

## **THE PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE CONVERSATION METHOD IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND THE THEORY OF EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY**

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### **Annotation**

Technology is a very important part of learning languages at different levels around the world. This article discusses the advantages and effectiveness of the method of conversation in the study of foreign languages. Innovations in language learning technologies help to motivate and create more independent learners who achieve the results they expect. In particular, the method of conversation is one of the most important and effective educational technologies.

Keywords: conversation method, education, program, technology, learner, educator.

### **Literature Analysis and Methodology**

Whenever a new technology is developed, people immediately use it to teach and learn a new language. After all, learning a new language is on many of our bucket lists, and technology helps us learn quickly. Technology has changed the way we share information. From colleagues sending company data across continents at the speed of light to learning a whole new language, technology has made its presence known in no uncertain terms. Many language learning apps and websites use technology as one of the technologies that bring lessons to life. They have memory games that make learning fun. The videos record the lessons and can be replayed at any time of the day and as often as you like. Not only listening to the voice of native speakers, but it can also be applied to the literacy of learning a foreign language at your own pace. Below we will talk about one of these technologies, the interview method. First, let's list the advantages of the interview method: First, personal interviews, especially compared to questionnaires, usually bring a higher percentage of return. Second, the interview method can be used to obtain an almost perfect sample of the general population, since almost everyone can apply and respond to this approach. It should be remembered that the questionnaire approach is very limited, as it covers only literate people. Nevertheless, the observational approach is also subject to limitations as many things or facts cannot be observed on the spot. Information provided through an interview may be more accurate than that provided by other methods. An on-scene interviewer can clarify answers that seem incorrect or irrelevant by explaining the questions to the informant. If the informant intentionally falsifies the answers, the interviewer can effectively check them and use special devices to check the answers. The interviewer can collect additional information about the informant's personality and environment, which often results in is of great importance in interpretation. Interviewing is a very flexible approach, allowing new questions or probing questions to be

asked if necessary. Assessment and testing devices can be used, with the interviewer acting as an experimenter. At the same time, visual stimuli can be presented to which the informant can react. Feedback The interview method provides a means of verbal communication between stakeholders and analysts. Since conversation is a natural method of communication and an effective means of expressing needs and ideas, conversational methods are widely used to understand problems and define general product requirements. Interview methods are also known as oral methods, such as interviews, surveys, and brainstorming. Interview: A common interview method is the interview. This is the most commonly used method for determining requirements. The interview is usually conducted by an experienced analyst who also has general knowledge of the application domain. In interviews, the analyst discusses the desired product with various stakeholders and develops an understanding of their requirements. Usually interviews are divided into two groups. 1. Closed interview: In this interview we have to prepare predetermined questions and try to get answers to these questions for the interested parties. 2. Open Interview: In this interview, we do not need to prepare predetermined questions and input from stakeholders in open discussions. Questionnaire: Questionnaires are one of the cost-effective ways to gather requirements. Surveys can reach a large number of people not only in a short amount of time, but also at a lower cost. Common factors affecting the use of a questionnaire are: 1. The resources available for gathering requirements are largely dependent on the available resource. 2. The type of requirements to be collected depends on the level of education and knowledge of the respondent. 3. Anonymity provided to the respondent Brainstorming is another method of conversation. It has some similarities with workshops and focus groups in that in Brainstorming, stakeholders come together for a short time, but in that short time they generate a large and extensive list of ideas. An "outside the box" thinking approach is encouraged at this meeting. Brainstorming involves both generating ideas and narrowing down ideas.

## Conclusion

Conversation is one of the most common yet invisible forms of social interaction. People are usually happy to describe their work and the challenges they face. Verbal requirements, needs, and constraints are often referred to as implicit requirements. Interview methods are widely used in the development of requirements. However, they require a lot of work: it takes time to set up the meeting and create a transcript and analyze recordings of live interaction.

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