

MECHANISMS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO STUDENTS STUDENTS IN NON-PHILOLOGY DEPARTMENTS

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Abstract: Mechanisms of teaching a foreign language play an important role in the modern education system for students studying in non-philological directions. This annotation considers the main approaches and methodologies used in the process of teaching a foreign language. Within the framework of the topic, methods such as a comprehensive approach, interactive methods, integration of technologies, contextual teaching, creative approaches, language immersion and experiential teaching are analyzed. Each mechanism serves as one of the effective methods that correspond to the individual needs and interests of students in the process of learning a language. The comprehensive approach is aimed at the active participation of students and increasing their motivation, and allows for increased communication between students using interactive methods. The use of modern technologies makes the teaching process more interesting and effective. Contextual teaching allows the use of a foreign language in real-life situations. Through creative approaches, students develop their creative potential and make the language learning process more meaningful. Language immersion programs introduce students to a foreign language environment and help them acquire the language naturally. Finally, experiential learning equips students with practical skills and prepares them for future professional activities. This annotation analyzes the effectiveness of foreign language teaching mechanisms and their impact on students, serving as a basis for developing the educational process.

Keywords: *Foreign language, teaching mechanisms, non-physiological directions, integrated approach, interactive methods, technologies, contextual teaching, creative approach, language immersion, experiential learning, student, motivation, teaching effectiveness, education system, practical skills*

The mechanisms of teaching a foreign language to students studying in non-philological directions include modern approaches and methods of the education system. Such directions, as a rule, differ from technical or natural sciences, such as the humanities, social and economic sciences. Teaching a foreign language to students studying in non-physiological directions is important not only for mastering the language, but also for forming the skills necessary for successful functioning in global communication and professional spheres.

The following mechanisms are used to make this process effective:

A complex approach is an approach aimed at encouraging students to actively participate in the educational process by combining various methods and tools. A complex approach to teaching a foreign language allows students to develop knowledge and skills using not only one method, but also a variety of methods in learning a language. This approach increases students' interest, strengthens their motivation, and forms practical skills. The following key aspects are combined in the integrated approach:

In language learning, theoretical knowledge along with practical training is more effective for students. They learn not only to understand the language, but also how to use it in real life. In the integrated approach, communicative methods, interactive methods, technologies and other methods are used together. This approach activates students and makes teaching more interesting and effective. Online courses, mobile applications and interactive platforms help to strengthen the language learning process.

3. Contextual and creative approaches: Students learn to use a foreign language in real-life situations by creating opportunities for using it in everyday life. Also, through creative approaches, students test their knowledge through projects they create.

4. Individual approach: Taking into account the specific needs and interests of each student makes the teaching process more effective. This approach provides special help and support for students, encouraging them to succeed in learning the language.

A comprehensive approach to teaching a foreign language develops students' knowledge not only theoretically, but also practically. This method prepares students not only to learn the language, but also to effectively use it in professional life. A comprehensive approach is especially important for students studying in non-philological areas, since learning the language in these areas is necessary for success in global communication and professional activity. With the help of a comprehensive approach, it is possible to make the process of mastering a foreign language more interesting and effective for students, while developing their creative and critical thinking skills. This turns students into specialists who know the language well and can use it successfully. Interactive methods are approaches that help create active connections between students in the learning process, develop mutual exchange of ideas and communication. Interactive methods in teaching a foreign language encourage students to express their thoughts, work in groups and use the language in real situations. These methods increase the activity of students in mastering the language and make the learning process more effective. Students are divided into groups and communicate with each other in the language. Through role-playing, that is, playing roles in different situations, students consider the practice of using the language. This method is close to real-life communication situations and gives students the opportunity to express themselves and freely in learning the language. The process of learning the language becomes interesting and effective through the exchange of ideas and discussions between students. This method teaches students not only to understand the language, but also to use it in live communication. Discussions also

develop students' critical thinking skills. The use of modern technologies, such as online classes, mobile applications, forums and virtual communication platforms, makes learning more interesting and interactive for students. These technologies encourage students to communicate with each other, regularly use the language in practice, and facilitate the learning process. Organizing creative activities for students that develop written and oral speech increases their interest in learning the language. This method also develops students' creative thinking and makes the language learning process more meaningful and interesting for them. Interactive methods in teaching a foreign language increase students' interaction, participation in using the language, and their activity in learning. This approach teaches students not only to understand the language, but also to use it correctly and effectively. Interactive methods are especially important for students studying in non-physiological areas, as they learn to apply the language in practice, to use it in real-life situations. Thus, using interactive methods, the language learning process can be made more effective and interesting. Technology integration is the use of technological tools and resources in modern teaching. Integrating technology in foreign language teaching allows teachers to effectively communicate with students through various interactive platforms, online materials and mobile applications. This approach makes the language teaching process not only effective, but also interesting, because learning through technology allows students to receive education at their own time and place.

The following main aspects are considered in the integration of technology:

In foreign language teaching, students can consolidate their knowledge using resources such as online courses, video lessons, language learning platforms and tests. Online materials make students interested in learning different topics and help make teaching more interactive. Students can study independently outside of class and choose resources that suit their interests. In the process of learning a language, mobile applications, such as programs such as Duolingo, Memrise or Babbel, create an interesting and convenient way for students to study. Through mobile applications,

students can continue to study at their own pace, which further individualizes the learning process and allows them to see their results after a certain period of time. As one of the technologies, virtual classrooms and video lessons make the learning process more convenient for students. Through video conferences, students can communicate with teachers in real time, which makes the language learning process interactive and effective. Virtual classrooms also create the opportunity for distance learning for students. Learning a language with the help of audio and video materials allows students to be more fluent in communication, improve their speech, and understand the language in a natural setting. Through videos, students can develop listening skills, and with the help of text materials, they can strengthen their reading and writing skills. The use of interactive games and simulations in the language learning process makes learning more interesting and effective for students. For example, by completing various tasks to learn the language, interacting with each other, or participating in small dialogues, students learn the language more actively.

By integrating technology, the process of teaching a foreign language becomes more interactive and effective for students. This method encourages students to learn the language not only theoretically, but also in practice. Technological tools are especially useful for students studying in non-physiological areas, as they gain more independence in learning the language and can adapt the learning process to their needs. Thus, the integration of technology makes the process of teaching a foreign language more effective and interesting. Using a foreign language in a practical setting, that is, teaching the language in real-life situations, is more effective for students. This approach shows students how to use the language they are learning not only through books and textbooks, but also in real-life situations. At the same time, contextual teaching creates a solid foundation for students in mastering the language. Through creative approaches, students not only learn the language, but also develop their creative thinking skills. For example, creative projects, essay writing, storytelling, and similar activities are used to develop written and oral speech. This process makes language learning more lively and enriches students' spiritual development. Language

immersion programs provide students with the opportunity to fully immerse themselves in a foreign language. This approach helps students acquire the language naturally. Students use the foreign language not only in class, but also in everyday life, which accelerates language acquisition. Experiential learning methods allow students to apply their knowledge in practice. This method further strengthens the theoretical knowledge that students have learned by using it in real-world situations. For example, linguistic internships or language application programs teach students how to use the language in the workplace or in other practical situations. Foreign language teaching mechanisms prepare students not only to learn the language, but also to be globally competitive. These methods make the learning process more effective and enable students to succeed in mastering a foreign language. Such approaches also allow students to freely express themselves in global communication and get acquainted with different cultures.

Contextual learning is a method of language learning that involves placing students in real-life situations and teaching them how to use the language in those situations. This approach to teaching a foreign language encourages students to learn the language not based on theoretical knowledge, but rather on practical, everyday life usage. Students develop their practical language skills by using the language in real-life situations, such as talking to a salesperson in a store, ordering at a restaurant, or making inquiries while traveling. Contextual learning teaches students not only grammatically but also how to use the language successfully in real-life situations. This, in turn, increases their interest in the language and makes the learning process more interactive.

Language immersion is an approach that allows students to fully immerse themselves in a foreign language environment. Language immersion programs provide students with complete immersion in language learning, meaning that students learn a language not only by reading and listening, but also by using it in everyday life. Language immersion, in particular, involves going abroad or communicating in an

international environment. This approach helps to acquire a language naturally, as students apply the language learning process to more emotional and social interactions. Language immersion is one of the most effective methods of language acquisition, helping students feel like they are in a real language environment. Experiential learning is a method of teaching students not only with theoretical knowledge, but also through practical experience. An experiential approach to teaching a foreign language creates opportunities for students to use the language in real-life situations. In this case, students learn the language through various simulations, practical exercises, projects and group work. Experiential learning helps students learn the language not only in a theoretical, but also in a real and practical context, which makes it easier for them to consolidate their knowledge and master the language.

Foreign language teaching mechanisms are various methods and approaches used to make the language learning process effective. These include mechanisms such as interactive methods, integration of technologies, contextual approaches, creative activities, language immersion and experiential learning. Each mechanism helps to increase interest in the language among students, make the learning process more effective and achieve success in language learning. With the help of foreign language teaching mechanisms, students learn the language in accordance with their needs and play an important role in preparing them for their future professional activities. All complex approaches to foreign language teaching, namely contextual teaching, language immersion, experiential learning and other mechanisms, create a highly effective learning system for students. Each method, with its own characteristics, provides students with an individual approach to language learning, develops their practical skills and creates the opportunity to master the language naturally. Such approaches provide students with not only theoretical knowledge, but also the skills to use the language in real situations. All methods together make the process of teaching a foreign language more effective, interesting and adapted to the needs of students. Thus, integrated approaches to teaching a foreign language make it possible to provide students with high-quality education.

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