

METHODS OF TEACHING THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

In the following article the modern techniques of teaching the Uzbek language in professional education is analysed based on the metadatas. The modern approaches of teaching the Uzbek language in the academic world is considered. The Uzbek language which used as the native and vernacular language in the world by 50 million speakers is. As it was proclaimed in the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 13, 2016 on the basis of the faculty of Uzbek philology of National University of Uzbekistan and the faculty of Uzbek language and literature at Tashkent State Pedagogical University new university of Uzbek language and literature was established. This university is considered to be the basic higher educational institution for training translators who are expected to turn the masterpieces of the Uzbek classical and modern literature into an intellectual property of the world community, professional development and retraining of professionals in this field, publication of dictionaries and teaching materials in these areas.

Keywords: language, teacher, student, lessons, methodology, education, speaking, skills, vocabulary, program.

Introduction

One of the urgent issues in Uzbekistan today is to bring up the younger generation as a full- fledged person, highly spiritual, patriotic, well-educated, creative and active in all respects. The Uzbek language teaching process, its development and modification will be effective in an environment of open communication and trust between teachers and students. The Uzbek language is a great treasure of national spirituality and ideology, national spirit, culture and values. It is the most basic tool that shapes, develops and expresses the thinking of the nation. The training is intended to give priority to the acquisition of theoretical knowledge in the formation of skills in the use of the Uzbek language.

Discussion

In Uzbek language classes it is necessary to direct students to independent and creative thinking, to achieve the formation of spiritual and enlightenment concepts in their minds. The state language lessons should be aimed at refusing to memorize grammatical rules, to form a creative way of thinking, to focus on the development of students' speaking skills.

The main goal of Uzbek language education is: Uzbek language classes focus on the formation and development in students of creativity, independent thinking, the ability to express the product of creative thought correctly, fluently in oral and written forms in accordance with the conditions of speech [1].

In other words, the main task of language education is to increase the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, grammatically and methodologically correct and appropriate use of this vocabulary, the ability to express themselves clearly, accurately, logically, reasonably and effectively and:

- > organization of education on the basis of a systematic approach;
- > individual approach to each subject of education;
- > as an equal subject of students in the educational process, independently conducting educational activities;
- > acceptance of the teacher as the organizer of educational activity, the competent adviser and the assistant of students;
- > search and problem solving in the educational process, the use of active and interactive methods aimed at applying knowledge in practice;
- > to establish a wide range of forms of work in groups and in small groups;
- > widespread use of information technology in the educational process, along with traditional means of education;
- > know and actively use methods aimed at directing students to work independently.

It is known that language education involves the acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge at each stage of education. The basis of the knowledge to be acquired is language materials, consisting of phonetic, lexical, grammatical information specified in the curriculum, and they are distributed separately for each stage of education in accordance with the requirements of the state educational standard. In the process of education, students develop speaking skills on the basis of this knowledge. If this knowledge is not properly distributed

between the stages, continuity of educational content cannot be achieved.

There are 4 main types of speaking activities of Uzbek language:

- > Reading;
- > Listening comprehension;
- > Speaking;
- > Writing.

According to the well-known psychologist I.A. Zimnyaya, “qualification is the achievement of high perfection of actions and automation of speech processes as a result of exercise”[2].

Indeed, the process of speaking, communicating, requires the most effective level of lexical, grammatical, and phonetic formalization of thought - the development of highly automated speaking skills, i.e., speaking skills. The formation of speaking skills in oral communication is the basis of the communicative goal, because it is through listening, speaking, reading, writing skills that the ability to exchange information in a second language, to communicate orally and in writing. Electronic manuals, videos, animations, texts, audio images (recorded sound, music, etc.) can be used in Uzbek language lessons. Uzbek language teachers must have the following skills to work with information technology tools:

- > development of working programs and technological maps;
- > preparation of lectures and assignments related to practical training;
- > development of guidelines and control questions;
- > analysis of mastering results;
- > editing of lecture texts;
- > to imagine the animations of the processes reflected in the dynamic view on each subject;
- > adaptation of the state program of training advanced modern personnel in the field of Uzbek language education in the higher education system to world standards on the basis of foreign experience;
- > to provide classrooms with modern teaching materials, computers, interactive whiteboards, tablets and multimedia equipment, Internet, video surveillance systems, distance learning equipment, 3D printers, to take measures to update them in a timely manner;
- > creation of effective mechanisms for providing higher education

institutions with modern software products, teaching materials for educational and scientific processes, audio and video equipment required for experimental work, scientific research in phonetic and orthoepic directions, oscillographic, phonographic equipment;

- > creation of innovative libraries, regular enrichment of their book fund with the new generation of educational literature;
- > uninterrupted provision of higher education institutions with high-speed Internet, expansion of infrastructure opportunities for students to study independently;
- > expanding the free access of students, teachers and young researchers to electronic educational resources, electronic catalogs and databases of modern scientific literature;
- > provision of Uzbek language departments and courses at foreign universities with the necessary scientific, educational and methodological literature, authentic materials;
- > publication of Uzbek language textbooks, electronic textbooks, intensive Uzbek language training programs, audio discs, multilingual speakers and dictionaries for compatriots living abroad and foreign citizens wishing to learn Uzbek;
- > publication of courses in the state language for representatives of different nationalities living in the country, office work in the state language, teaching the Latin script, teaching aids, visual aids;
- > organization of a series of programs on television and radio dedicated to the study of the state language, preparation and distribution of visual materials, videos, videos for the promotion of the Uzbek language in our country and abroad;
- > creation of educational films, videos, multimedia for Uzbek language learners in foreign countries, covering the types of communication related to the lifestyle, speech etiquette, customs, national and cultural features of the Uzbek people.

According Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country”, the Ministry of Higher and Special Education.in the areas of philological education of higher education institutions

are organized in the areas of “Computer Linguistics”, “Applied Philology”;

> The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Academy of Sciences, will establish Uzbek language centers in foreign universities;

> takes measures to create a national corpus of Uzbek language in electronic form, which will contain all the scientific, theoretical and practical information on the Uzbek language;

> Together with the Ministry of Public Education, the Academy of Sciences, relevant ministries and departments, by December 1 of each year, submits information to the Cabinet of Ministers on the basis of a thorough analysis of the work done on the tasks set in the Program and Main Directions [3].

What should be taught to the student while teaching the methodics of “Uzbek language”, “Who has come to the agenda since the birth of the need for education in the history of mankind?”, “How much should you teach a student?”, “Why is training mandatory?”, “What methods should be taught?” such ancient questions are always relevant and unresolved. Today, these questions are also in front of mother tongue education, and in this article we tried to find answers to these questions based on the purpose of mother tongue education at school [4]. In today’s developing independent Uzbekistan, it is of great importance to direct students and young people to education. After all, the future of our country is in the hands of our youth. It is known that most of the time our students pass in school. And the proper organization of their education is a high duty on our teachers.

> “Bad teacher” - speaks. “Good teacher” - shows. And the modern teacher, having effectively used interactive techniques in the course processes, quickly realizes the gap in the minds of students, finds a remedy and fills them with knowledge. So, what are the interactive methods that yield in education? Let’s dwell on this. There are many types of interactive techniques. For example: role play, Round Table, debate, problematic situations, chain, incomplete Letter, Letter, Blitz Survey, Venn diagram, Assessment technology, SWOT analysis, Sinkveyn and etc.

> The use of these techniques in the lessons of native language and literature leads to better mastering of the content of teaching. In due time, an intimate relationship is established between the teacher and the pupil. Teaching

methods occur in different ways in the educational processes. It is manifested (single, double, group, large groups). The learning process will have a high motivation with the satisfaction of the learning need. Develop skills such as exposing, receiving and processing, entering into interaction, expressing thoughts, sharing ideas.

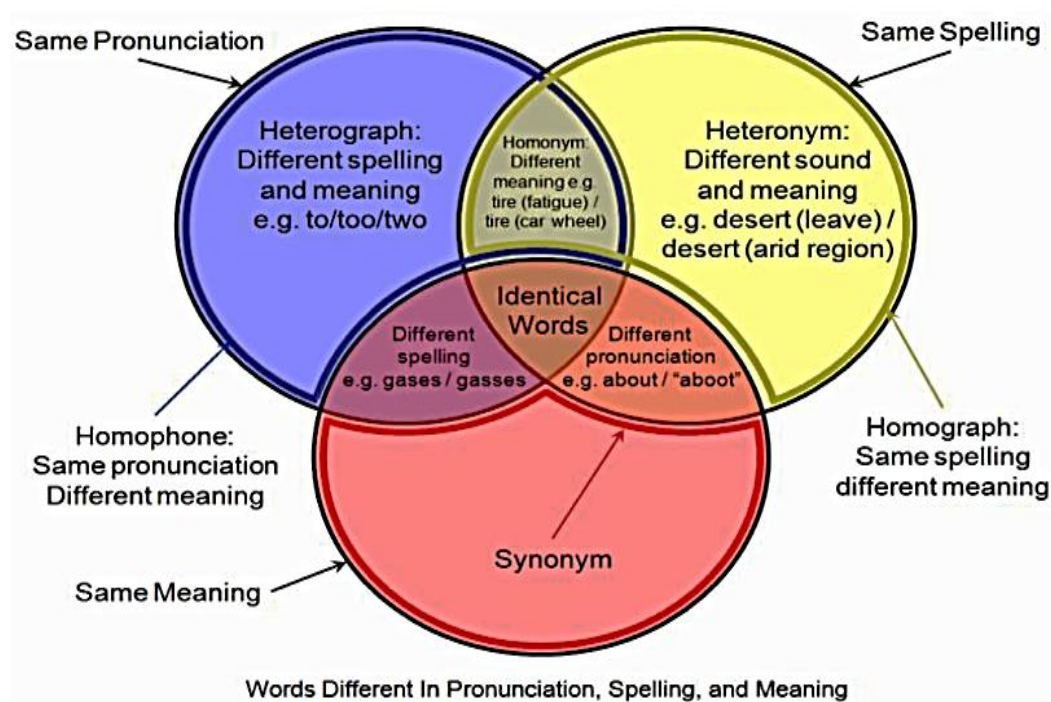
> How are our techniques organized in the learning process? “Incomplete letter” - the method can be used by our teachers in the study of the life and creativity of poets and writers, poems and gazelles. The condition is that you can deduce some places of text, gazelles and poems that are given in our textbook. And before applying the methods, you will give the students a complete study of the subject as a homework assignment. From the “role - playing” method, dramatic works written by our writers in the lessons of literature are staged in the course of the lesson. To do this, students are asked to fully study the work. This is one of the techniques that shape the acting skills in students. There are many types of “problematic situations” - method. “Case study”, “FSMU” all this studies the origin, causes and solution of the problem. Often we use this method in Literature lessons.

> The problematic situations in the Genesis and suicide of the works written by the writer are studied with the cooperation of the teacher and the reader, and in the conclusion the word is given to the readers. This encourages students to express their attitude to the so-called Great process of life in their hearts. A straight and curved path leads to an understanding of what it is. “Venn diagram” is a comparative method, through which the life of writers and poets, the works they write, is compared. Similar and different aspects are considered. The purpose of the method is to formulate skills such as resourcefulness in students, comparable reading, further increase in knowledge.

> The method of “Blitz survey” can be used both in Literature lessons and in native language lessons. For example: in the teaching of literary genres in the lessons of literature, including fairy tales, epic, story, story, novel and etc. As for the native language, it can be used in determining groups of vocabulary words. The “Blitz survey” method encourages a deeper study of native language and literature in the hearts of students. This method can be used in the lessons of strengthening the subject. And the “chain” - method is intended to attract all senior class students to the lesson. Before applying the method, the subject that

will be transferred to the present is given as a homework and as a distribution to the students without any information left on the subject.

> “Assessment” - the method allows you to quickly assess the knowledge received by students. Here it is asked questions such as the work of poets, writers, or poems, a single test, a certain word of the Bayt is dropped, or how many years the writers were born this year. Our listed techniques are of great importance, especially in the educational process. Through these techniques, students develop the skills to apply the knowledge they have acquired in the future without taking only the knowledge. Learns to look at life with a culinary glance. I think that if such educational methods are applied in general secondary schools, in the educational process along with textbooks in the form of textbooks on the basis of the topics given in the textbooks, then I can say for sure that our quality of Education will increase further.



Results

If we proceed from the fact that training will cover about 100 thousand people per year throughout the country, then the approximate costs of the implementation of the state program for the development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of language policy for 2020-2030 will cost the state 1.55

trillion soums, or about 150 million dollars at today's exchange rate. Here the main expenses for training are taken into account: printing of books and manuals, rent of premises, salaries of teachers, expenses for communication and communications. Naturally, these costs do not include the costs of the students themselves, who need to buy educational materials and perhaps even a basic smartphone, iPhone, Ipad or even a computer. If the state assumes at least part of these costs, then the cost of the program will increase by 20-22% [4].

Conclusion. The teaching methodology of the Uzbek language must be radically transformed according to world standards, i.e. in four language learning competencies: listening, reading, writing, speaking.

Education in schools, lyceums, colleges and universities of Uzbekistan is conducted in seven languages and teaching the state language at a modern level will require qualified teachers, who are sorely lacking in the country. Earlier, teachers of the Uzbek language were not trained to work in foreign language groups. Together with an ineffective methodology, this led to a low level of teaching the state language. A new direction at the University named after A. Navoi "Uzbek language in foreign language groups" with a quota for 100 people, should gradually solve the problem of personnel.

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