



ORIGIN AND CONTENT OF LINGUODIDACTIC

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Annotation: In this article, comments on the concept of linguistic didactics are highlighted, the process of emergence and formation of this concept and its importance in the modern methodology and language learning process are discussed. Based on the demand of the current developing period, a lot of research is being conducted to increase the efficiency of education. language teaching methodology is linguadidactics.

Key words and phrases: Didactics, information, education, upbringing, learning, linguistic didactics, the task and content of education, educational process, knowledge, skills, competence, practice, experience, a linguistic and bilingual, content.

In the early days of human society, when people had just begun to struggle with the challenges of nature, they taught their limited experience to the younger generation. For example, they taught how to light a bonfire, how to prepare weapons for hunting wild animals, and so on. During this period, teaching children the knowledge and skills necessary for life was carried out spontaneously, and it was not considered a separate type of activity. But it was the very activity that we now call education. That is why the main social function of all nations has always been to involve the young generation in the life of the society by teaching them the experiences accumulated by mankind. As long as human society exists, education will always be necessary.





As social experiences increase in the course of historical development, the nature and scope of the content of knowledge imparted in the educational process also changes. Thus, special social educational institutions based on a specific program and aimed at a specific goal will appear. Now there is a need to justify the type of activity in these educational institutions, the method and means of its implementation. This is how the science of didactics arises. Didactics (Greek didasko - I teach) is the science of education and information. Education and information play an important role in the development of a person's upbringing and formation as a person.

Education is a set of acquired, systematized knowledge, skills and abilities, formed worldviews.

Education is a process conducted under the guidance of a teacher, which equips students with knowledge, skills, and abilities, develops their cognitive abilities, and shapes their worldview. Education and information are closely related. Knowledge is the result of education, and education is the main way to get information.

Along with the study of the important problems of education and information, the science of didactics is also an answer to such questions as "who should be taught", "what should be taught", "how should be taught". Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670), a Czech pedagogue of the 17th century, created the first work in the field of didactics. In his famous work "Buyuk didaktika" (written in 1632, translated into Uzbek in 1975), he developed issues such as teaching and training processes, ways of teaching and didactic principles, organization of educational work at school. came out

In the legacy of the scholars of Central Asia, several works created in the field of didactics describe the rules of education, the organization of education, and the





role of the teacher in it. on the origin", "Commentaries", "Comments on the introduction to the book of Euclid", "The foundations of wisdom", among them the works of Burhoniddin Margiloni (1150-1187) such as "The first foundation for a beginner in science".

Didactics with the following issues: the essence of the educational process, the conditions for successful education, the task and content of education, the form and methods of organizing education, the examination and evaluation of students' knowledge, "Education to It is noted that "Education is a priority in the field of social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the present time, didacts rely on the achievements of pedagogy and psychology of our country and abroad to increase the activity and independence of students, to teach students to acquire knowledge independently, to activate their cognitive activities, to improve the lesson, the principles of education and the consistency of education, and so on. They are conducting research on problems.

Didactics is divided into two: general didactics and special didactics. The general laws of the educational process, which are characteristic of all subjects studied in the general didactics education process, are checked and determined. In private didactics, the didactic rules specific to teaching one or another subject are checked and determined. Linguistics is a part of private didactics.

Linguistics is an applied linguistic science that takes into account both teaching and learning a foreign language. Lingvodidactics studies the general laws of language teaching, develops methods and tools for teaching a certain language depending on didactic goals, studies the influence of monolingual (monolingual) or bilingual (bilingual) language acquisition and solves a number of problems related to it.





Linguodidactics allows us to reveal some problems related to the analysis, management and modeling of language learning processes. In this case, we are talking about the description and explanation of the mechanisms of local and foreign language acquisition and the processes of internal structural formation. For a specialist dealing with didactic issues, speaking with voice serves as a strategic educational goal, and the subject of personal technique is the process of transferring and mastering (learning) the ability to communicate in the language of study. taking into account specific study conditions, in this case in the conditions of higher educational institutions. Since the methodist is engaged in the formation of the ability to communicate in the language of reading, he should know the specifics of the process of acquiring this ability. However, the methodology itself does not form such knowledge, it takes it from other fields of knowledge, especially didactics. The second, without exception, is the science of the general laws of teaching any language.

In short, linguodidactics is an important concept in the process of language teaching, based on which the main categories of didactics are included. These are education, training, upbringing, training, education, knowledge, skills, qualifications, as well as goals, content, organization, types, forms, methods, means, results (products). Recently, it has been proposed to give the concepts of linguadidactic system and teaching technology the status of basic didactic categories, from which we get a short and capacious definition: linguadidactics is the science of education and training in the process of learning and teaching a language , their goals, content, methods, tools, organization and achieved results. Teaching is the teacher's activity that regulates the implementation of educational goals (educational tasks), information, education, awareness and practical application of knowledge. Learning is a process (more precisely, a co-process), during which, on the basis of knowledge, practice and acquired experience, new forms of behavior and activity appear and change previously obtained ones.





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