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# Use of Regional Materials in the Process of Teaching a Foreign Language

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## ABSTRACT

The use of regional materials is an integral part of the process of teaching foreign languages, as it contributes to the formation of a linguistically competent personality and the education of patriotism and citizenship.

**KEYWORDS:** local history, regional component, the process of teaching a foreign language, methods and forms of education, education of patriotism and citizenship.

## Introduction

One of the important tasks, the solution of which can and should be carried out as part of the study of a foreign language, is the development and formation of a person who has knowledge of his own culture, who is aware of himself as a bearer of certain cultural values, as part of the natural and social integrity.

# The main part

The need to solve this problem is reflected in the state educational standard, according to which one of the goals of learning a foreign language is the formation of the ability to represent one's country, its culture in the conditions of foreign language intercultural communication, the formation of skills to distinguish between the general and the specific in the culture of the native country and the country of the language being studied.

An important role in achieving this goal is played by the use of local history material in the classroom and in extracurricular activities. Local history material brings foreign language communication closer to the personal experience of students, contributes to the formation and consolidation of their communication skills in the target language. The ability of the student to talk about what is close and dear to him, about what surrounds him and excites him, allows him to become more interesting to his foreign-speaking interlocutor. Without knowing your native culture, without loving it, you cannot understand and love another culture. Only those who feel the beauty, strength and wealth of their native land, who know and honor the customs and traditions of their people, treat them with care, can understand and respect the culture of other peoples.

The integration of the regional component into the study of a foreign language can be carried out in two directions:

inclusion of local history information from different subject areas (history, geography, literature, art, etc.) in the program of studying a foreign language;

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115

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## Volume: 03 Issue: 11 | Nov 2022, ISSN: 2660-6828

Creative rethinking of the received local history information, the ability to concretize and analyze the historical and modern trends in the development of the region.

The subject content of speech, reflected in the educational program in a foreign language, is such that the teacher can use local history information when studying almost any topic, since local history is multifaceted in its content. The teacher needs to harmonize the local history material with the program, selecting the information that reflects the uniqueness of the region, its unique character, and at the same time has a universal value, familiarization with which has a positive effect on raising the general cultural level of students.

At certain stages of learning, in order to implement the content of language education in foreign language lessons, thematic planning of educational activities can include topics that give the most complete and versatile idea of the Fergana region:

- Geographical position. Nature. Climate. Population. Settlements.
- ▶ Fergana is the capital of the region.
- ▶ History of the region. Memorable places on the map. Historical and cultural monuments.
- Economy. Industry. Agriculture. Ecological problems of the region.
- ➢ Education.
- ➢ Mass media.
- ➤ Sports.
- > Rest and leisure. Tourist attractions of the region.
- > Culture. Literature. Art. Theatres. Museums.
- ➢ Famous people of Fergana.

Local history material connects the life and life of any region and locality with a huge concept of our country and significantly complements the content side of the speech. Students become interested in studying their land, its culture, customs and traditions more deeply. This contributes to the formation of respect for one's country, the small Motherland, the need for the practical use of a foreign language in various fields of activity. Also, local history material helps to improve the practical knowledge of a foreign language: the vocabulary of students is enriched, grammatical skills are improved, and speech skills are developed.

The introduction of local history information into the process of teaching a foreign language makes it possible to implement an educational task - to form a sense of patriotism among students. The use of local history material in foreign language lessons is especially important, since one of the tasks of education is the education of patriotism and citizenship. The teacher needs to find such methods and forms of work with students that would allow them to get in touch with the history and culture of the small and large Motherland.

Work with local history material can be organized at a certain stage of a foreign language lesson, as part of an integrated lesson with other academic subjects, in a separate extracurricular lesson, and also have a wider time frame (project or research activities).

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## Volume: 03 Issue: 11 | Nov 2022, ISSN: 2660-6828

The inclusion of a regional component in the learning process is possible through the organization of various forms of work:

- preparation of messages and reports;
- protection of abstracts;
- issue of newspapers and posters;
- ➢ oral journal;
- writing essays;
- Project work;
- staging;
- conducting excursions, including virtual ones;
- publishing tourist guides;
- > preparation of a multimedia presentation;
- Creation of videos and commercials;
- research work;
- Creation of web quests.

The implementation of these forms of work involves the use of modern teaching methods, such as:

- problem-based learning;
- search and information and communication technologies;
- role-playing games;
- Project method.

These methods and forms of work have a great practical orientation, allow you to combine independent individual work with group and collective work. It is necessary to teach schoolchildren the ability to extract and apply in a foreign language lesson the information obtained in the study of geography, history, social science, literature, biology and other subjects. In the process of working on local history material, students can search for photographs, written documents, information on the Internet, visit local museums and attractions, communicate with representatives of the older generation in order to gain knowledge about the history of their native land, famous countrymen. The results of work on local history in a foreign language can be presented in a classroom, an educational institution, can be addressed to parents, published in print, etc.

### Conclusion

Thus, the use of the regional component is an important part of the process of teaching a foreign language. Local history material helps to increase the effectiveness of the process of teaching a foreign language and the level of positive motivation of students, their adaptation to the surrounding social and natural environment,

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117

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#### Volume: 03 Issue: 11 | Nov 2022, ISSN: 2660-6828

broadens their horizons, helps in choosing a profession, is a means of moral and patriotic education. The use of information in teaching, information related to the real life of students, stimulates not only their interest in learning a foreign language, but also the independence, cognitive activity of each student, develops the skills and abilities of research activities, brings up a responsible attitude to business, contributes to the formation of personality.

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Volume: 03 Issue: 11 | Nov 2022, ISSN: 2660-6828

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