

Control facilities in Foreign Language Teaching

Senior teache: Azizova Maharam. Rashitovna

Andijan Machine building institute

Abstract: *The objects of focus in teaching a foreign language encompass various factors that contribute to effective language instruction. These factors include the preparedness of the instructor, the selection of appropriate curriculum and materials, student motivation, assessment and feedback, integration of technology, differentiation to cater to individual learning needs, continuous professional development, and the use of authentic materials and task-based learning.*

Key words: *Foreign language teaching, Objects of focus, Instructor preparedness, Curriculum and materials, Student motivation, Assessment and feedback*

Includes a number of factors important to the objects of control and students in Objects of control in teaching a foreign language include several factors that are important for teachers and students:

Teacher training: The teacher must have expertise and experience in teaching a foreign language. He is required to have good language skills, translation, interpretation, grammar and phonetics. A teacher should continue to update his knowledge of a foreign language, learn new teaching methods and use advanced technologies in the field of international language teaching to improve his qualifications.

Curriculum and materials: The main part of the foreign language in the teaching process, curricula and materials are important for teachers. These may include programs, grammars, dictionaries, study guides, audio and visual materials, interactive learning programs, and online resources. They are good

guides for students in learning a foreign language and should help them develop their reading, writing, listening and speaking skills.

Students' learning motivation: Students' motivation to learn a foreign language is of great importance. Teachers should increase students' interests, show the benefits of knowing foreign languages, give them opportunities for early learning through practical activities and interactive learning methods. It is important to involve students in international experiences related to topics related to foreign languages, to develop foreign language knowledge and to ensure that learning is interesting and effective.

Assessment and reporting: Assessment and reporting play an important role in foreign language teaching. Teachers should use methods to assess students' foreign language knowledge, to evaluate their information and to master it. In this evaluation process, students' level of mastery, error detection and correction can be reviewed. It is also important for students to report on their learning and development during their learning.

Practical orientation of learning: Practical orientation is important in learning a foreign language. Provide opportunities for students to practice foreign languages, organize activities through real-life concepts and topics, and provide learning through interactive curricula and mastery activities. In conclusion, the key objects of focus in teaching a foreign language are the preparedness of the instructor, the curriculum and materials, student motivation, assessment and reporting, and the practical application of learning. By addressing these factors effectively, educators can create a conducive learning environment that promotes the acquisition and mastery of a foreign language.

Cultural Awareness: Teaching a foreign language goes beyond grammar and vocabulary. It also involves imparting cultural knowledge and sensitivity. Understanding the cultural context of the target language helps students develop a deeper appreciation for the language and its speakers. It includes teaching cultural norms, traditions, customs, and social etiquette. Incorporating cultural

elements into language lessons can enhance students' intercultural competence and communication skills.

Language Skills Integration: Teaching a foreign language should aim to develop students' overall language skills, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Integration of these skills is crucial to ensure students can effectively communicate in real-world situations. Providing ample opportunities for students to practice each skill individually and in combination fosters their language proficiency and fluency.

References:

1. "Teaching and Researching: Listening" - Neil Anderson
2. "Classroom Observation Tasks: A Resource Book for Language Teachers and Trainers" - Ruth Wajnryb
3. "The Practice of English Language Teaching" - Jeremy Harmer