



PLANNING PROJECT LESSONS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides insights into the use of project lessons during foreign language teaching, its advantages, problems, and solutions. In such a lesson plan, you can find examples of what to look for, opportunities to effectively achieve the intended goal of the topic, and a project lesson.

KEYWORDS

Advantages, plan, the project, drawbacks, example, language, collaboratively, implement, create, effective, skills, interaction, outcome, communication, learners, balance, fluency and accuracy.



INTRODUCTION

Today, the focus and effort on foreign language teaching requires us, the foreign language teachers, to be in constant research. This implies the need to organize lessons in a lively and varied manner. The passion, mobility and readiness of the younger generation to innovate, which is constantly evolving, requires teachers to be professionally qualified and professional.

Discussion. One of the main requirements in teaching a foreign language is to organize lessons that include five skills and can develop these five skills. One of the most effective ways to do this is to plan and implement project lessons. It is worth mentioning the specific benefits of the project lesson; in this lesson students can work collaboratively, work alone, and share their creativity with other peers. A project involves students in deciding together what they want to do to complete a project whilst the teacher plays a more supporting role.

Some advantages of project work are:

Increased motivation - learners become personally involved in the project.

When working individually, he enjoys his work and strives for a successful outcome, learning to self-evaluate. When working in a group, they communicate freely with their loved ones, learning to fight for group victory.

All four skills, reading, writing, listening and speaking are integrated.

Students who participate in the project make extensive use of all forms of interaction during their creative work.

Autonomous learning is promoted as learners become more responsible for their own learning.

It is a type of lesson that allows students to increase responsibility and focus on language.

There are learning outcomes -learners have a product.

Objectives play an important role in the lesson planning process. At the end of this lesson, the goal of the topic, that is, the students' output is formed successfully.

- Authentic tasks and therefore the language input are more authentic.

Authentic material is the most effective and useful aspect in the language teaching process.

- Interpersonal relations are developed through working as a group.

In the process of working as a group, students learn to work in a team and create a collaborative output. We know that students are motivated by their peers and can learn quickly.

- Content and methodology can be decided between the learners and the teacher and within the group themselves so it is more learner centred. It is important to establish a student-centered process in the language teaching process. In this type of lesson, students will be at the center of the learning process.

- A break from routine and the chance to do something different.

During project classes, students enjoy both formal and informal communication. This serves to increase their self-confidence. In project lesson planning, the teacher is also given the opportunity to plan a lesson, unlike daily routine lesson planning.

- A context is established which balances the need for fluency and accuracy. Haines (1989)

Students will be able to apply the norms of speech in equal amounts and in balance as they present their speech.

However, we can see some drawbacks in providing project lesson.

- Using own language of learners.

If the class are monolingual they may use their L1 a lot (it often happens anyway in YL classes) so teachers should decide whether the benefits of doing project work outbalance this factor.

- Some learners doing nothing

Passive and shy students can only remain spectators without any activity. This can reduce the effectiveness of the lesson and reduce the opportunity for students to be assessed. In this case, the teacher needs creativity in finding a solution to the problem of ingenuity. That is, it is also advisable to assign different students to different tasks in the group.

- Groups working at different speeds.

One group may have 'finished' the project after a couple of hours and say they have nothing to do. Remind them it is their responsibility to fill the time

allocated to project work and discuss ways they could extend the work they have already completed.

Examples of project work:

- A project based on readers.
- Summaries of the story.
- Crosswords / word searches of vocabulary from the story.
- Reviews of the book.
- Information found about the history of Dracula.
- Filmed scene from the book.
- Presentation of a clip from the film of the book compared to a scene in the book.
- Biographies and photos of actors from the film.
- Music Project. If your class loves songs this could be a motivating project.
- Make a CD Cover.
- Invent the band and the names and biographies of the band members.
- Video an interview with the band.
- Record a song. (Students often borrowed the music and wrote their own lyrics)
- Write gig reviews.
- Photo shoot of the band.
- Design a poster advertising gigs.

There are also many other ideas but I hope this shows the variety of work which can be produced.

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