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THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AS A SECOND FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Annotation. *The article is about the most common theories teaching foreign languages as a second languages on the field of higher education. Discuss about many theoretical ways of several scholars who worked on the topic. Given some modern ways how to teach English as a second language on higher education and after graduation of our modern education system as well.*

Key words: *method, neurolinguistics, computer linguistics, psycholinguistics, geographical linguistics.*

The main step in the teaching of foreign languages in universities that are not based on linguistics and language teaching while establishing a curriculum in English is how to achieve its goals is to determine. This goal is achieved in terms of the methodology of teaching foreign languages in the following ways unites; departments of linguistics (phonetics, lexicon, grammar) and language skills (reading, speaking,

listening, writing). Teaching these aspects involves different teaching methods and is separate for this discussion is the subject. In foreign language methodology, attention is paid to special linguistic competence as a basis.

At the present stage, foreign language education is a multidimensional phenomenon. Foreign language education is multicultural and multilingual serves as a tool for the successful professional activity of a young specialist in a team of people.

Foreign language education is also the consciousness of the individual, his social mobility and free activity in the open information space is an important means of forming the ability to manage. According to Galskova and Gez (2006), foreign language education as a process to introduce students to a new means of communication for them, others to know the culture and their own culture through the prism of the culture of the country of the language being studied communication in relation to other languages and cultures aimed at understanding, inculcating in students and willingness to tolerate. According to the anthropocentric principle, students are learning activities at the same time subjects and become subjects of intercultural communication, which is the principle of foreign language education shows that it will become the main component of the system.

Although the issue of effective learning of foreign languages and easier acquisition of new vocabulary has been studied by many scientists, it is always considered a topical issue. Such an approach to this issue it is natural to be considered in today's world history. Organization of bilingual education, often in the study of a foreign language allows you to deepen and learn several foreign languages. Learning a foreign language is multifaceted is a doctrine and undergoes complex psychological changes in the process. including mother tongue and foreign language comparison process takes place. from different methods and technologies of teaching in this process is used. It is effective to teach a foreign language by comparing the native language with the help of modern pedagogical technologies results. teaching a foreign language requires knowledge of its methodology.

The active methodology of teaching English serves as the basis for the active concept of teaching expressed by the theory of step-by-step formation. Based on this theory for several years Professor P.Y. Work was carried out under the leadership of Galperin and docent I.I. Ilyasov - later called active technique so-called educational technology. In fact, activity methodology with an idea-based activity approach related to the activity of the object of knowledge, about active, conscious, creative education. This method is in all its unity learn to communicate and organize tasks, own knowledge, value-orientation and ethics includes Initially, it was supposed to be used to teach a contingent of adults, students, of this method using it in the upper classes of the general education school due to the methodical principles that form its basis.

A number of new fields have appeared in modern linguistics. Although this process mainly corresponds to the second half of the 20th century, in modern linguistics these fields (neurolinguistics, computer linguistics, psycholinguistics, geographical linguistics) began to develop after the period of independence and one has become the object of research in many scientific works. Including “21st century – computer century of technologies” of the field of computer linguistics, which is an innovation brought to linguistics development. As a field of study that includes the interaction of both language and society, sociolinguistics in teaching foreign languages, along with understanding the nature of society, the essence of language, as well as its manifestation.

The above-mentioned idea implies better preparation by the foreign language teacher, full and complex exposure of the students to the developing factors in the target language.

Nevertheless, the sociolinguistic competence and performance of teachers and students are reciprocal that the people who do, teach and learn are known 'knowers' and users of the language it is important to question whether it is balanced enough to determine. Computer Linguistics is a component of applied linguistics, a logical continuation of mathematical linguistics, which is rapidly developing in various aspects.

Linguistics is the main means of communication between people. Separated the existing language and the speech occurring in the process of communication and

interaction the internal structure and units of the language, the various manifestations of these units in the speech process, and in psycholinguistics it is the main transition from “internal structure” to “external structure” (“external speech”).

A number of issues such as stages, mutual relations of these two structures are studied in detail. Aspects of linguistics that are the object of sociolinguistic research – terminological emergence of systems and their continuous differentiation, uneven development processes of social functions of world languages, fragmentation of regional dialects, developed acceleration of socio-professional differentiation of languages, lexical-semantic and stylistic systems the development of scientific technology is the most powerful for issues such as the strengthening of the influence of ideologies in society affects.

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INTEGRATING HEMIS WITH LANGUAGE LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR SEAMLESS DATA FLOW

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Abstract. *The integration of Higher Education Management Information Systems (HEMIS) with Language Learning Management Systems (LLMS) in Uzbekistan can enable seamless data flow, fostering informed decision-making and enhancing the quality of higher education. By leveraging LLMS data, HEMIS can provide a comprehensive understanding of language education trends, support policy implementation monitoring, and inform strategic planning for a more responsive and effective higher education system.*