. Isolation of certain facts

2. Systematization of the information received

3. Performing any task in accordance with the instructions read

4. Evaluation of the read text

5. Determination of the probable semantic completion of the described events

6. Conclusion or conclusion

7. Own interpretation of the read text

8. Answer to certain questions

9. Memorization of any facts

10. Subsequent reproduction of the content in oral or written form Checking the understanding of individual linguistic units in texts is carried out on the material of words, individual sentences, paragraph or text as follows:

1.Correlation of the graphic image of a word with its meaning

2. Determination of the meaning of a word based on an analysis of its structure

3. Revealing the meanings of suffixes and prefixes

4. Establishing a semantic relationship between derivatives and compound words on the material of individual sentences in texts:

1. The meaning of words is determined

2. Understanding the syntactic structure of sentences in the first case, the object of control in the sentence is the definition of:

1. The new meaning of a familiar word

2. The meaning of an unfamiliar word

3. The contextual meaning of a word Checking the understanding of the syntactic structure of a sentence is focused on:

a) Determining the semantic relationship of individual components of sentences

b) Recognition in a sentence words having the main semantic meaning

c) Determination of the functions of words in a sentence

d) Isolation of the main components of expanded structures

e) Dissection of the structure of a complex sentence

f) Determination of the functions of subordinate clauses

g) Determination of the semantic connection of non-union sentences When determining the understanding linguistic material within a paragraph, the objects of control are the skills of orientation in the structure of the paragraph, the definition of interrelated sentences and their functions in the context of this paragraph. The control is aimed at the perception and understanding of those linguistic means that help to orientate in the structure of the text while reading, to determine the relationship of paragraphs in the text and their functions

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