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INTERACTIVE METHODS OF WORKING ON TEXT

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The existing texts in textbooks based on the communicative method differ from the old textbooks in their authenticity. Only textbook authors wrote texts in old textbooks. An authentic text means an original, namely a written or oral copy.

Experiments show that familiarizing students with texts, explaining the meaning of the text using various linguistic observations is effective in teaching foreign languages.

Below are some guidelines for working on authentic texts.

Divide the text into paragraphs.

Group the split paragraphs according to their meaning. At the same time, students can do it on their own in groups or listen to it on a tape recorder at a certain time.

Divide the text into paragraphs and arrange the pictures in order according to the paragraphs. If there are no pictures associated with the text in the textbook, teachers can get creative and prepare pictures.

Continue reading halfway and encourage students to continue reading. Students compose different stories according to the content of the text. The best-structured stories or text-to-sequel alignment will be discussed in plenary and encouraged by the teacher.

Memory exercise for memorizing text content. The teacher reads the text once. He then distributes the text to the students in different parts, and the students try to arrange them as correctly as possible. The teacher, in turn, motivates them to place them correctly.

Create a similar story. After the teacher has worked on the given text, he instructs the students to create similar stories by the content of the text. Structured related stories will be discussed at the plenum.

Divide the text into paragraphs and direct students to the heading of each paragraph. The exercise will be conducted in groups and discussed in a plenary session. Translate text into paragraphs in groups. Each group is given one paragraph, which is translated in the group, then after the allotted time, only one person remains in the group, and the rest is distributed among the other groups one by one. Representatives of all groups are gathered in one group and the text is translated by paragraphs. Each representative will translate their paragraph. This way of working with text helps save time.

Cluster method. Cluster analysis of the title of the text. For example, students are asked what they mean by the school. This method tries to understand the content of the text globally. Finding effective ways to work with text, of course, depends on the creativity of the teacher.

The use of literary texts in foreign language lessons not only develops the oral speech of students but also plays an important role in awakening their interest in the country in which the language is being studied, expanding their worldview.

Fiction types include epic, dramatic, and lyrical works. As we use more epics in

foreign language lessons, we will focus on epics. Epic is a Greek word for narrative literature. In epic works, the author acquaints the reader with the inner experiences of different images, meets life events in different times and spaces, travels among fantasies. Epic works include novels, stories, fairy tales, legends, anecdotes, stories, parables, and ballads.

The novel reflects the author's worldview and the spirit of that period. Unlike novels and short stories, in the life of the main character of the work, there are events associated with them. It is divided into novels about adventure, science, history, love, war, homeland.

Fairy tales appear mainly in the Middle Ages, in which miraculous events are described and realized in conditions that are possible or impossible. In fairy tales, the laws of nature are exaggerated. Talking animals, fictional princesses, and princes, pure, impeccable moral standards, the victory over evil, and the triumph of good are some of the most important features of fairy tales in the full sense of the word.

Fairy tales are divided into folk tales and fairy tales of fiction. The creator of folk tales is unknown, they were passed from mouth to mouth among the people, and then collected in the form of books. Fiction is created by a specific writer or poet and reflects the author's worldview or the spirit of that time.

In parables, moral norms or common truths between people are reflected through figurative images. Proverbs have a lively social critical character.

The anecdote comes from the Greek word for «unpublished». Anecdotes are «gossip» in origin and are spread secretly.

Celebrities have funny phrases or actions. This anecdote serves as a small criticism of certain shortcomings in society.

Novella comes from the Latin language and means "novelty". Description of controversial events such as "What's New?" served to describe the dialogue of the upper strata of the society in question. In the 19th century, the short story took on its true form and meaning.

Commenting on the novel, I.V. Goethe says: "The novella instantly reveals human nature and its inner experiences."

The course of events is described artistically, as in a classic drama. The main feature of the novel is that the depiction of events takes place without the intervention of the author or narrator.

The story comes from the American translation of the word "short story". Short stories describe events that occur in everyday life and do not reflect the introduction, development processes, and conclusion. It often represents a decided moment that does not explain everything, and that the end is often left open.

The word **ballad** comes from the Latin word «ballare», which means to dance, and until the end of the 18th century, it was used to refer to a dance song in a ballad. The main features of the ballad are the epic-textual character, the centrality of the personality, the opposition of the personality to the existing world, the absence of a specific series or poetic form, an interesting and final structure, the stories are given in the form of dialogue.

The use of literary texts is effective in all subjects of foreign languages, including the Arabic language.

We know that a language is learned by everything: from culture, history, geography and politics of the country being studied to how to behave in a cafe or an inviting place, and in general everything you need to feel less alien in a foreign country. Transferring the necessary knowledge through literary texts gives more effective results.

Literary texts are also characterized by the fact that foreign languages perform multifaceted tasks and functions in regional studies:

- learn the language from literary texts;
- enrichment of knowledge and local lore fantasy through literary texts;
- to study your culture more deeply through foreign culture, illuminated in literary texts.

Literary texts provide an opportunity to get acquainted with the culture, customs, history, and worldview of the country in which the language is studied in foreign language lessons.

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