

DEVELOPMENT AND PRACTICE OF LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING METHODS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article is about the development of learning a foreign language, modern methods and methods of teaching a foreign language, the reasons for the increase in demand for foreign languages in Uzbekistan, and the development and practice of the methodology of language learning and teaching in Uzbekistan.

Key words: Curriculum, innovative technology, educational development, methodology, mental education, language problems, vocabulary, pronunciation.

O‘ZBEKISTONDA TIL O‘RGANISH VA O‘QITISH METODLARINING RIVOJLANISHI VA AMALIYOTI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada chet tilini o‘rganishning rivojlanishi, chet tilini o‘rgatishning zamonaviy uslub va uslublari, O‘zbekistonda chet tillarga bo‘lgan talabning ortib borishi sabablari hamda til o‘rganish metodikasining rivojlanishi va amaliyoti haqida so‘z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘quv dasturi, innovatsion texnologiya, ta‘lim taraqqiyoti, metodika, aqliy tarbiya, til muammolari, lug‘at, talaffuz.

РАЗРАБОТКА И ПРАКТИКА МЕТОДОВ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ И ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ЯЗЫКА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье речь идет о развитии изучения иностранного языка, современных методах и методах преподавания иностранного языка, причинах увеличения спроса на иностранные языки в Узбекистане, а также о разработке и практике методики изучения языка и преподавание в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: учебная программа, инновационные технологии, образовательное развитие, методика, умственное воспитание, языковые проблемы, словарный запас, произношение.

INTRODUCTION. As everything in the world has its own history, with no exception Teaching Foreign Languages also has its long history. It is an interesting question that who and when begin to learn the foreign language first in the world. As an answer to this question, the following historical fact can be given. In the Roman Empire Latin was their native language from the earliest time. After the expansion of it, Latin was dominant in the West whilst Greek in the East part of the Roman Empire. During the 5th century, there was bilingualism, two languages were used in the different parts of the Empire. From the 6th century in the west part of the Roman Empire, the Greek language was learned as a foreign language with the translation of Latin. It indicates that Romans were the first to begin learning a foreign language in the world. The language of a country that is economically and politically strong is studied as a foreign language by other states. So, as Roman Empire was leading in the world, Latin was the dominant language in education, religion, and political system till the 16th century. Since the end of the 16th century French, Italian, and English were becoming popular in society, as a result, Latin was diminished and later be a dead language.

Along with all developed and developing countries, in our country Uzbekistan, learning and studying a foreign language has become the demand of the times. In the current process of globalization, learning a foreign language and learning their culture serves as a bridge that unites nations and leads to cooperation. Due to the increased demand for language learning and teaching in our country, foreign language professors, teachers and scientists have developed and are developing a lot of new innovative pedagogical skills and technologies and new methodical manuals, and also foreign they are taking samples from the national education system and applying them in the field of education, and this ensures easy and fast learning of the language.

Nowadays, the importance of learning English in Uzbekistan is much higher than before. On December 10, 2012, PQ-1875, i.e. «On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages», was adopted by the first President I. A. Karimov on the further improvement of foreign language teaching. At the first stages of learning foreign languages, the characteristics of the native languages of the learners also influence. In language learning, many aspects of language develop slowly. One of the serious problems in language teaching is related to the methods and methods used to teach the language. Another problem is that foreign languages are taught in schools for less hours. Curriculum and subjects that provide for the effective conduct of classes for 6-7 years to improve speaking, reading, writing, listening comprehension and vocabulary and to use them correctly should be. If we think about it, one week of foreign languages is not enough. In addition, innovative technology plays an important role in learning foreign languages.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY. Each innovative technology has its own advantages. All such methods take into account the relationship between the student and the teacher, the actions of the students during the learning process. Learning foreign languages is not only language learning or, if not, only a means of intellectual education, but a process of getting acquainted with the educational resources and values of a foreign culture. Modern educational development has given rise to innovative pedagogy. Innovative-English means «introduction of innovation». The socio-psychological aspect of innovation was developed by the American researcher E. Rodgers.

Language teaching is aimed at forming a more cultured pedagogue, staff and personality. In today's developing countries, including Uzbekistan, the ability to know foreign languages is becoming one of the integral parts of education. Nowadays, the importance of learning a foreign language in our country is growing more than before. A number of our young people and English language experts are promoting new ways and methods of learning English. This will definitely increase the effectiveness of teaching foreign languages. Language learning also depends on young age. Children learn much faster and easier than adults. One question bothers many young people in Uzbekistan. «How to learn a foreign language quickly?» The main reason for the problem is the wrong approach. It is necessary to choose the easiest way to learn a foreign language. Some of our schools still use the same old method, that is, just write and look.

Times are changing, progress is changing, developments are beginning. So we also have to use modern methods. For example, organizing various interesting games for children to learn a foreign language. Nowadays, there are many games for learning foreign languages. For example, «Merry Riddles» teaching riddles to students is important in teaching English, they learn words that are unfamiliar to them. The most important thing is to have a strong desire and desire to learn languages. After you have gained confidence in learning a language, you will start learning the language. English, considered one of the foreign languages, is an internationally recognized language of communication, and more than 400 million people speak English in 53 countries. In addition, English is also considered a business language, because many businesses abroad are conducted in English. Another popular aspect of the English language is that the best movies, books and music in foreign countries are in English. If you learn English, you will have many opportunities.

Uzbekistan is also trying to be a leader in the world in terms of learning English. In particular, our country ranks 95th out of 100 countries in the English language proficiency rating. Singapore is the only country in the top 10 of this ranking, taking the fifth place. Nowadays, knowing at least one foreign language is very necessary and important, and there are different ways of learning it. One of them is watching movies and cartoons. Today, many experienced and qualified English language teachers in our country are using innovative methods based on the experience and methods of pedagogues from the United States of America and England. Among these qualified teachers, there are those who have studied

abroad. The role of modern technologies in language learning and teaching is incomparable. Innovative technological tools are useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, writing, listening and speaking).

In particular, there are several advantages of using such technologies in learning a foreign language. For example, a student who is being taught a foreign language on the basis of multimedia has the opportunity to develop four skills and learn both by seeing and listening through interesting materials. The student can guess the meaning of some words by watching live actions and tries to understand it. Technology is slowly replacing traditional teaching. The main reason for the origin of the name of the correct method is that during teaching in the correct method, there is a direct association between the foreign language word and the subject, that is, a mental connection, bypassing the mother tongue. connection attempted. The same methodical approach is followed in teaching the grammar of a foreign language; they wanted to create a direct connection between grammatical meaning and form. It is permissible to look for the reason for the emergence of the correct method in the purpose of practical study of foreign languages.

RESULTS. Today, there is a so-called independent Uzbekistan in the world, which has its own high potential and unique prestige, and a high-spirited nation with a rich culture lives in this country. Emphasizing that the role, prestige and position of this nation in the world community are changing radically, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: we will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society". Therefore, in the above-mentioned video conference, the real situation in some parts of the country does not correspond to the planned grand plans, in particular, the vacancy of more than 2,000 foreign language teachers in the education system, the absolute unsatisfactory quality of foreign language teaching in 1,400 schools. it was noted that only 4% of teachers had a national and international language certificate, and 49% did not pass the test .

Uzbekistan's policy of openness, active entry into the world market, expanding international cooperation in all areas increase the need for knowledge of foreign languages. Today, 25 higher education institutions in the country teach in foreign languages. In 2016, there were only 7 of them. The number of graduates who have received an international language certificate has increased 10 times in the last 3 years . In 2021 alone, 350 students were awarded scholarships to study at prestigious foreign universities through the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation. This is 5 times more than in previous years. However, the situation on the ground is not in line with the intended grand plans. In particular, more than 2,000 foreign language teachers remain in the education system. The quality of foreign language teaching in 1,400 schools is absolutely unsatisfactory. Only 4% of teachers in this system have national and international language certifications.

At the current stage of societal development, it is important for academia to educate the personality of a student aiming at the maximum of his/her educational potential opened to the perception of new experience, capable of informed and responsible choices in different life situations. In order to raise such an individual, first of all, it is necessary to teach students to solve certain communication problems in different areas and situations with different linguistic means, i.e. form their communicative competence. Educated in such conditions one should ultimately reach the level defined as the level of the «linguistic personality". As a result of the transformation taking place in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the process of language teaching today can evolve to meet the needs of people and gain more tangible practical and communicative orientation. Preparation of a person to communicate in target foreign languages is equivalent today to preparation for intercultural dialogue.

DISCUSSION. By the end of the last century, this method was discovered as a result of the reform of foreign language teaching in Western European countries and the United States of America. Later, this method spread to Asia, Africa, and other countries. Efforts to teach a foreign language without the participation of the mother tongue began to be called the correct method, the inductive method, and the natural method. The main goal of these methods is to teach a foreign language in a practical way. The conditions of learning the mother tongue have been adopted without changes in this method. Two of the modern forms of the correct method - audiolingual and audiovisual methods are widely spread. According to the founders of the audiolingual method (the famous American Methodists Chariz Carpenter Freeze and Robert Lado), a foreign language is studied for practical and educational purposes.

An important place is given to the selection and teaching of foreign language sentences (speech samples) from language materials. The order of learning speech activities is as follows: listening, speaking,

- reading - writing. Oral speech is taught as a means of communication in a foreign language, and written speech is taught on the basis of oral speech material. Teachers know a number of positive features of the audiolingual method from their school experience. For example, the application of speech samples to the level of the language teaching unit, the promotion of oral speech, the teaching of reading and writing in the material of oral speech was adopted with appropriate changes in grades V-VII. Some laws of the audiolingual method are ours the fact that it is not suitable for the conditions is taken into account in school textbooks. For example: teaching speech patterns without the participation of consciousness and without giving any rules is non-scientific instruction. Distinguishing between active and passive language material, they are indifferent to their acquisition. This is also a wrong methodical guide.

According to the methodical guidelines of the audiovisual method experts (P. Guberina, P. Rivan), which differs from the audiolingual method in several aspects, the lexical material is given special attention to the traditions. 39; attention is given. 1500 words are chosen for free thinking on life topics, various technical tools are given a great place in the educational process. Both methods have differences in addition to their commonality. For example, speaking, writing, and finally reading are taught in the audiovisual method. Reading is taught after writing, and these methods are used positively in our schools. In the first years of high school, in the teaching of a foreign language, writing is taught before reading, and later, reading is taught before writing, and in higher grades, reading is taught before all types of speech activities. language teaching methods also left a significant mark in the history of methodology.

Mixed method - absorbing the scientific and practical aspects of two major methodological directions, Mixed methods emerged as a mixture of translation and correct methods at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Information about the mixed method can be obtained from the scientific work of its representatives, such as the Danish psychologist K. Flagstad, the German linguist E. Otto, the German methodist F. Aronstein, the German linguist G. Paul. Another variant of the mixed method emerged as a combination of the principles of the direct method and the comparative method. The representatives of this modern mixed method are known and famous from the researches of methodists American II Henbold, Belgian F. Clossa, German A. Bolen and Russian foreign language teaching psychologist R.B. Belyev. Today, the interest in using interactive methods, innovative technologies, and pedagogical technologies in the educational process is increasing day by day, one of the reasons for this is that until now students in education have been taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge. teaches to find, analyze and draw conclusions.

In this process, the teacher acts as a manager and guide, education is directed to the benefit of the student and students. Experiences in the field of education show that new pedagogical technologies, using them in their place is recognized as a necessary method for bringing the current educational process to the quality stage. In the era of developing technology, we can say that the role of innovative technology in attracting foreign language learners and enriching their knowledge is incomparable. In conclusion, as a result of the use of innovative and modern technologies and methods in foreign language classes, students' logical thinking and reasoning abilities develop, speech becomes fluent, and the ability to quickly and correctly answer is formed. In our developing country, the national education system was tasked with educating thinking, well-rounded and mature individuals. Every foreign language lesson is a cultural intersection, a communication practice.

CONCLUSION. Teachers are moving away from the traditional grammar and translation exercises. They use a variety of techniques and combine them with each other to achieve the desired result. Students use grammar knowledge to form conversational skills. Exercises involve listening, reading, writing, and so on. Teachers of a foreign language have for a long time gained considerable independence in the choice of teaching aids and methods, in creative understanding of the content and ways of implementing program requirements. Recognizing the existence of various methods in the modern process of teaching a foreign language, it should nevertheless be noted that the leading position is occupied by methods and technologies based on a personality-oriented approach to teaching, which should:

create an atmosphere in which the student feels comfortable and free;

stimulate the interests of the learner, develop his desire to practically use a foreign language, as well as the need to learn, making it a real achievement of success in mastering the subject;

affect the personality of the student as a whole, involve his feelings, emotions and feelings in the educational process;

activate the student by making him the main character in the educational process;
 create situations in which the teacher is not a central figure; the student should be aware that the study of a foreign language is more connected with his personality and interests than with the methods and means of instruction set by the teacher;

provide for various forms of work: individual, group, collective, fully stimulating the activity of students, their independence and creativity.

The Head of the state proposed to establish a President's Award to determine the best schools teaching foreign languages. The competition will be held at the district, city, regional and republican levels. The schools that won first place at the district and city levels will receive 100 million UZS as a prize, the winners of the regional stage – 250 million UZS, and the best school in the country – 500 million UZS. Accordingly, the owners of the second and third places at the national level will also be awarded. The principals and teachers of these schools will be nominated for state awards. The quality of teaching also depends on textbooks and teaching aids, which must comply with international standards. Therefore, the task was set to approve English textbooks from the Cambridge University publishing house in 200 schools. Similar activity will be carried out for textbooks in Russian, German, Korean, Chinese and French.

At the same time, starting next year, a requirement for an international certificate will be introduced for applicants for master's and doctoral studies. The teaching of specialized subjects in a foreign language will be gradually introduced in higher education institutions. Free use of foreign textbooks and manuals on natural and technical subjects will be introduced. 20 specialists will be sent abroad annually for doctoral studies through the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation to increase the scientific and pedagogical potential in this sphere. The importance of further strengthening cooperation with such foreign organizations as the British Council, GoetheInstitut, Alliance Française, KOICA, JICA, Confucius Institute, and expanding the network of non-governmental training centers was emphasized. The need was noted for stimulating the study of languages in every ministry, agency, state company and large private enterprises, to introduce a special day for the study of foreign languages there and create the necessary conditions for this. Instructions were also given to create video lessons, educational films and broadcasts, as well as the development of eprograms.

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