

**TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING MEDIA LANGUAGE TO  
STUDENTS**

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**Annotation:** *This article analyzes the status of the mass media in society, the features of their use as a means of influencing the public consciousness, and the lexical units used by language speakers. Also, active and passive verbalizers used in communication through newspapers, magazines, radio, and television are structurally and semantically studied.*

**Keywords:** *newspaper, magazine, radio, television, cognitive formation, verbalizer, conceptual and information model, social practice.*

In the current era, when our country has chosen the path of rapid development in various fields and is moving rapidly from it, it is becoming a requirement of the times to form an IT technology mindset and a new innovative worldview in the minds of young people.

In general, it is necessary to understand how national values and religious views are entering social life through the media. It is advisable to prevent information attacks in all areas and create an environment that protects against various types of information damage.

In the process of globalization, one of the most important means of the information environment entering our lives and influencing our national values is the Internet, which emerged in the process of the development of modern means of communication.

Through the media, the market system and Internet networks, “mass moral quality” is rapidly entering our spheres of life. They affect our national moral quality and are manifested in the national mentality. The national character formed in the peoples of the East does not allow it to literally become our way of life [1]. Only

those samples of incoming moral quality that are selected and evaluated as positive slowly enter our way of life. Only if it is positive can it become a social phenomenon.

According to researchers, the national character is formed mainly in the 30-year-old part of society. The character traits that are formed at a younger age are considered the process of formation of the national character. From this information, we can also see that it is much more difficult for our national values to become victims of various ideological threats in the form of a “mass moral quality”. However, this does not mean that we should be complacent and indifferent to reality.

In the words of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, “As you all know, today ruthless competition, confrontations and conflicts are becoming increasingly acute on a global scale, threats such as religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, human trafficking, illegal migration, “mass morality” are increasing, undermining the beliefs and family values that humanity has practiced for centuries. It is a fact that these and many other threats are causing serious problems in the lives of humanity, and no one can deny this” [2].

In the process of education in the upper grades, it is appropriate to study the possibilities of the press in this area of the issue of spiritual formation of students with the help of the media. Because today, only if all the above-mentioned possibilities are taken into account, it is possible to systematically instill the spirit and breath of the time (era) in which we live in the content of our work related to spirituality.

The following set of exercises has been developed to develop and improve the communicative competence of students in foreign languages, in areas where the specialization of mass media is not linguistic:

**Exercise 1. Translate the sentences that use industry-specific terms into English. Then break the text into short parts and find a suitable title for each.**

### **Mass media language**

The genres of mass media include newspapers, magazines, radio, television, the Internet, etc. Accordingly, the language of the media is the language

characteristic of the press, radio, and television programs. This style of language consists of official and current news, information, announcements, reports, interviews, and editorials. In them, the idea is expressed through short, popular sentences.

Where necessary, justifications are given. That is why in official messages, expressions such as “our correspondent reports,” “according to an embassy employee,” “our correspondent reports from the scene of the incident,” etc. are used.

Those working in the media are mainly journalists, correspondents, reporters, commentators, and bloggers.

**A journalist** is a person whose main activity is journalism, filling the media with information by collecting, processing and presenting to the audience information about important facts, events, people, phenomena.

Journalists are mainly engaged in publicistic activities, they aim to form a certain social opinion, as well as to be an intermediary between society and the state within the boundaries set by the founders of the publication, radio or television channel.

**The Internet** is the only popular computer network in demand today, providing us with open, simple and fluent information about all areas of uncertainty, that is, about concepts that are abstract to our minds.

Naturally, today the number of people who need this factor is increasing day by day. This network is a global network worldwide.

**The language of the Internet** is very complex and diverse. Because there are materials specific to all styles of speech on the Internet.

Today, the Internet is increasingly entering our lives. More and more mail, telephony, business (trade, banking, auctions) are being carried out on the Internet. Information sources on the Internet are increasing day by day. The number of Internet users is increasing year by year.

The Internet serves as an almost ideal environment for the educational process. One of the important factors for this is the ability of Internet users to use network resources from anywhere in the world.

The number of Internet users and information sites is constantly growing, becoming a source of entertainment and convenience for many young people. According to statistical studies conducted in the United States, 100% of high school and college students use the Internet. Students, as active Internet users, spend an average of 11 hours online per week. 9 out of 10 students use their email daily.

**Exercise 2. Translate the following words into English and make sentences using them. These words should be homonyms of similar words in other sentences.**

Yer, jon, soz, tush, soch, qirq, yosh, kul, oy, ot, son, toy, et, yara, bez, oq, osh.

**Task 1. Using the word "term" as an example, compose a syncwine for the words "field", "specialist", "program" and draw a general conclusion.**

"Sinquain" (5-line) technique:

Line 1 - concept – noun Line 2 - 2-word adjective

Line 3 - 3-word – verb Line 4 - 4-word relation

Line 5 - 1-word synonym

*Example:*

1. Term 2. Economic, sectoral

3. Denotes, is used, defines

4. A word with only one meaning.

5. Term.

**Task 2. Complete the express test tasks: Continue the sentences.**

1. Journal is .....
2. Journalists are those who .....
3. Popular American and British journals are as follows: .....
4. Word nomination is a process .....
5. Television is .....
6. Famous American and British radio stations are .....

Mass media specialization is an effective and authentic tool for developing and improving the communicative competence of students in foreign

languages, since they act not only as sources of information, but also as a powerful tool for educating and educating the younger generation. Nevertheless, the main tasks of media education are to prepare students for life in the modern information space, to prepare them to receive and understand various information with an understanding of the function that affects them, as well as to master the methods of communication through these means. This means that when working with the media, it is necessary to strengthen the axiological component in order to overcome its influence on young people.

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