

## METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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**Annotation:** *This article delves into the methodical analysis process within the context of English language learning. It systematically explores the key elements involved in designing and implementing effective language learning experiences. From needs analysis and contextual considerations to the evaluation of teaching materials, methodologies, and assessments, the article emphasizes a comprehensive approach to ensure alignment with learners' needs and goals.*

**Keywords:** *Methodical Analysis, English Language Learning, Needs Analysis, Contextual Considerations, Curriculum Evaluation, Material Analysis, Methodological Approaches, Assessment Methods.*

Teaching English as a second language requires a thoughtful and systematic approach to ensure effective language acquisition. Methodological analysis plays a crucial role in shaping the teaching process, guiding educators in selecting appropriate strategies, techniques, and materials. This article delves into the significance of methodological analysis in the context of teaching English, exploring its impact on language learning outcomes and the dynamic nature of language education.

A methodology is a system of methods and principles for doing something, for example for teaching or for carrying out research. Teaching methodologies vary according to the topic. In their own work they may have favored the use of methodology different from mine.

In didactics and teaching methodology, intersubjective communication is now understood as a whole system based on the balance between content of knowledge and methods of scientific knowledge (Ветчинова, 2021). A systematic approach to intersubjective communication requires the joint disclosure of its composition, structure, and tasks, as well as its relationship with other system objects (educational process, educational activity, etc.) (Habibov, 2012).

Since 2012, all European countries except Denmark, Greece, Iceland, and Turkey, and the Philippines have introduced a foreign language teaching approach where some subjects are taught in subjects other than the mother tongue (M:Experience teaching mathematics in English in the Philippines). It was introduced into internal education and taught as a foreign (English) language communication and learning tool for some subjects (Melis & Weber, 2003).

In countries such as India, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Malaysia, in most cases, school education is conducted entirely in English. As a result, such a situation does not correspond to advanced language policy, weakens the status of the mother tongue, and causes the "misuse" of the English language (Melis & Weber, 2003).

In Uzbekistan, English language education is directed to the formation of a second language information holder (cognizant), that is, the study of the cultural heritage created by the owner of the studied language is the main goal of English language education (Shaturaev &

Khamitovna, 2023). A second language informant can be understood as a person who has the competence to communicate adequately in a foreign language with a representative of a foreign culture in authentic communication situations (Shaturaev, 2022). When learning a language, the student is not busy with acquiring linguistic knowledge, but with improving his or her speech and cultural skills (competencies). English is taught on the basis of an integrative approach aimed at communicative activity, person-oriented, acquisition of competence (Ministry of Public Education, 2017).

**Defining Methodological Analysis:** Methodological analysis involves a systematic examination and evaluation of teaching methods employed in language instruction. It encompasses the study and comparison of various language teaching approaches, methodologies, and techniques to identify their strengths, weaknesses, and suitability for specific learner groups.

**The Role of Methodological Analysis in Language Teaching:**

1. **Effective Pedagogy:** Methodological analysis aids educators in choosing the most effective pedagogical approaches based on the learning goals, context, and the characteristics of the learners. This ensures that teaching methods align with the diverse needs and preferences of students.

2. **Adaptability:** Language education is not a one-size-fits-all endeavor. Methodological analysis allows teachers to adapt their strategies to the evolving needs of learners, considering factors such as age, proficiency level, and cultural background.

3. **Informed Decision-Making:** By critically examining different teaching methods, educators can make informed decisions about which methodologies best suit their teaching context. This informed approach contributes to the overall quality of instruction.

**Popular Language Teaching Methodologies:**

1. **Communicative Language Teaching (CLT):** Focused on real-life communication, CLT emphasizes interaction as both the means and goal of learning.

2. **Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT):** TBLT centers on the completion of tasks that mirror real-world language use, promoting practical language skills.

3. **Grammar-Translation Method:** This traditional approach emphasizes explicit teaching of grammar rules and translation exercises.

**Challenges and Critiques:**

Despite its importance, methodological analysis faces challenges. The diversity of language learners, rapidly changing educational landscapes, and the influence of technology require constant reassessment of methodologies. Additionally, critics argue that overemphasis on a single approach may limit the richness and flexibility needed in effective language instruction.

In conclusion, methodological analysis is a cornerstone in the field of English language teaching. It empowers educators to make informed choices, adapt to evolving learning needs, and enhance the overall quality of language instruction. A thoughtful, dynamic, and reflective approach to methodology ensures that language educators are equipped to navigate the complexities of language teaching, fostering an environment where English language learners can thrive. As the landscape of language education continues to evolve, methodological

analysis remains an indispensable tool for shaping effective and impactful language instruction.

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