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Technology for the Development of Career-Oriented Textbooks in Foreign Languages for Students of Humanities

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ANNOTATION: The article provides the methodological content of the lesson.In order to organize a lesson, it is necessary to determine the characteristics of the lesson, its structure, logic and methods of work. This set is the methodological content of the lesson. The methodological content of the modern lesson is shown to be communicative. In addition, there are various methods and technologies for learning English.

KEYWORDS: Methodological content, organize a lesson, communication, the purposeful nature of speech activity, individualization, situational, functionality,speech development.

Methodological content of the lesson. A feature of this process is that the foreign language course is basic as part of the learning process. In order to organize a lesson, it is necessary to determine the characteristics of the lesson, its structure, logic and methods of work. This set is the methodological content of the lesson. The methodological content of a modern lesson should be communication. This means the assimilation of the learning process and the communication process as follows:

- The purposeful nature of speech activity and the ability to somehow call the interlocutor or learn new things when a person is looking for his or her height.
- The motivational nature of speech activity is when a person speaks or reads because he or she is motivated to do something.
- The presence of any contact with the interlocutor that constitutes the general situation.
- The use of this speech refers to this function of this general process.
- Use discussion topics that are really important to the students in this group.

From the point of view of communication, the methodological content of the lesson is determined on the following basis:

1. Individualization is the consideration of the individual characteristics of the student. Communicative and active learning implies personal individualization in the first place, i.e., it corresponds to Plan 1 throughout the learning process. He is all V.R.D. used for, it should cover the entire learning process. All individual characteristics and individual development of the student (character, memory, speech speed, etc.) should be taken into account. This accounting is implemented in a stratified approach to education

Option 2: 1. The class takes one task, but the support is different for different students. 2. Different students take different assignments.

The direction of the speech represents the practical direction of the lesson. Speech activity in a foreign language is a key factor in learning. Lessons in language, not language, are legal. research for some purpose. If it doesn't, you need to help find it, do everything you can to achieve that goal. Speech activity is like a system of purposeful, speech exercises.

Thus, speech activity: a new means of forming and developing the ability to communicate absolutely (continuous speech) (the practice of communicating with students); a lazy character who has to use all the exercises for speech purposes; all students' work in the classroom should be related to this goal; any speech movement of the student must be justified; the use and definition of a particular phrase, topic should be of communicative importance; any course design should be verbal in both organizational and completion

Situational - interlocutors about the interrelationship of phrases with their relationship. Thus, if it is based on a learning relationship, a communication situation can be created. Every phrase should be situational. Situation is necessary not only in development but also in the formation of speech ability.

Functionality. Each unit is important for its function: 1) the leading units in mastering the lexicon are grammatical events, not their form, but their functions; 2) all speech functions should be used for teaching on devices; 3) the use of

knowledge is carried out on the basis of rules, instructions; 4) translation from the native language is excluded in teaching.

Novelty - a situation in which speech needs to be constantly changed in the formation of speech skills; repetition of speech material is carried out due to its constant inclusion in the course material; the content of the training materials should be internal re-learning with their own data; The novelty should manifest itself in the organization of all emails Copies of this form of study (lesson).

Course Requirement: Each course should provide practical, educational achievement, and intellectual and developmental goals by solving specific problems;

Reading activities: should be reflected in their speech-thinking activities, which are related to nurturing their speech initiative.

Course typology: 2 main types of courses: 1. Developmental lessons are based on oral speech and reading skills and abilities to use language materials. This is a pure speech lesson. 2. Lessons, the purpose of which is to develop skills and abilities to use the definition of linguistic material. This is a speech integration lesson.

A lesson in the formation of lexical skills. The plan of this lesson is: topic, purpose, speech materials a) new material presented; b) the material for repetition is indicated. Course Outline: Three types of work are distinguished: 1) speech exercises that penetrate into the environment of communication in foreign languages; 2) semantic lexicon; 3) automation of lexical units

Lesson on speech development. Goes through the text. Objective: A rhenium about the ability to learn perfect oral speech (oral text is provided by the listener) or the ability to write speech (visual) or lexical speech ability or grammatical ability. The course of the lesson: 1) preparation for the speech - the activation of the materials of previous lessons; 2) reading (listening) of oral text 3) practicing with oral text materials (literal writing).

Dialogic speech development lesson

Lesson on developing reading skills. Objectives: to teach to understand the text from a single point of view; teaching to perceive and recognize new combinations of known units; develop reading speed (to yourself); develop the ability to guess the meaning of unknown units; develop the ability to break and study the logical-semantic relationships of texts of different nature.

Non-traditional lessons:

Purpose: to provide students with a thorough knowledge of the program material, to temporarily implement various aspects of the formation and development of each student's personality - taking into account his individual abilities and capabilities.

• control of students' knowledge, skills and abilities on a particular topic;
• business, created work environment, serious attitude of students to the lesson;
• Provides minimal teacher participation.

The method of the project: It differs in the cooperative nature in the performance of tasks while working on the project, the work carried out at the same time is naturally creative and focused on students and learners; offers a high level of individual and collective responsibility project for each development task.

Steps: choose a topic or project; formation of a group of performers; cutting and development of a work plan for the project, setting deadlines; distribution of tasks among students; completion of assignments, discussion of the results of each assignment in the group; registration of the joint result; project report; evaluation of project implementation.

Video lesson: call different ways of working with the use of creating real and imaginary communication conditions in the lesson; introducing school students to cultural values people - mother tongue: language culture about imagining the process of language learning as an understanding of life; interns learning and developing a speech agent and individualizing motivation.

Lesson - excursion: acquaintance with the Russian national culture becomes a necessary element of the process of teaching a foreign language: from the principle of intercultural dialogue to develop ideas about your country, as well as cultural materials about your homeland use. desired language.

Lesson - performance: the use of works of foreign literature in foreign language lessons improves students' speaking skills, ensures the creation of communicative, cognitive and aesthetic motivation. Game preparation is the process of embracing children and their individual creations from creative work that contributes to the development of children's language skills.

The main objectives of the integration of a foreign language with the humanities are: to improve communicative and cognitive skills aimed at systematizing and deepening knowledge, and in communicating this knowledge in foreign languages. further development and improvement of students' aesthetic taste.

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