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ISSUES OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE METHODOLOGY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT. *The article discusses the new types of pedagogical methods in teaching English and the methods of its application in the classroom, as well as the practical importance of the effective use of methods. Therefore, it is noted that these methods are useful for students to master another language and speak it fluently.*

Keywords: *method, English, effective, education, student, foreign language ICT.*

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of foreign languages is the key to success in today's world. In the context of globalization, the rapid development of communication and information exchange has increased the need to learn foreign languages. This creates the need to improve the quality of teaching foreign languages in the educational system, to use modern and effective methods, in particular, new technologies. New technologies will fundamentally change the educational process, making it more interactive, interesting and, most importantly, effective. They serve to increase student motivation, provide a personalized approach, increase practice, expand access, and ease the work of teachers. It should be noted that new methods and requirements for foreign language teaching and assessment of foreign language teachers' knowledge and skills have been developed in accordance with the European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). According to it, textbooks are being created for students of general education schools and vocational colleges. In accordance with these requirements, classrooms were equipped with stands and new information and communication techniques. The demand for learning a foreign language has also increased day by day. Foreign language science is divided into four aspects (reading, writing, listening comprehension and speaking), and separate concepts and skills are given for each of them.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Teaching and learning a foreign language using modern technologies is one of the most effective ways. In this process, including:

— when using computers, the student can watch and listen to videos, demonstrations, dialogues, movies or cartoons in a foreign language;

— it is possible to listen and watch foreign language radio broadcasts and television

programs;

— use of tape recorders and cassettes, which are considered a more traditional method; - CD players can be used. The use of these technical tools makes the process of learning a foreign language more interesting and effective for students.

— In the course of foreign language lessons, it is necessary to use advanced pedagogical educational technologies, interactive, innovative methods, communicative and informational tools.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Advanced methods serve as a compos in mastering a foreign language. One such method is the use of role-playing games in the course of the lesson.

Role-playing games are the application of different situations in our real life in the process of learning a foreign language. This method helps to create a language environment during the lesson.

For example: in case 1, old friends meet by chance. Case 2: A child who does not follow the rules of the road while crossing the road, that is, crosses the road where there is no crossing. Case 3. A customer enters the store to buy food. 4 Scenes of these situations are performed. Such life-like role-playing games create a language environment in the course of the lesson, and give students the opportunity to freely express their thoughts. In the process of participating in role-playing games, students learn to think, learn to freely express their emotional states in a foreign language. In the process of preparing for role-playing games, they correct each other's lexical, grammatical and pronunciation mistakes. Making a mistake and correcting it also helps to learn the language and teaches students to pronounce correctly. The use of role-playing games during the lesson ensures that all students are actively involved in the lesson at the same time. In addition, role-playing games increase students' interest in learning a foreign language and create a lively, cheerful atmosphere for the lesson. This serves to increase the effectiveness of foreign language lessons.

The next method is "Case-study" in English, ("case" is a specific situation, event, "study" - to learn, to analyze) is a method aimed at the implementation of teaching based on the study and analysis of specific situations.

One of the most interesting methods is to divide into 3 groups in the game "Pantomimo". One person from each group is put on the board. They are given different words based on the list. They have to explain the words to the rest of the group through gestures and actions without saying a word.

To use this method of "Creative Problem Solving", the beginning of the story is read and the end of the story is referred to the judgment of the students; - "Merry Riddles" teaching riddles to students is important in teaching English, they learn unfamiliar words and find the answer to a riddle; - "Quick answers" helps to increase the efficiency of the lesson; - "Chigil yazdi" ("Warm-up exercises") use various games

in the classroom to interest students in the lesson, for example, "Pantomime" (pantomime), this method can be used in a lesson where very difficult topics need to be explained or when written exercises are performed and students are tired; - "A chain story" method helps students to develop oral speech; "Acting characters" method can be used in all types of lessons. In order to teach the profession, people in professions such as "Interpreter", "Translator", "Writer", "Poet" can participate in the class and talk with students; - "Thinkers meeting" poets and writers such as U. Shakespeare, A. Navoi, R. Burns can be "invited". At such a time, using the wise words they said in the lesson will help young people to be educated as perfect people; - The "When pictures speak" method is very convenient and helps to teach English and develop the oral speech of students, for this it is necessary to use pictures related to the topic; - Quiz cards are distributed according to the number of students and allow all students to participate in the lesson at the same time, which saves time. As we have seen, each innovative technology has its own advantages. In all such methods, cooperation between the teacher and the student, and the active movement of the student in the educational process are envisaged.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the use of new technologies in foreign language teaching significantly improves the educational process and helps students to learn the language effectively. As a result of the use of innovative methods in English language classes, students' logical thinking skills develop, their speech becomes fluent, and the ability to give quick and correct answers is formed. Such methods make students eager for knowledge. The student tries to prepare thoroughly for the lessons. This makes students active subjects of the educational process. As the educational system sets itself the task of educating a free-thinking, well-rounded, mature person, in the future, we future teachers can make our contribution by developing ways to effectively use innovative technologies.

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XITOYNING POKISTON, SHRI-LANKA VA NEPAL BILAN IQTISODIY HAMKORLIGI: STRATEGIK INVESTITSIYALAR VA GEOSIYOSIY TA'SIR

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Kirish

XXI asr xalqaro munosabatlar tizimida Chiqib kelayotgan davlatlarning roli ortib bormoqda. Xususan, Xitoyning Janubiy Osiyo davlatlari bilan iqtisodiy va strategik hamkorligi mintaqaviy geosiyosatning muhim omillaridan biriga aylanmoqda. Xitoyning tashqi iqtisodiy siyosati ayniqsa **Pokiston, Shri-Lanka va Nepal** kabi davlatlarda faol amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu davlatlar Xitoy bilan infratuzilma, energetika va savdo sohalarida keng ko'lamli hamkorlik loyihalarini olib bormoqda, bu esa mintaqaviy siyosiy dinamikaga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Xitoyning Janubiy Osiyodagi iqtisodiy ekspansiyasi asosan **"Bir makon, bir yo'l" (Belt and Road Initiative – BRI)** tashabbusi orqali amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu loyiha 2013-yilda rasman e'lon qilingan bo'lib, bugungi kunga kelib 150 dan ortiq davlatni qamrab olgan. Xitoy hukumati tomonidan **200 milliard dollardan ortiq mablag'** Janubiy Osiyo mamlakatlarining infratuzilma va iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga yo'naltirilgan. Ayniqsa, **Pokiston, Shri-Lanka va Nepal** ushbu tashabbus doirasida eng ko'p investitsiya jalb qilgan davlatlar sirasiga kiradi.

Xitoy-Pokiston Iqtisodiy Koridori (**CPEC**) doirasida **62 milliard dollarlik** infratuzilma va energetika loyihalari amalga oshirilmoqda. Gwadar portining rivojlantirilishi Xitoyning Hind okeaniga chiqish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirmoqda. Xitoydan **8 milliard dollardan ortiq qarz olgan**, bu mamlakatning davlat qarzining **20% dan ortig'ini tashkil qiladi**. **Humbantota porti** 2017-yilda qarz evaziga Xitoyga **99 yilga ijaraga berilgan**, bu esa xalqaro munosabatlarda katta e'tibor tortgan. **Rasuwagadhi-Katmandu temir yo'li loyihasi** va **Trans-Himalaya transport koridori** Xitoy-Nepal iqtisodiy hamkorligini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. Xitoy Nepaldagi infratuzilma loyihalariga **3 milliard dollardan ortiq investitsiya kiritgan**.

Ushbu iqtisodiy hamkorlik shunchaki moliyaviy yoki tijoriy manfaatlardan iborat bo'lib qolmay, balki Xitoyning Janubiy Osiyoda geosiyosiy ta'sirini mustahkamlashga

xizmat qilmoqda. Bu esa Hindiston, AQSh va boshqa mintaqaviy kuchlar bilan geostrategik raqobatni kuchaytirib, xalqaro munosabatlarning yangi dinamikasini shakllantirmoqda.

Asosiy qism

Xitoy va Pokiston o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy aloqalar so‘nggi o‘n yillikda misli ko‘rilmagan darajada rivojlandi. Xitoy-Pokiston Iqtisodiy Koridori (CPEC) 2013-yilda boshlangan bo‘lib, umumiy qiymati 62 milliard dollarni tashkil etadi. Ushbu loyiha Pokistonning infratuzilma va energetika tarmoqlarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, uning eng muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri Gwadar portidir. Hind okeanining muhim strategik nuqtalaridan biri hisoblangan ushbu port Xitoyga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri Fors ko‘rfazi va Afrika bozorlariga chiqish imkoniyatini beradi. Gwadar portining rivojlanishi Hindiston va AQSh tomonidan tanqid qilinib, Xitoyning harbiy-dengiz ta’sirini oshirishga xizmat qilayotganini ta’kidlab kelishadi.

Bundan tashqari, CPEC doirasida Xitoy Pokistonda elektr stansiyalar, yo‘llar va temir yo‘llar qurishga katta sarmoya kiritmoqda. Xususan, Pokistonning energiya muammolarini hal qilish maqsadida Xitoy tomonidan 11 000 MVt quvvatga ega elektr stansiyalar qurilishi rejalashtirilgan. Biroq, ushbu loyihalar bilan bog‘liq xavotirlar ham mavjud. Xitoydan olingan kreditlar natijasida Pokistonning tashqi qarzi keskin oshgan va 2023-yilda Pokiston hukumati Xitoy kreditlarini qaytarishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelgan. Shu sababli, CPEC loyihasi Pokiston iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga xizmat qilishi bilan birga, uning Xitoyga moliyaviy bog‘liqligini ham oshirmoqda.

Xitoyning Shri-Lanka bilan iqtisodiy aloqalari esa asosan infratuzilma loyihalariga qaratilgan bo‘lib, Shri-Lanka hukumati Xitoydan jami 8 milliard dollardan ortiq kredit olgan. Ushbu kreditlar asosida Kolombo port shahrini rivojlantirish loyihasi, yo‘l va temir yo‘l infratuzilmasi hamda Humbantota porti kabi loyihalar amalga oshirilgan. Ayniqsa, Humbantota portining 2017-yilda Xitoyga 99 yilga ijaraga berilishi Shri-Lanka uchun muhim geosiyosiy oqibatlarga olib keldi. Bu kelishuv Shri-Lankaning Xitoyga iqtisodiy qaramligini oshirib, Hindiston va AQSh tomonidan keskin tanqid qilindi.

Shri-Lanka iqtisodiy inqirozga uchragach, 2022-yilda defolt e’lon qildi va Xitoy kreditlarini qaytarish bo‘yicha muammolar yuzaga keldi. Xitoyning “qarz tuzog‘i diplomatiyasi” (debt-trap diplomacy) strategiyasiga oid tanqidlar aynan Shri-Lanka misolida keng tarqaldi. Bu jarayon Shri-Lanka va Hindiston o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy va siyosiy munosabatlarga ham ta’sir o‘tkazdi, chunki Hindiston Shri-Lankaga Xitoy kreditlaridan qochish uchun muqobil moliyaviy yordam taklif qila boshladi.

Xitoy va Nepal o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy aloqalar asosan infratuzilma va savdo sohalariga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, Nepal Xitoy bilan Trans-Himalaya temir yo‘li loyihasini amalga oshirishni rejalashtirmoqda. Ushbu temir yo‘l Xitoyning Tibet

viloyati orqali Nepal poytaxti Katmanduni bog‘lashga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, bu Nepal uchun Hindistonga qaramlikni kamaytirish imkoniyatini beradi. Shuningdek, Xitoy Nepalda gidroelektr loyihalariga 3 milliard dollardan ortiq investitsiya kiritgan.

Biroq, Xitoyning Nepal bilan iqtisodiy aloqalari Hindiston bilan raqobatga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Nepal an’anaviy tarzda Hindistonning ta’sir doirasida bo‘lsa-da, so‘nggi yillarda Xitoy bilan aloqalarni kengaytirish orqali iqtisodiy va strategik muvozanatni saqlashga harakat qilmoqda. Bu esa mintaqadagi geosiyosiy vaziyatni murakkablashtirishi mumkin.

Xulosa

Xitoyning Pokiston, Shri-Lanka va Nepal bilan iqtisodiy hamkorligi so‘nggi o‘n yillikda sezilarli darajada kengayib, bu mamlakatlarning infratuzilma, savdo va energetika sektorlarida muhim o‘zgarishlarga olib keldi. Ushbu hamkorlikning asosiy drayveri Xitoyning “Bir makon, bir yo‘l” (BRI) tashabbusi bo‘lib, uning doirasida Xitoy Janubiy Osiyoning strategik hududlarida yirik loyihalarni moliyalashtirdi. Biroq, bu jarayonning natijalari har doim ham ijobiy bo‘lib qolmay, mintaqadagi davlatlar uchun yangi iqtisodiy va geosiyosiy muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Pokiston bilan iqtisodiy hamkorlikning markaziy yo‘nalishi Xitoy-Pokiston Iqtisodiy Koridori (CPEC) bo‘lib, u infratuzilma va energetika sohalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. CPEC Pokiston iqtisodiyoti uchun strategik ahamiyat kasb etishi bilan birga, bu mamlakatning tashqi qarz yukini ham oshirdi. Natijada, Pokiston moliyaviy qiyinchiliklarga duch kelib, Xitoydan olingan kreditlarni qaytarishda muammolarni boshdan kechirmoqda. Bundan tashqari, Gwadar portining Xitoy uchun muhim geosiyosiy vositaga aylanishi Hindiston va AQSh tomonidan shubha bilan qaralmoqda, bu esa mintaqadagi geosiyosiy raqobatni kuchaytirmoqda.

Shri-Lanka bilan iqtisodiy aloqalar Xitoy tomonidan moliyalashtirilgan infratuzilma loyihalari, ayniqsa, Humbantota porti bilan bog‘liq kelishuvlar orqali shakllandi. Ushbu portning 99 yilga Xitoyga ijaraga berilishi Shri-Lankaning Xitoyga moliyaviy qaramligini oshirib, xalqaro maydonda “qarz tuzog‘i diplomatiyasi” muhokamalarini keltirib chiqardi. Shri-Lanka iqtisodiy inqirozga uchragach, Xitoy kreditlarini qaytarishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keldi, bu esa mamlakatning suveren qaror qabul qilish qobiliyatini cheklashi mumkinligi haqidagi xavotirlarni kuchaytirdi.

Nepal bilan iqtisodiy hamkorlik Xitoy tomonidan moliyalashtirilayotgan Trans-Himalaya temir yo‘li va gidroelektr loyihalari orqali rivojlanmoqda. Ushbu aloqalar Nepalga infratuzilma rivojlanishida yangi imkoniyatlar taqdim etsa-da, Hindiston bilan an’anaviy iqtisodiy aloqalarni zaiflashtirishi mumkin. Hindiston ushbu jarayonni Xitoyning mintaqadagi ta’sirini kuchaytirish strategiyasi sifatida qabul qilib, Nepalga iqtisodiy bog‘liqlikni saqlab qolish bo‘yicha muqobil takliflar taqdim etmoqda.

Xitoyning Janubiy Osiyo davlatlari bilan iqtisodiy hamkorligi ushbu mamlakatlarning rivojlanishiga sezilarli darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa-da, bu jarayonda qator muammolar ham kuzatilmoqda. Xususan:

1. **Moliyaviy qaramlik va qarz yukining oshishi** – Xitoydan katta miqdorda kredit olgan Pokiston va Shri-Lanka iqtisodiy bosim ostida qolmoqda. Ushbu qarzlarning qaytarilishi bo‘yicha qiyinchiliklar iqtisodiy suverenitetga tahdid solmoqda.
2. **Geosiyosiy raqobatning kuchayishi** – Xitoyning mintaqadagi faolligi Hindiston va AQSh tomonidan muqobil strategiyalar ishlab chiqilishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Bu jarayon Janubiy Osiyodagi siyosiy muvozanatni o‘zgartirishi mumkin.
3. **Infratuzilma loyihalarining uzoq muddatli samaradorligi** – Ko‘plab loyihalar iqtisodiy jihatdan samaradorlik masalasida bahsli bo‘lib, ayrim infratuzilma obyektlari (masalan, Humbantota porti) kutilgan darajada foyda keltirmayapti.
4. **Hindistonning javob choralari** – Nepal va Shri-Lanka bilan Xitoyning iqtisodiy aloqalarining kuchayishi Hindistonni ushbu mamlakatlarga nisbatan strategik yondashuvini qayta ko‘rib chiqishga majbur qilmoqda. Bu esa mintaqadagi diplomatik dinamikani o‘zgartirishi mumkin.

Kelajakda Janubiy Osiyo davlatlari Xitoy bilan iqtisodiy hamkorlikni davom ettirar ekan, ular milliy manfaatlarini himoya qilish, qarz yukini optimallashtirish va infratuzilma loyihalarining uzoq muddatli barqarorligini ta’minlash masalalariga alohida e’tibor qaratishlari lozim. Xitoy esa, o‘z navbatida, bu davlatlarning iqtisodiy barqarorligini saqlashga ko‘proq e’tibor qaratmasa, geosiyosiy raqobat kuchayishi va “qarz tuzog‘i diplomatiyasi” ayblovlari mintaqadagi ta’sirini zaiflashtirishi mumkin. Shu bois, Janubiy Osiyo davlatlari uchun eng maqbul strategiya Xitoy bilan hamkorlikni diversifikatsiya qilish, muqobil investitsiya manbalarini jalb etish va barqaror iqtisodiy siyosat yuritishdan iborat bo‘lishi kerak.

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